

Improved Wheat Yield and Production Forecasting with a Moisture Stress Index, AVHRR and MODIS data (in Western Australia)

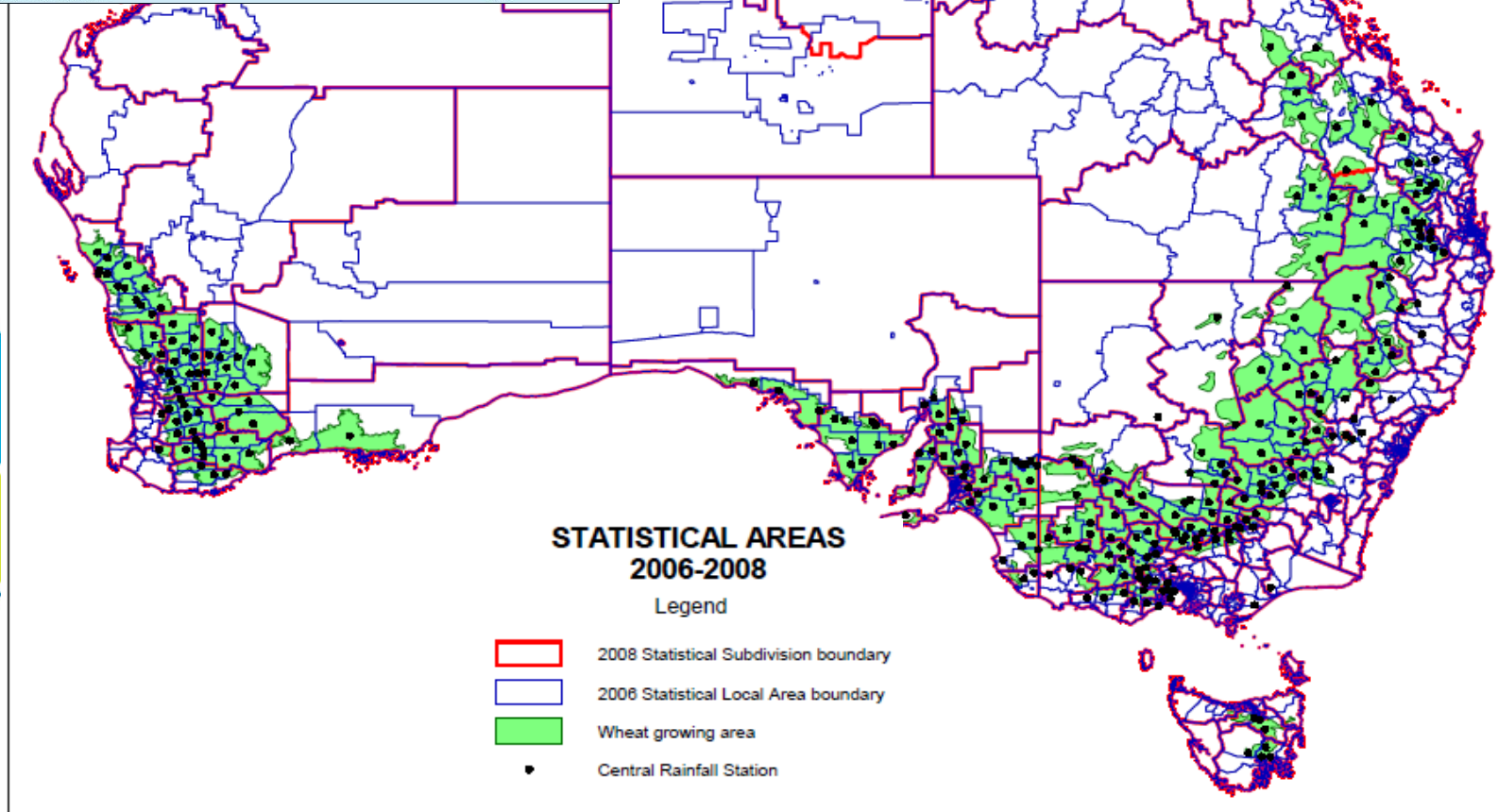
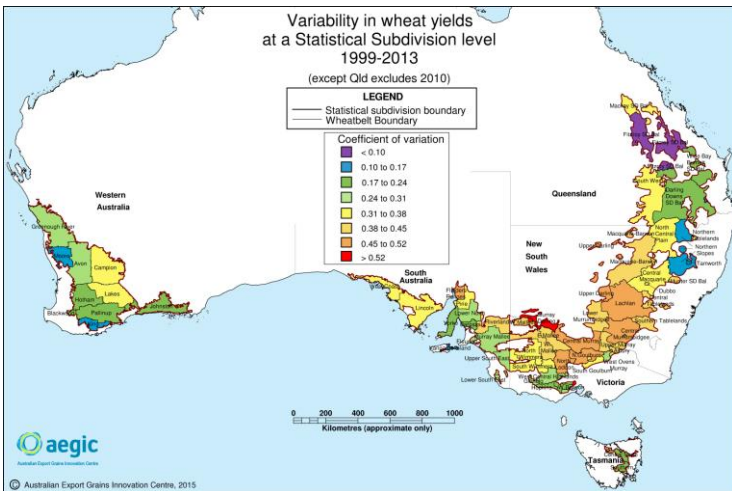
Dr David Stephens (AEGIC)



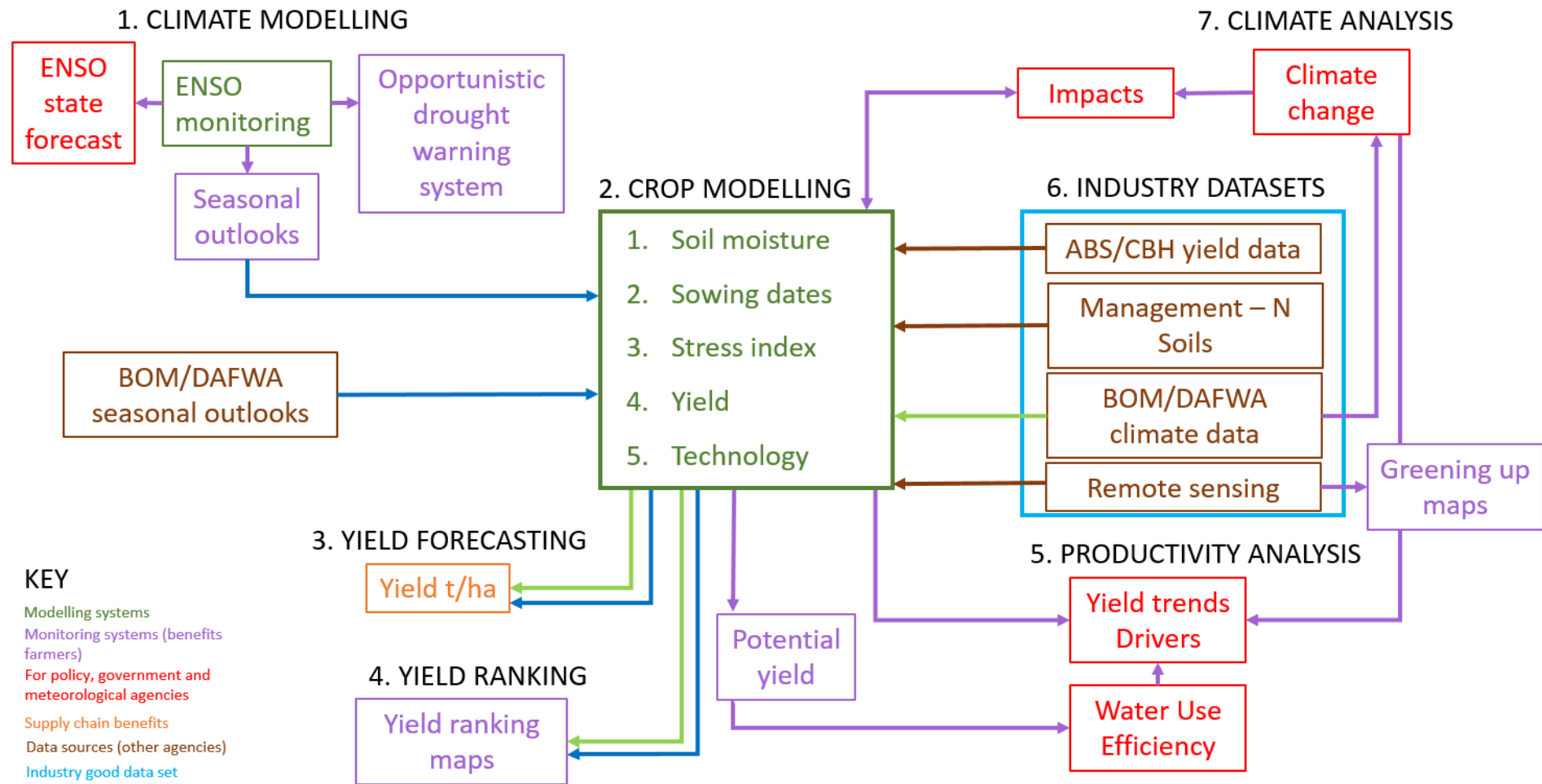
Broad overview – Crop Forecasting

- Crop Forecasting - moisture stress
- Integration climate/crop forecasting
- Crop forecasting – moisture stress + NDVI
- Productivity gains – N Fertilizer important
- APSIM simulation modelling/climate extremes

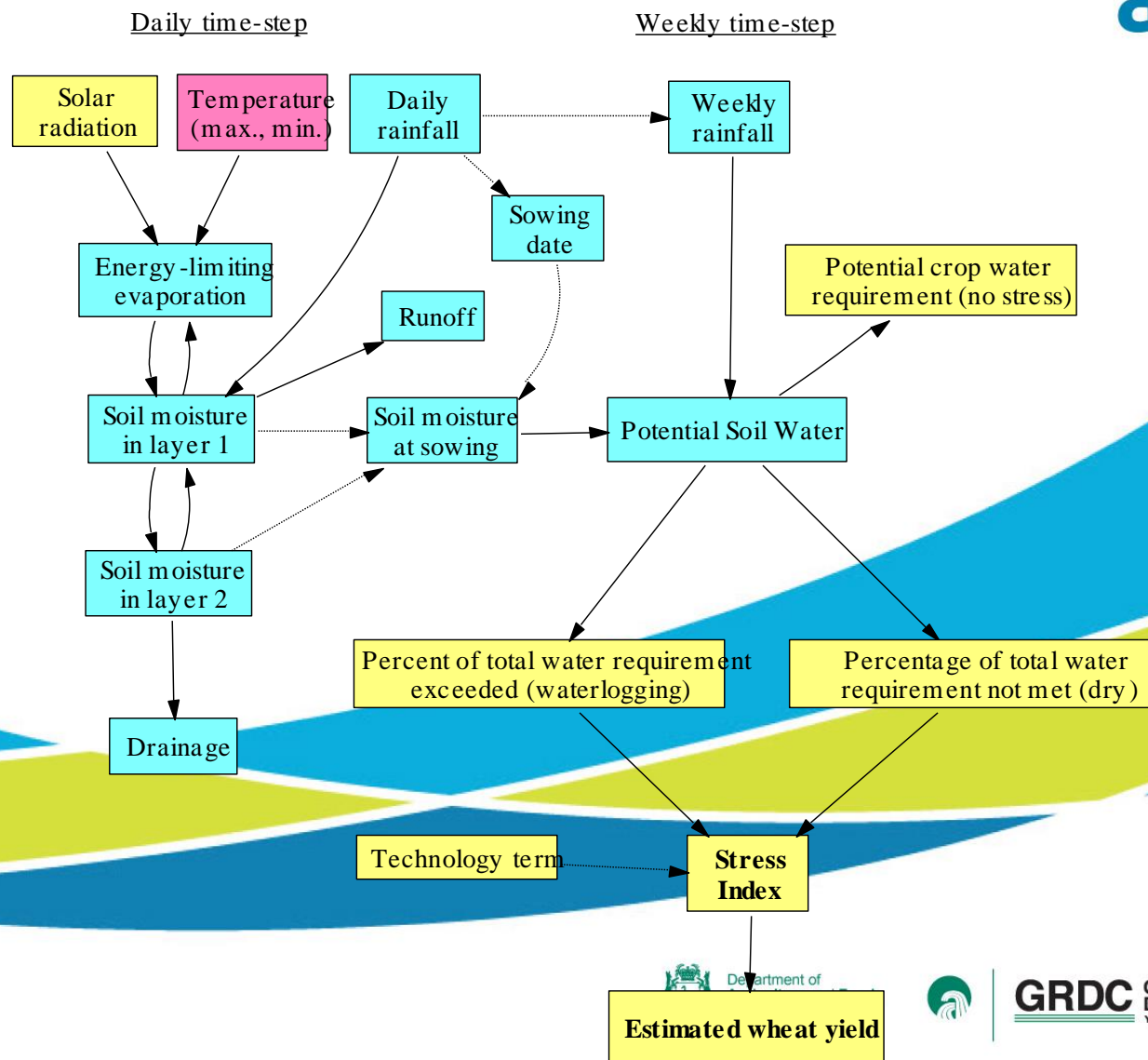
Australian Grainbelt –STIN crop forecasting system



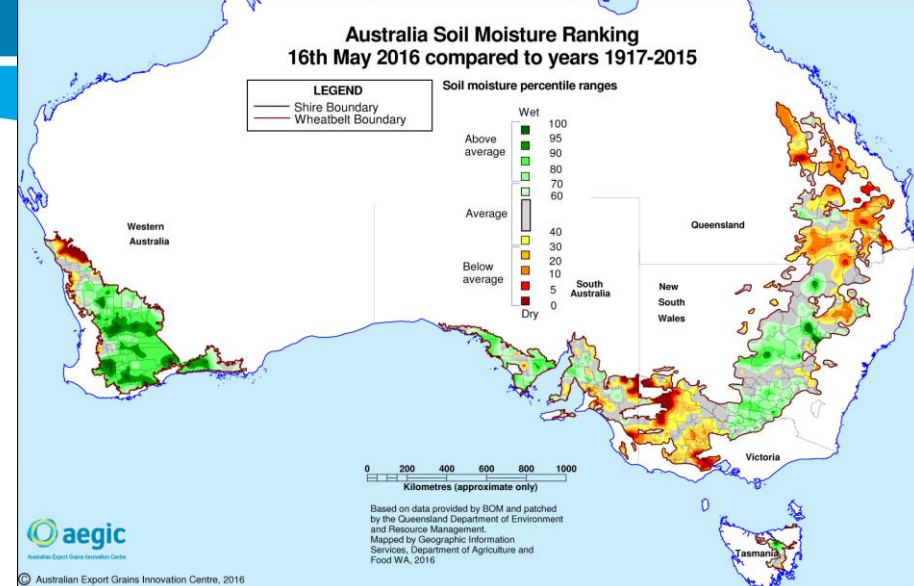
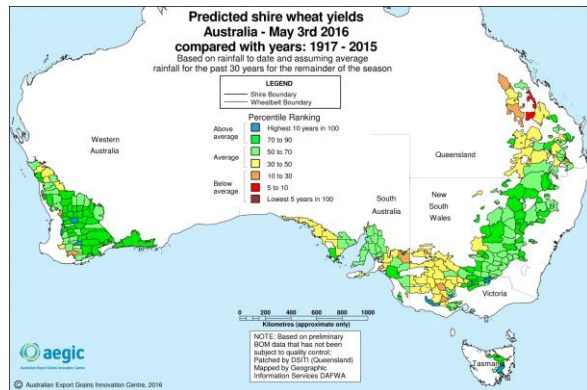
AEGIC Strategic Agro-climatic Modelling for the Australian Grains Industry



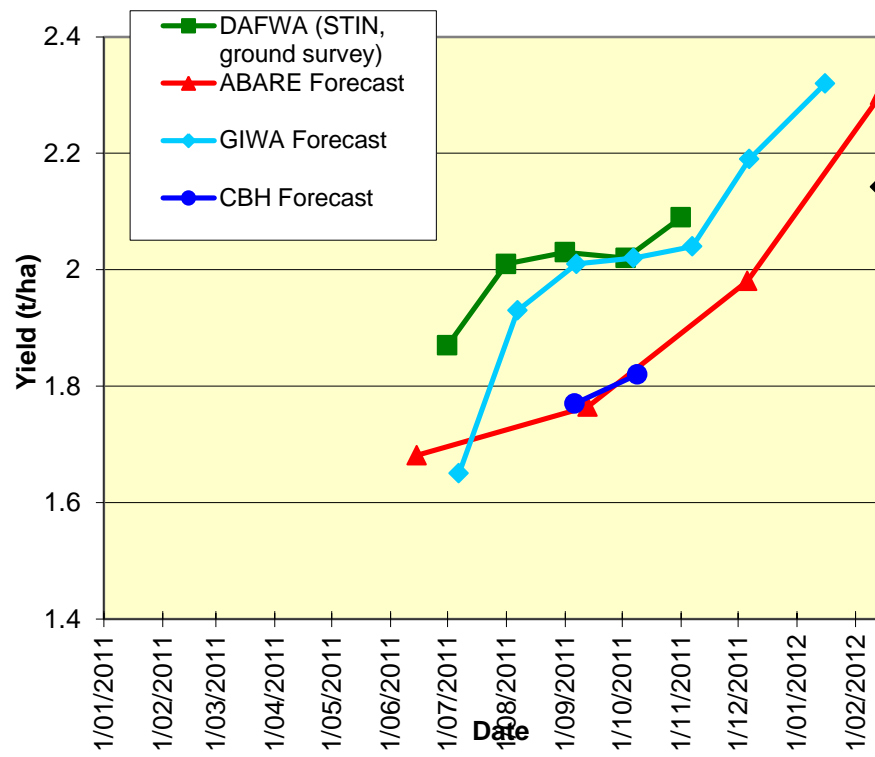
1) Ritchie 2-stage Water balance 2) FAO Crop Monitoring Model



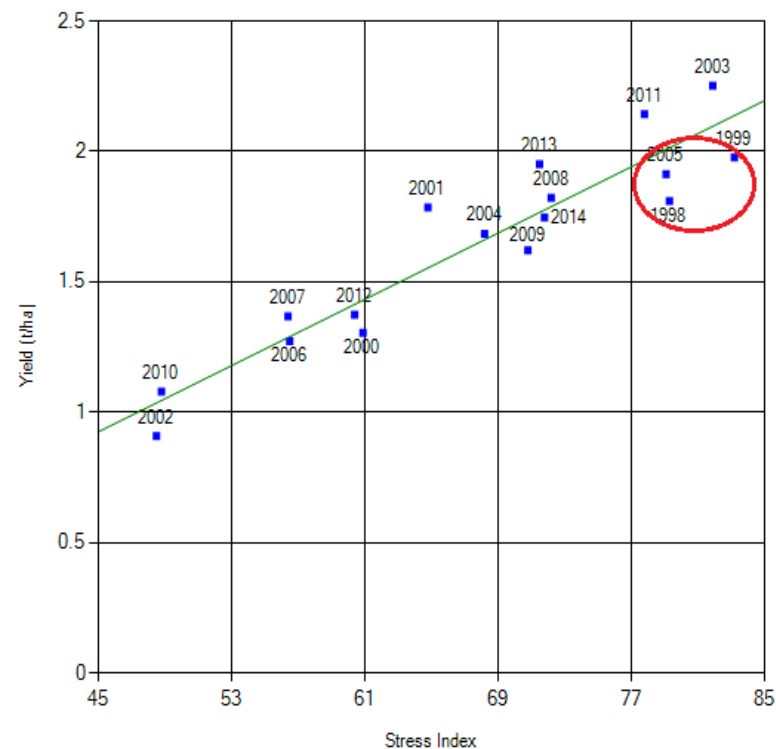
Crop Monitoring

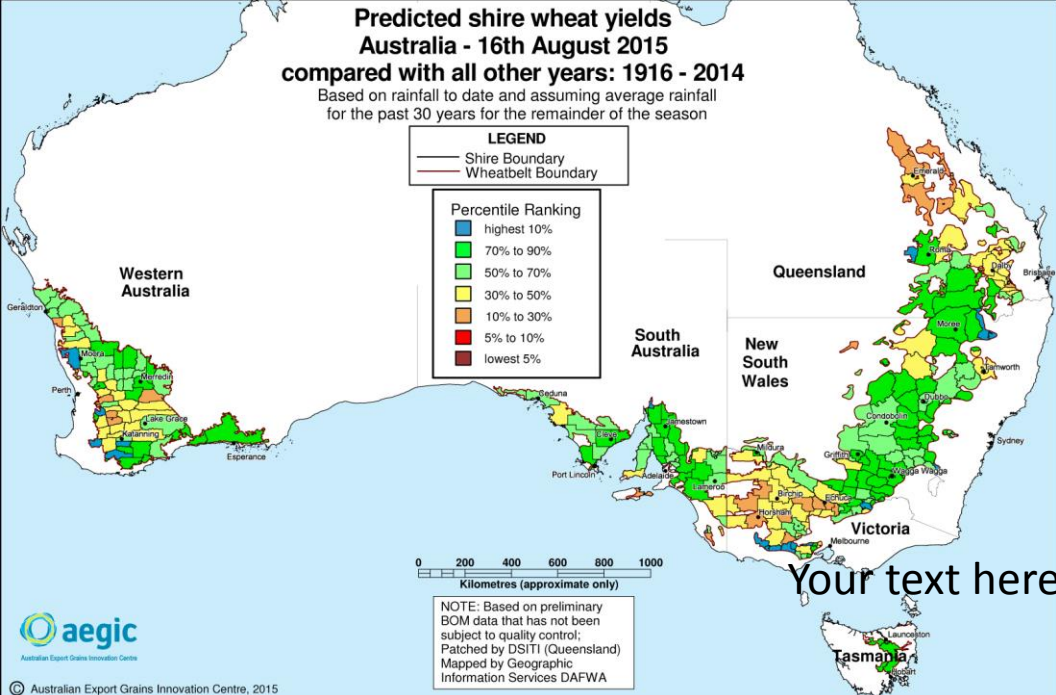


2011-12 Western Australian Estimated Wheat Yield

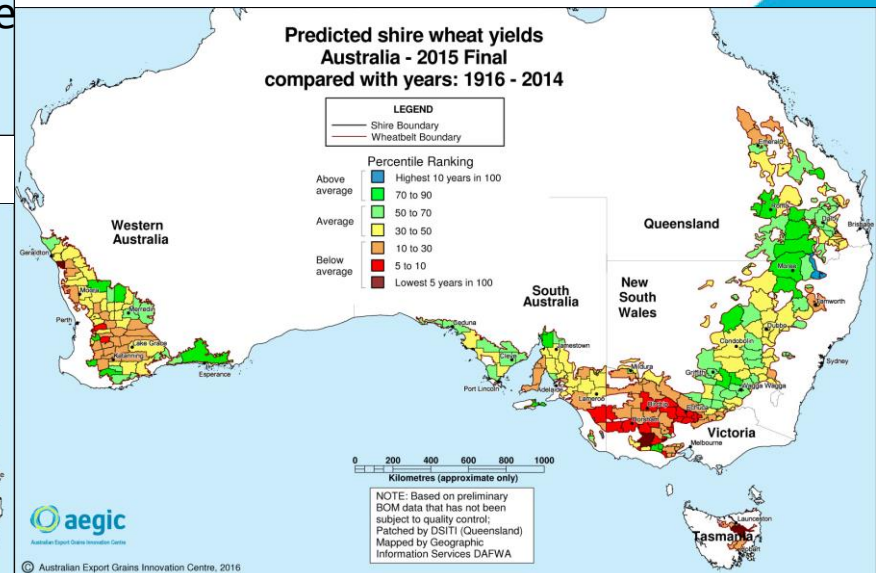
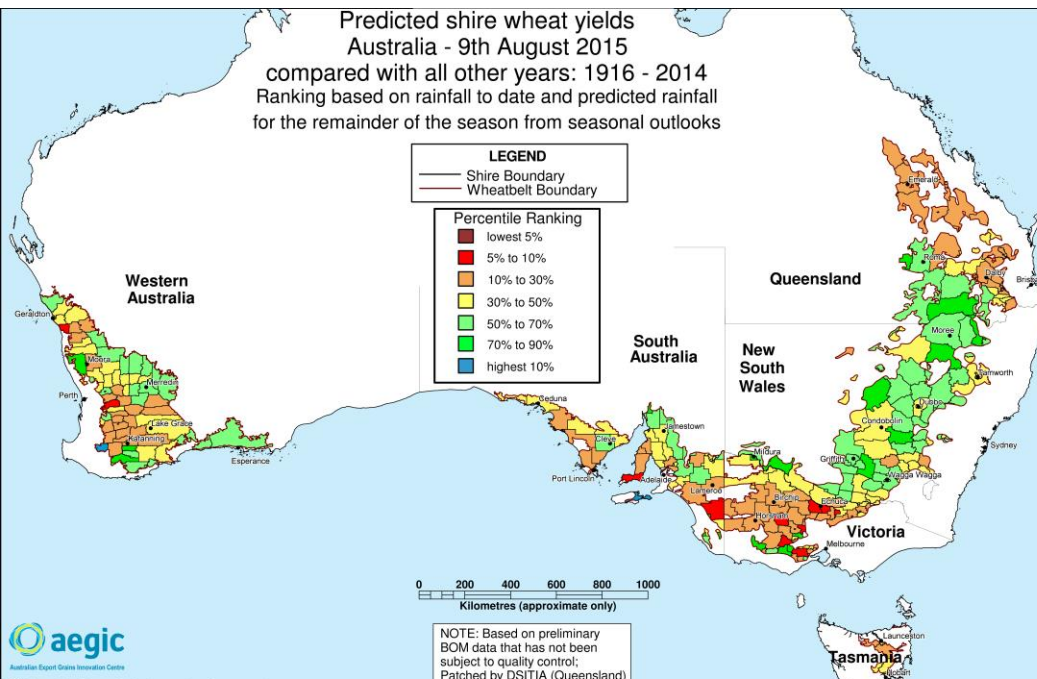


Adj R²: 87.93%

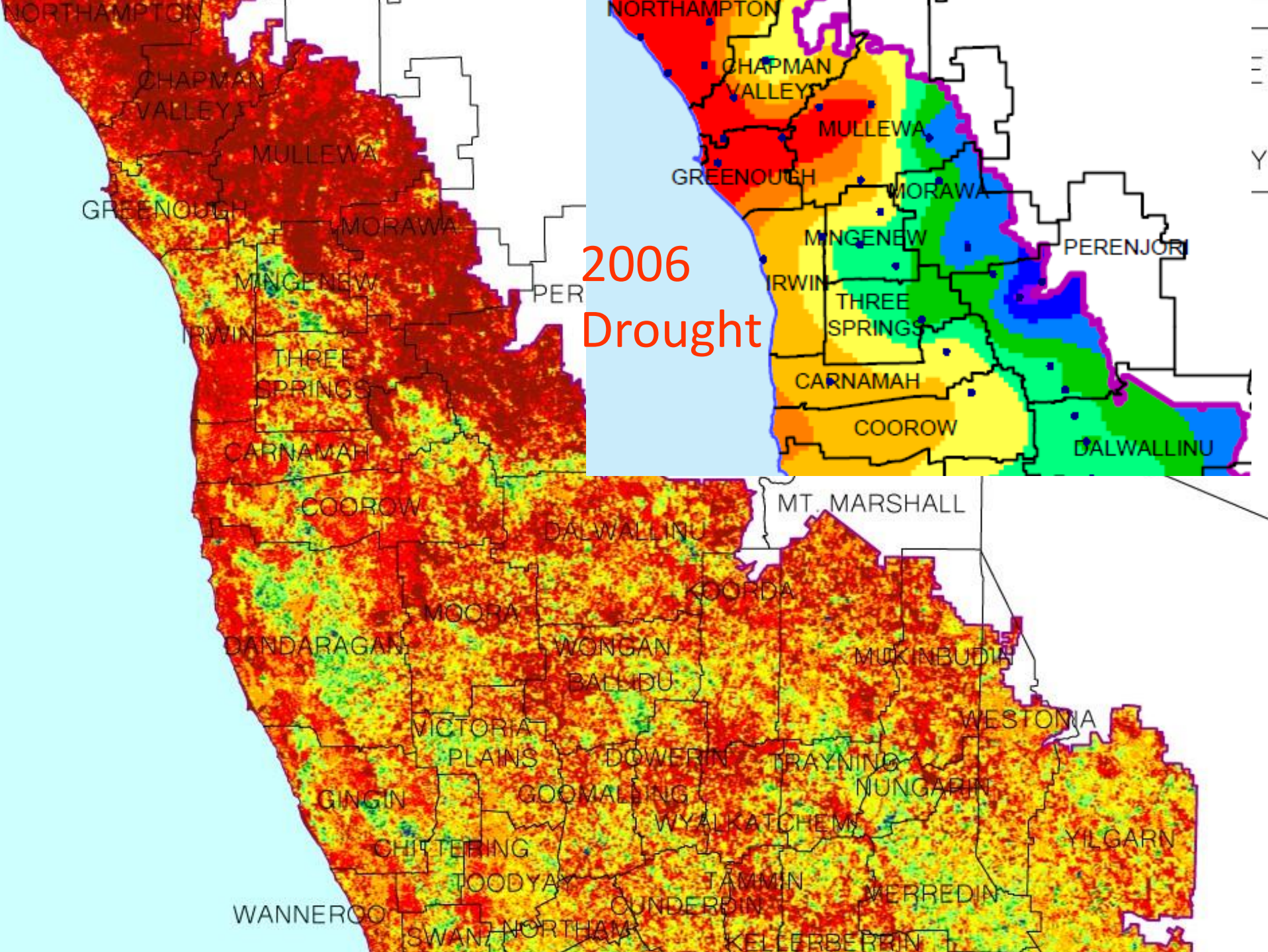




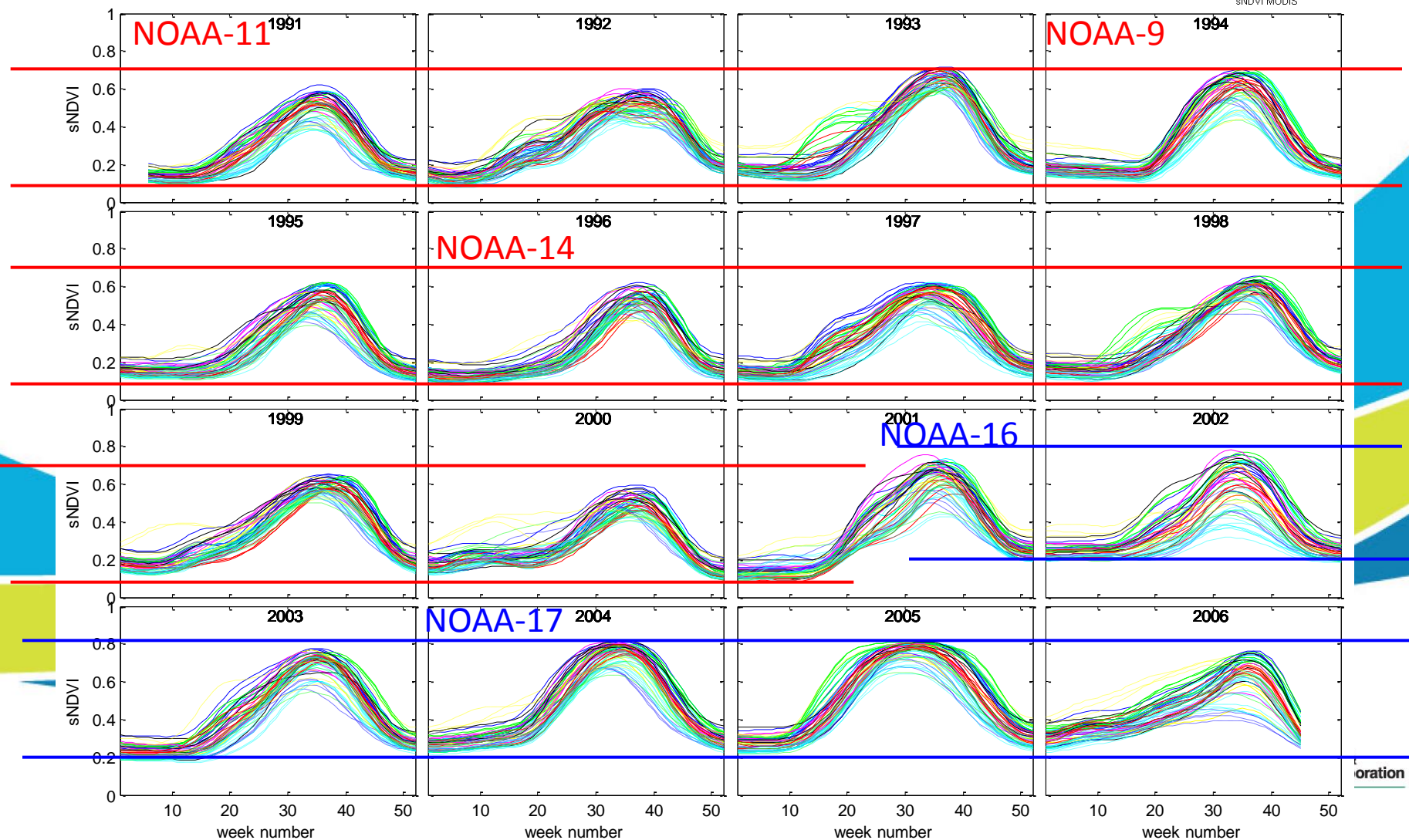
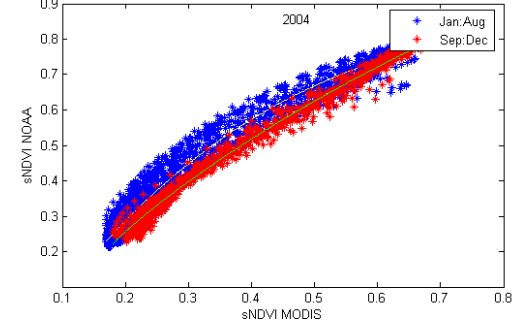
Integration of seasonal forecasts - 2015 Forecasts final (right)



Yield Forecasting Water balance + Satellites



Time-series of AVHRR in Western Australia



Regression analysis

- One model for all shires
- Validation with leave-year-out procedure
- Partial least squares (PLS) regression

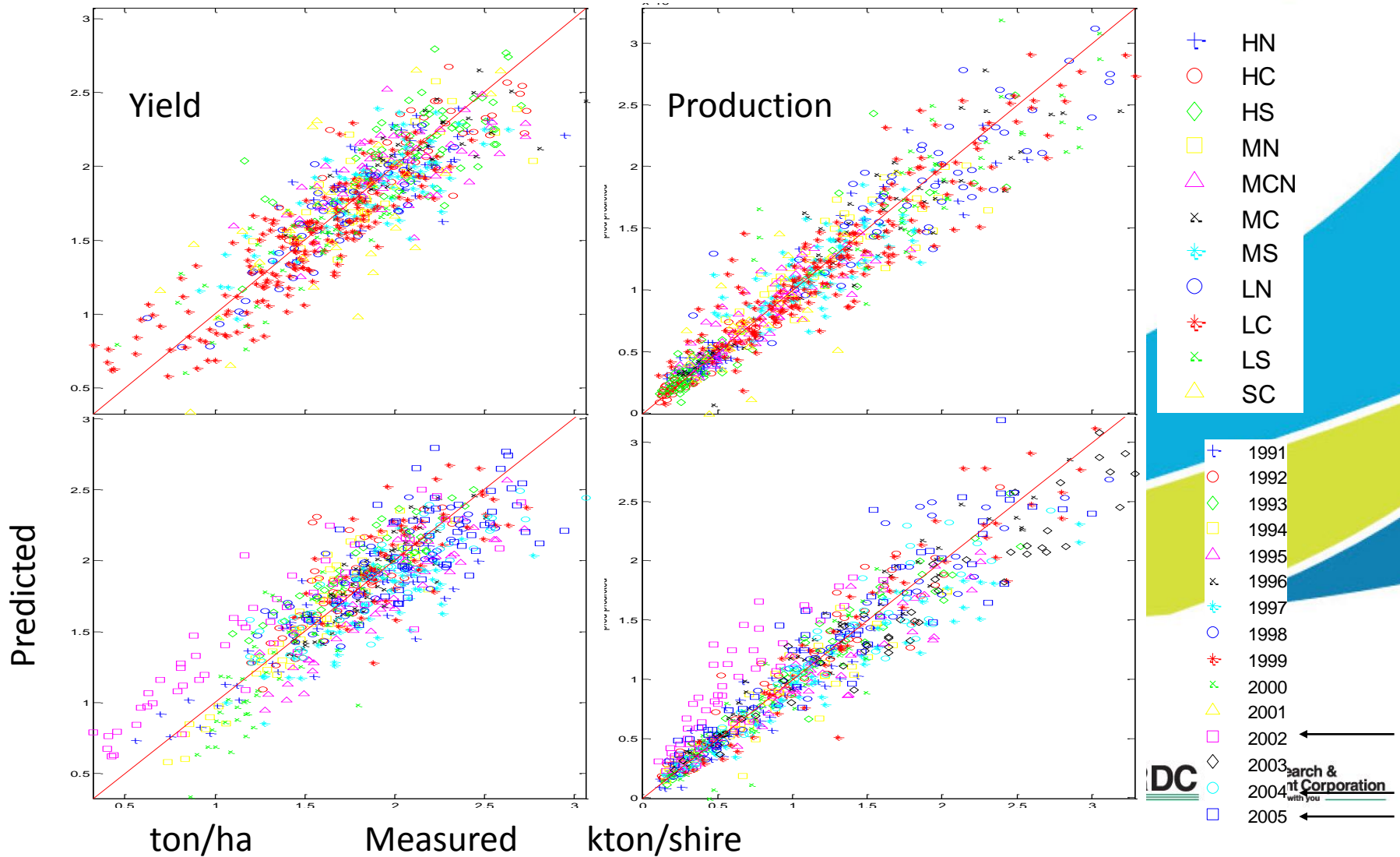
$$X = [Yr, SI, sNDVI, CR, SI \times NDVI, SI \times CR]$$

$$LV = f(X, Y)$$

$$Y = A \times LV$$

- Maximum of 10 Latent Vectors in model
- Data normalization
 - Zero mean and unit variance per shire
 - Each column of X and Y separately

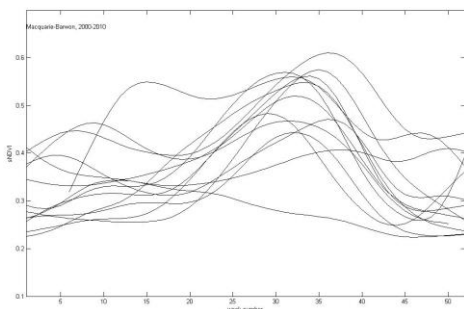
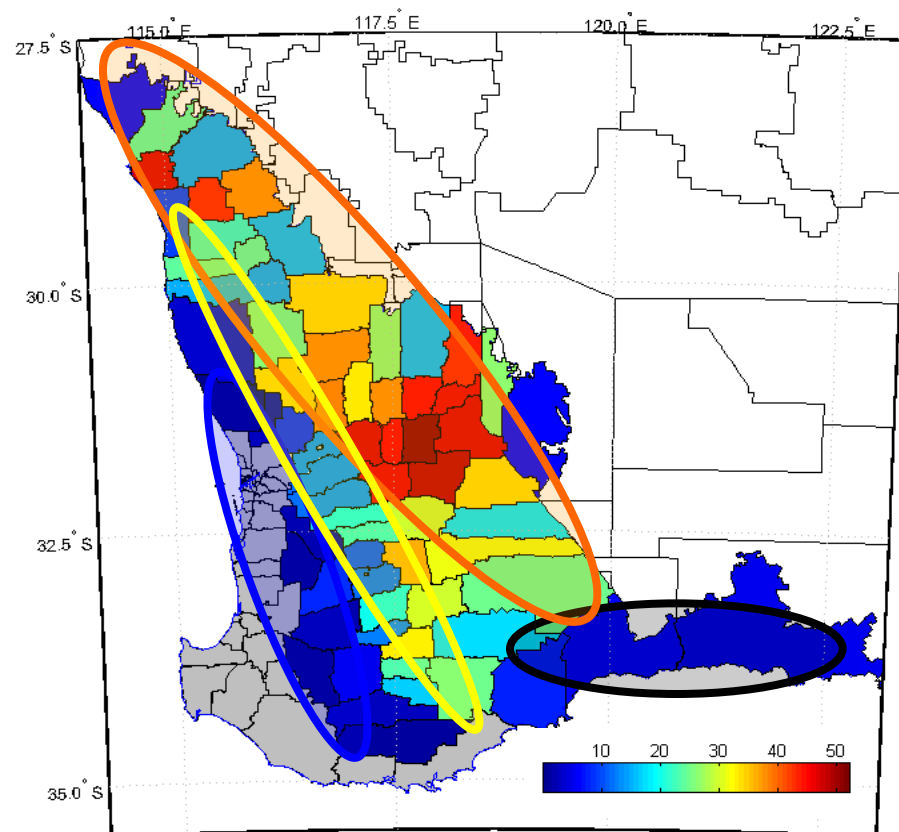
Validation results for best model



Aggregated to climatic zones

Rainfall	Q ²	RMSEP (t/ha)
High	0.5-0.8	0.11-0.18
Medium	0.8	0.11-0.14
Low	0.9-1.0	0.06-0.11
Southern coast	0.7-0.9	0.11-0.18

Area under wheat, %

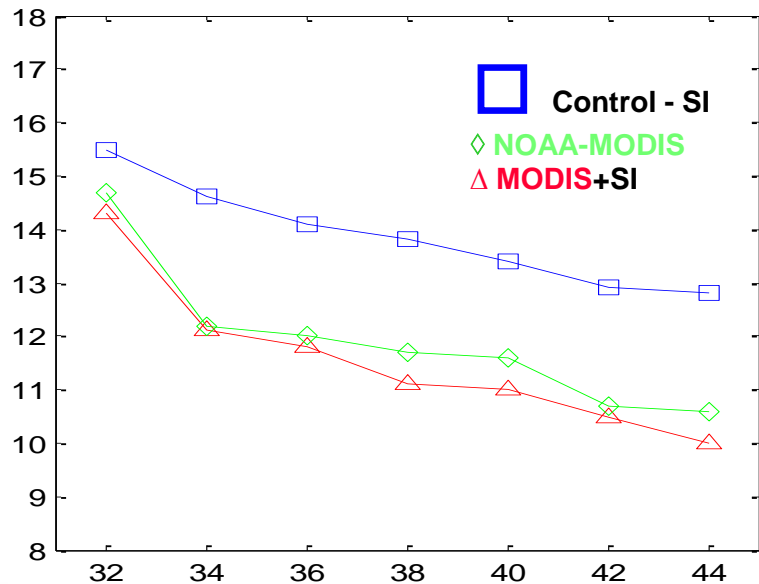


Model struggled
Where mixed crops

MODIS data improves water balance model predictions



Yield, relative error, %



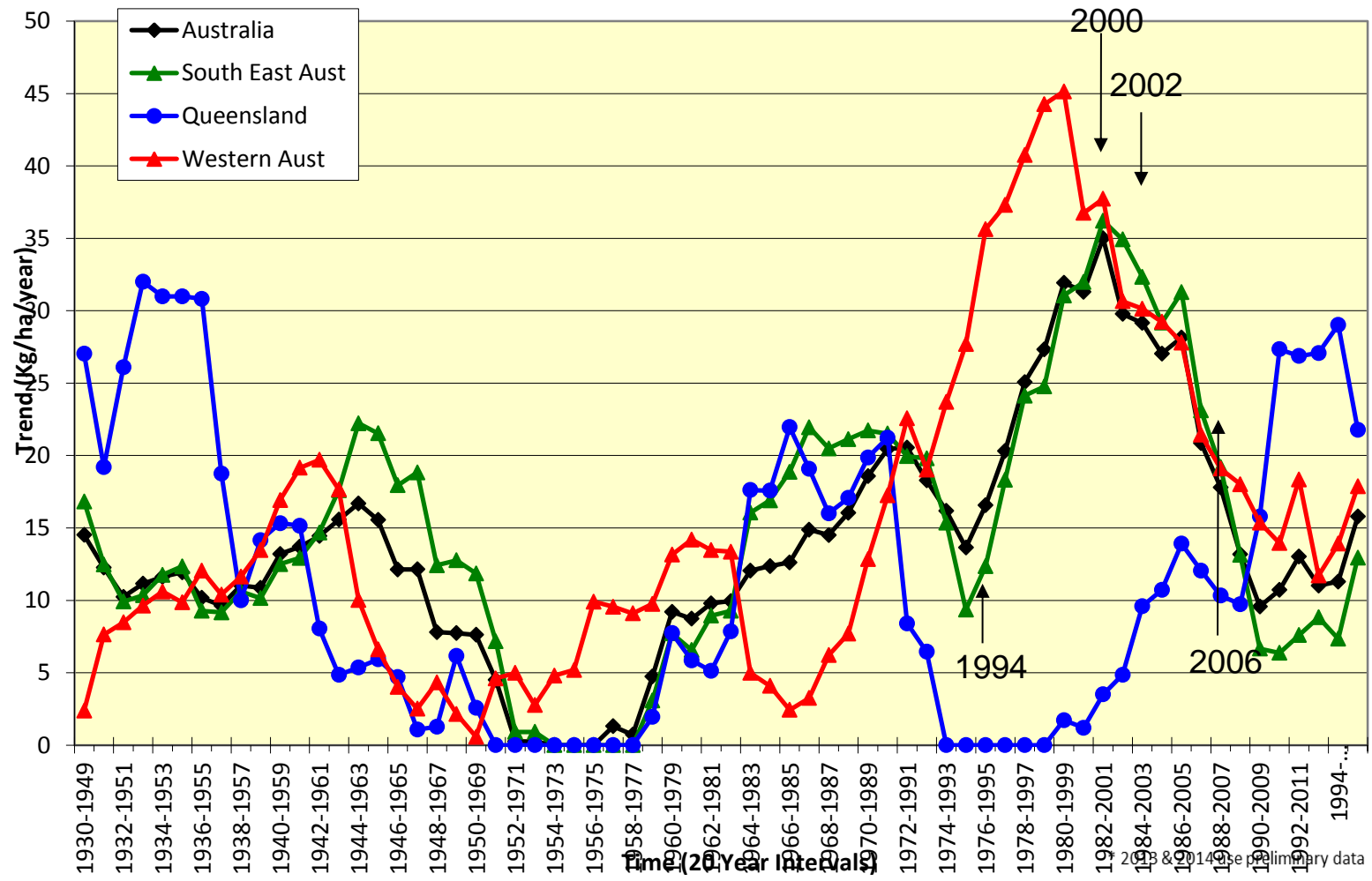
Total error for WA

	Sep	Nov
Current	0.98	0.75 Mt
Improved	0.55	0.46 Mt

Wheat Yield Trends

$$Y = a + b (SI) + c * (year)$$

National Wheat Yield Trends 1930-2014



Adding fertilizer to model

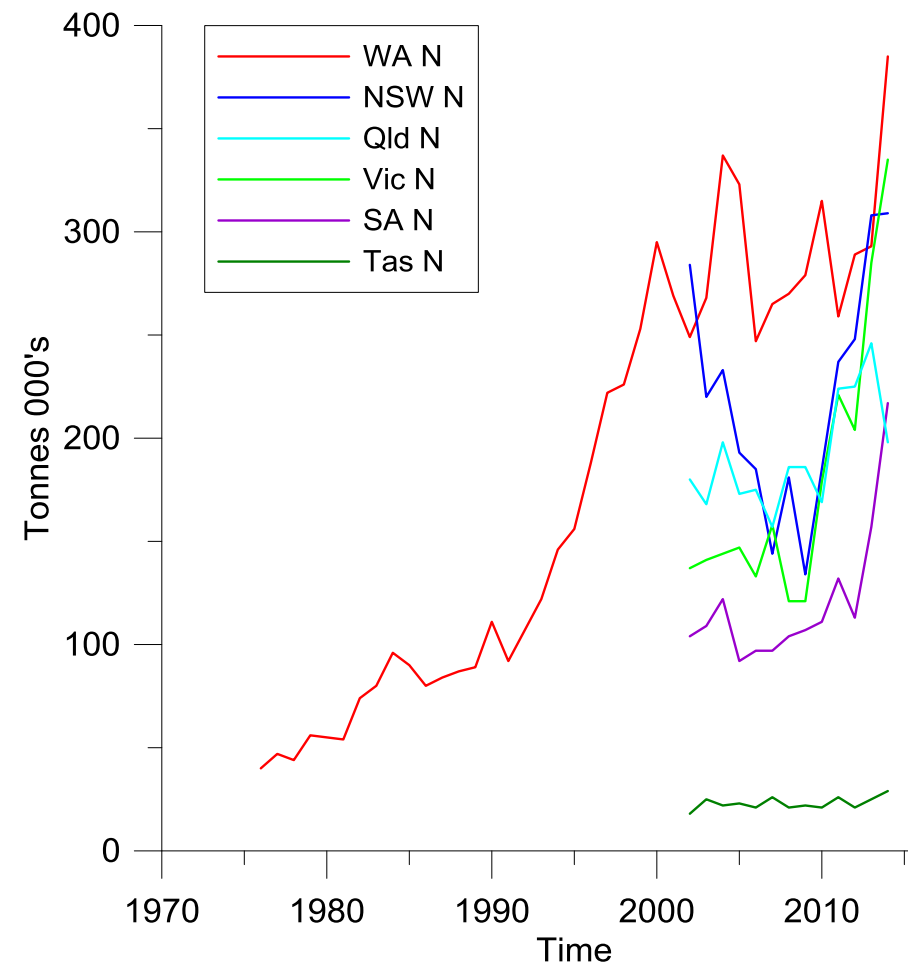
$$Y = a + b * (SI) + c * (year) + d * N$$

Adjusted R² for NSW/VIC
(1993-2011)

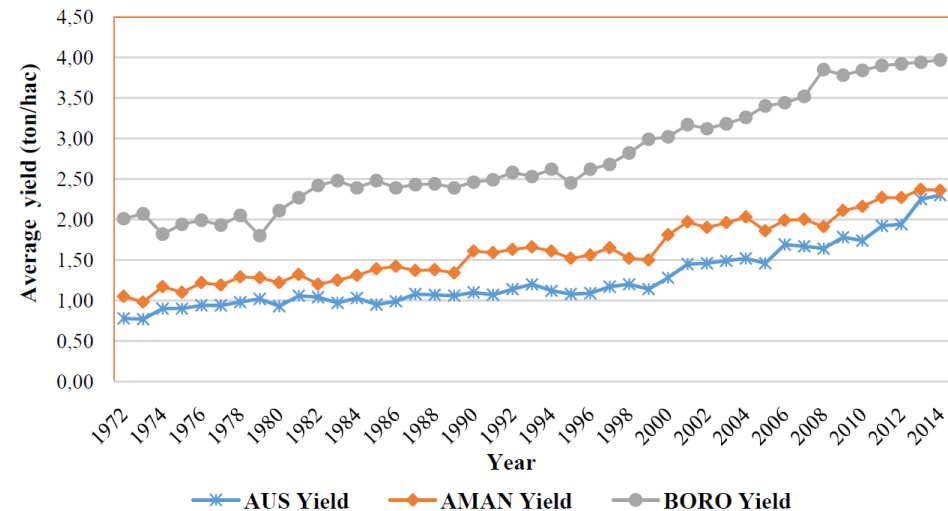
NSW Current 0.92 **new 0.95**

VIC Current 0.92 **new 0.94**

However, difficult to get present
season application (at this stage)



Bangladesh Rice yields

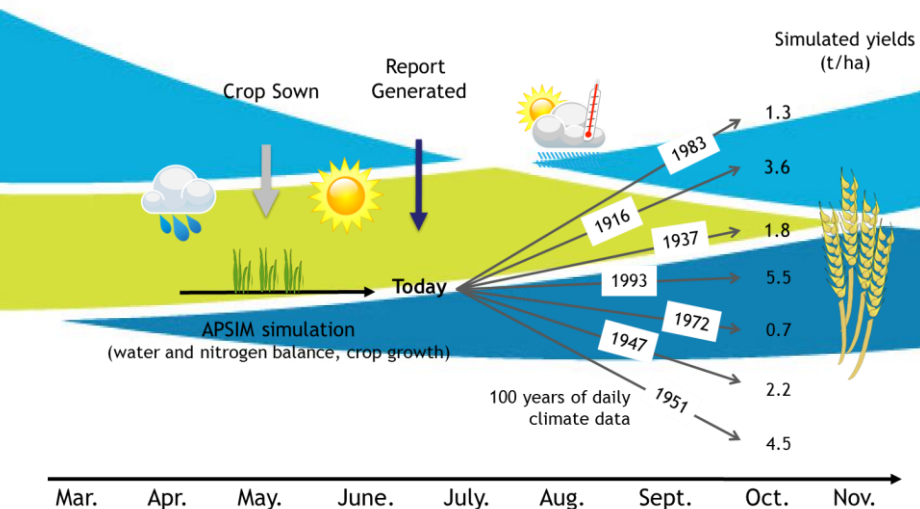


Simulation Model -Yield Prophet Modelling Framework

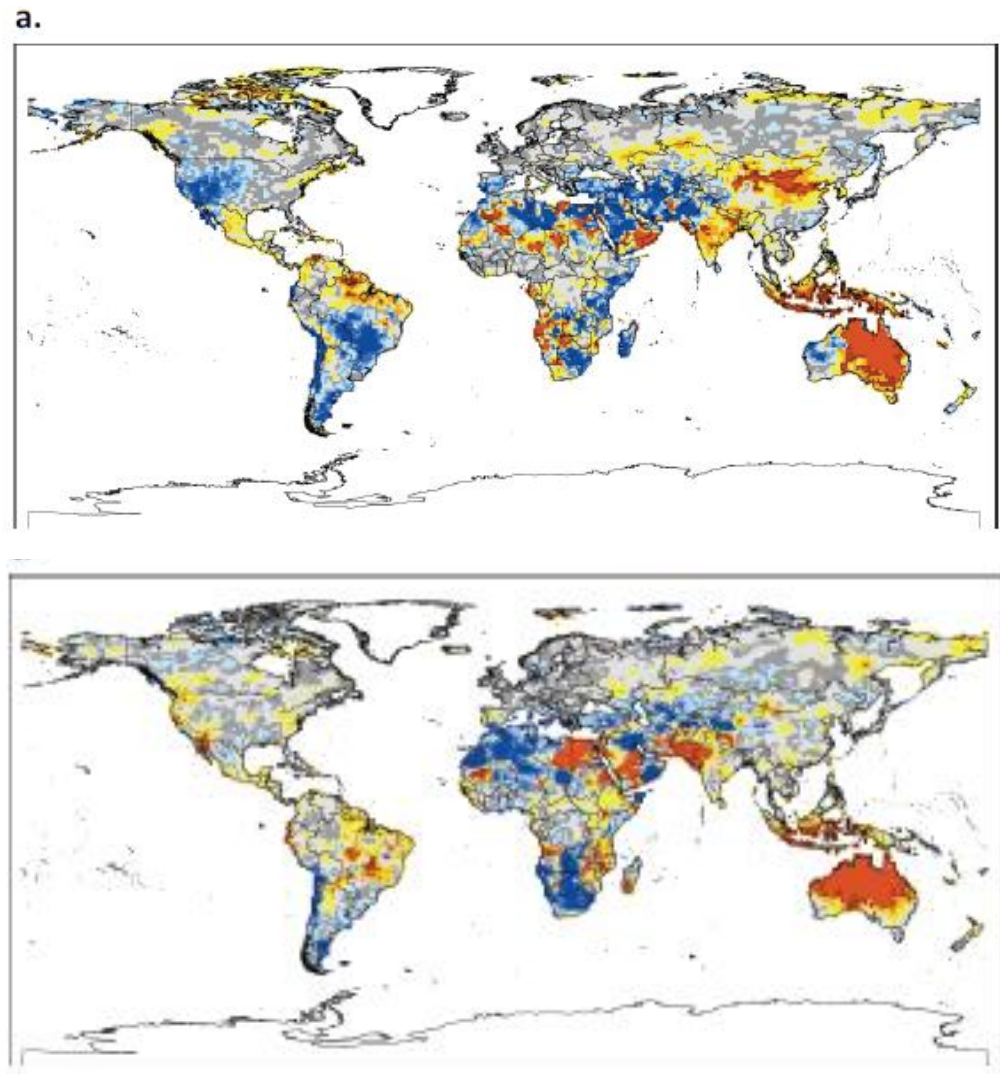
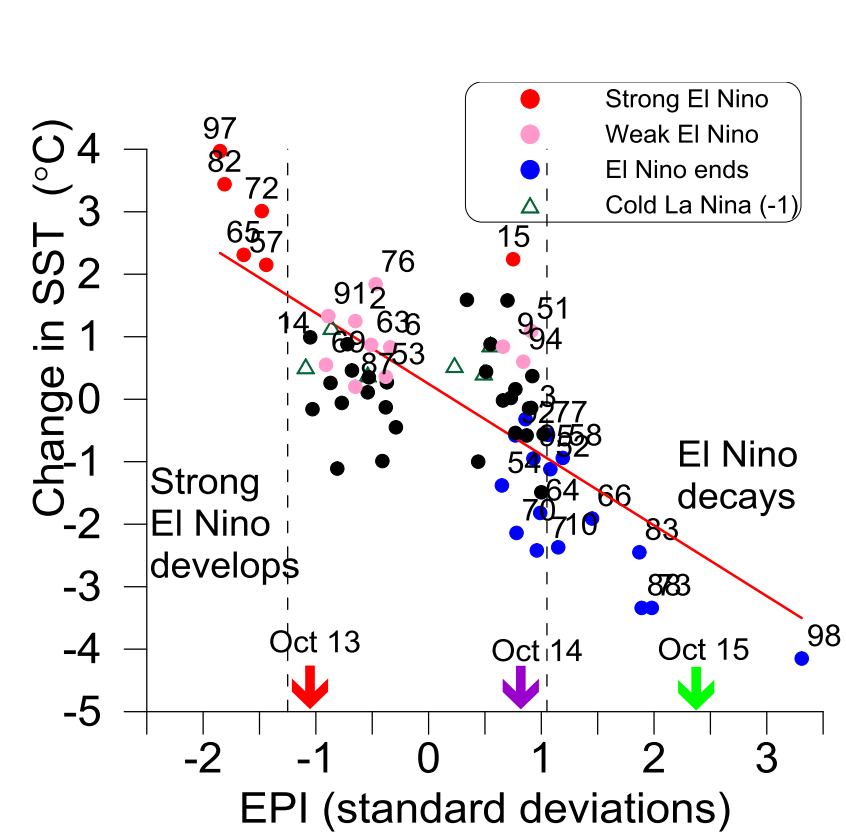


APSIM adapted by Donald Gayman (CSIRO) – works very well rice, well - wheat, maize, legumes over large majority Bangladesh.

ACIAR “Cropping system intensification in the salt-affected coastal zones of Bangladesh and West Bengal, India”. Project LWR/2014/73.



Opportunistic Early warning System for Climate Extremes –EPI predicting May-October rain in year (+1)



Thankyou

Canadian Wheat Board model

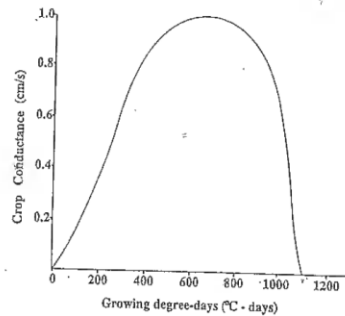


Fig. 2. Limiting crop conductance as a function of growing degree days.

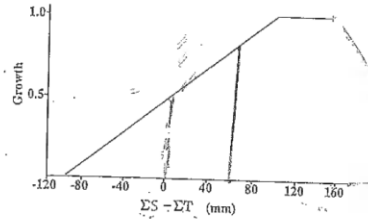


Fig. 3. Growth (G_w) as a function of the cumulative difference between supply and demand variables

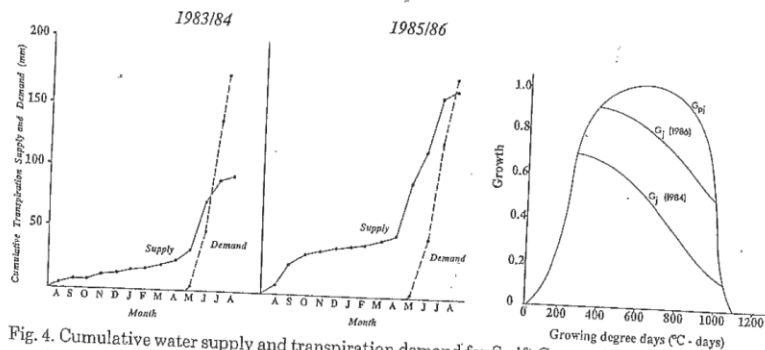


Fig. 4. Cumulative water supply and transpiration demand for Swift Current in the 1984 and 1986 growing seasons.

Fig. 5. Limiting growth values as a function of growing degree days and the curves of growth values calculated for Swift Current in 1984 and 1986.

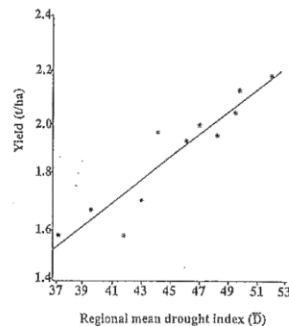


Fig. 6. Western Canada average wheat yields for 1976-86 vs. corresponding calculated drought index values.