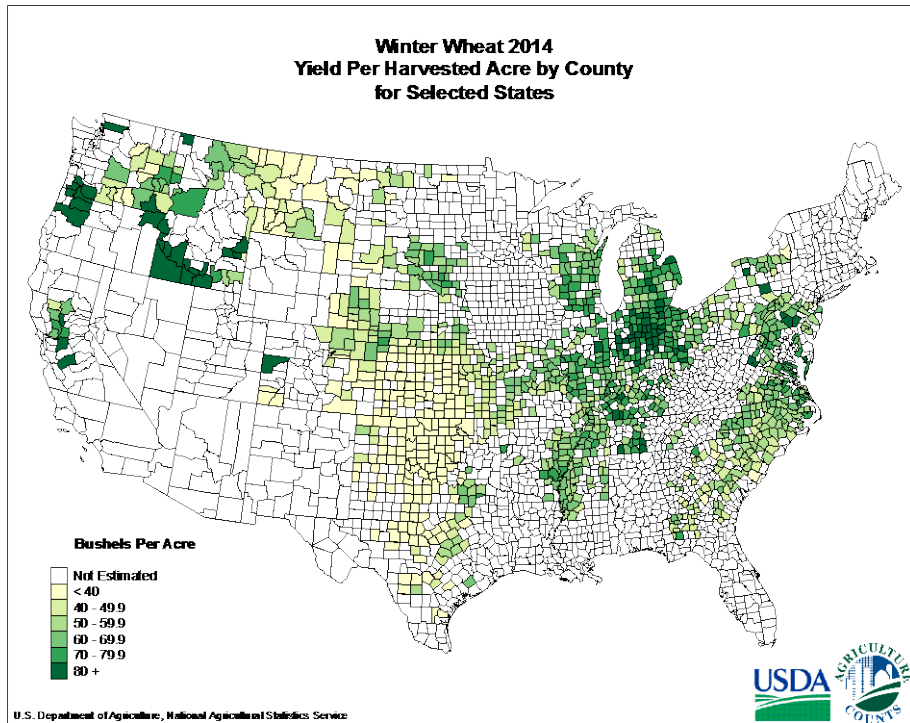




DEVELOPMENT OF WINTER WHEAT MODEL IN CLM4.5

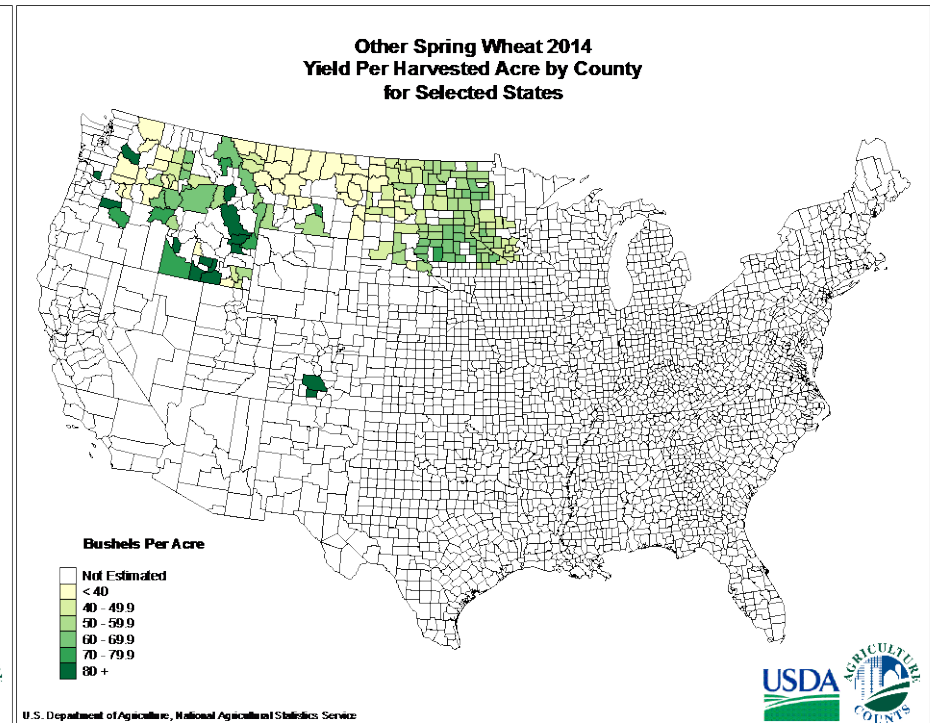
Yaqiong Lu, NCAR
Lara Kueppers, LBNL
Ian Williams, LBNL
Justin Bagley, LBNL
2/9/2016

Winter wheat yield



http://www.nass.usda.gov/Charts_and_Maps/A_to_Z/in-wheat_winter.php

Spring wheat yield



http://www.nass.usda.gov/Charts_and_Maps/A_to_Z/in-wheat_spring.php

WINTER WHEAT SITES

ARM SGP Main site (US-ARM)

- Site measured NDVI and LAI
- Planting date
- Well documented Land management

Single point CLM45 simulations

- CLM45BGCCROP (crop on)
- CLM45SP (crop off)

ARM Southern Great Plains site



FLUXNET ID: US-ARM

Country: United States

Network: AmeriFlux

Latitude: 36.6058

Longitude: -97.4888

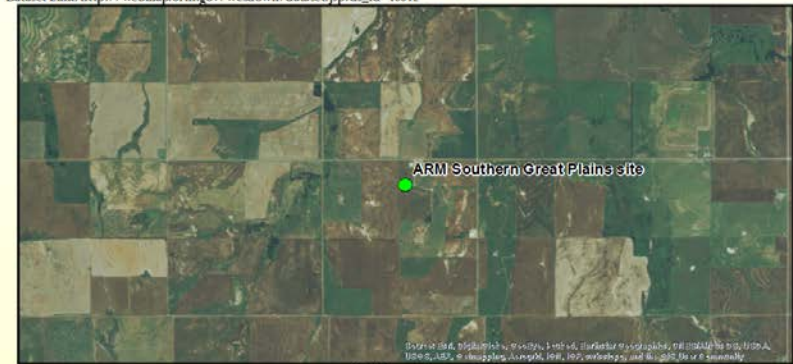
Status: Active

Global Soil Type (FAO): Luvisol

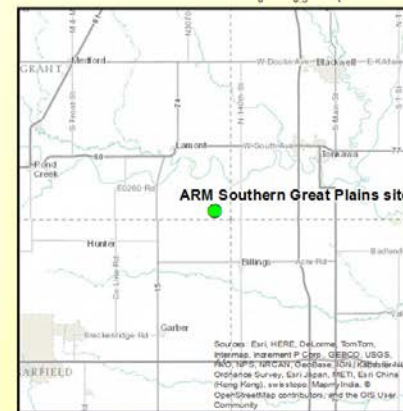
Dataset Link: http://webmap.ornl.gov/wcslown/dataset.jsp?ds_id=540

Koppen-Geiger Climate Classification: Cfa - Warm temperate fully humid with hot summer

Dataset Link: http://webmap.ornl.gov/wcslown/dataset.jsp?ds_id=10012



Scale for aerial map: 0 0.5 1 2 3 4 km



Site Elevation: 312 Meters

NLCD Landcover Dataset Link:
http://webmap.ornl.gov/wcslown/dataset.jsp?ds_id=10009

Scale for topographic and NLCD landcover maps: 0 10 20 40 km



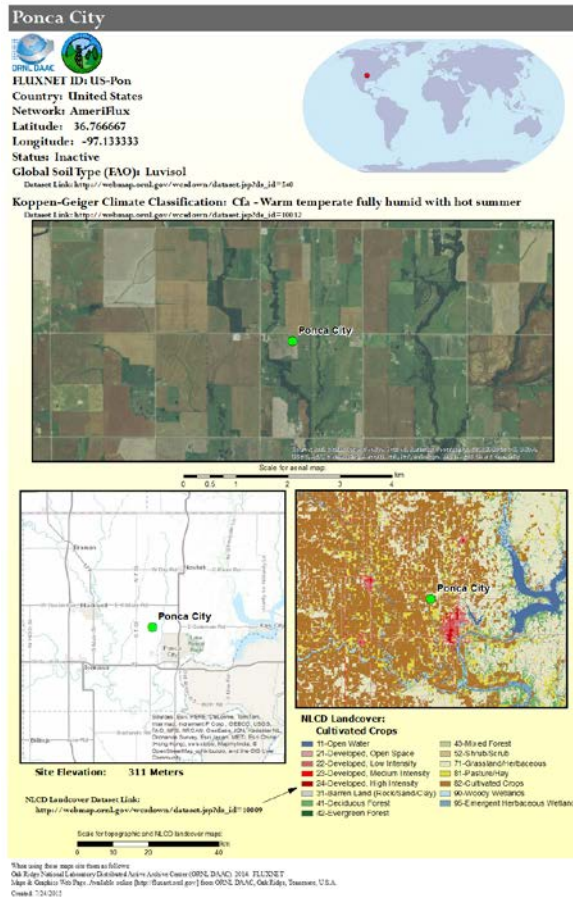
NLCD Landcover:
Cultivated Crops

11-Open Water	42-Evergreen Forest
21-Developed, Open Space	52-Shrub/Scrub
22-Developed, Low Intensity	71-Grassland/Herbaceous
23-Developed, Medium Intensity	81-Pasture/Hay
24-Developed, High Intensity	82-Cultivated Crops
31-Bare Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	90-Woody Wetlands
41-Deciduous Forest	95-Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands

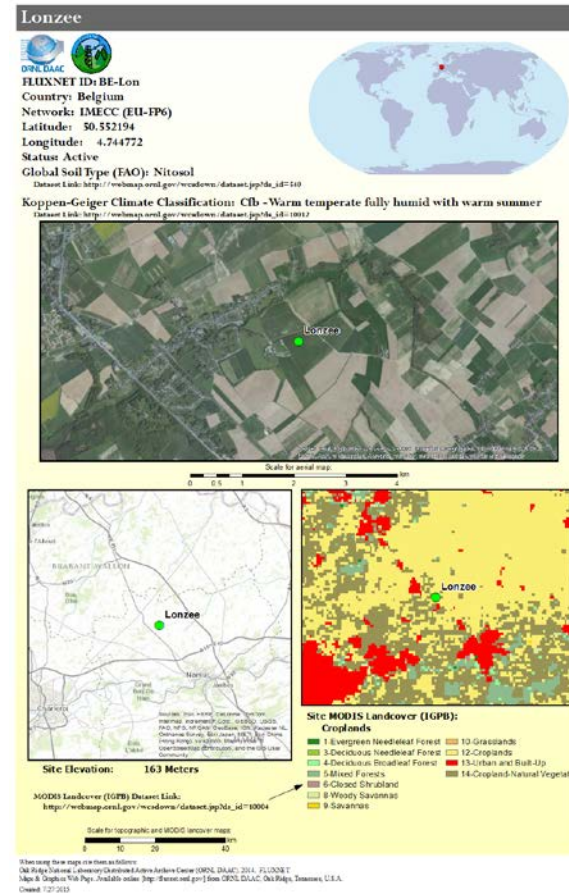
Three cross validation sites: Flux, LAI, yield

1. Ponca city site, OK, US (US-Pon)
2. Lonzee site, Belgium (BE-Lon)
3. Merzenhausen, Germany

US-Pon



BE-Lon



Phenology phases



Phase 1: Planting:

- $T_{\min 5} < 5^{\circ}\text{C}$
- days > Sep 1
- $\text{GDD}_{020} > 50$



Phase 2: Leaf emergence:

- $\text{GDD}_{\text{tsoi}} > 3\% \text{GDD}_{\text{mat}} = 51$
- Base temperature is 0°C
- Leaf, stem, root carbon increasing



Phase 3: Grain fill:

- $\text{GDD}_{\text{plant}} > 40\% \text{GDD}_{\text{mat}} = 680$
- base temperature is 0°C
- Leaf and stem carbon decreasing
- Grain carbon increasing



Phase 4: Harvest:

$$\text{GDD}_{\text{plant}} > \text{GDD}_{\text{mat}} = 1700$$

VERNALIZATION

winter crops must expose to low, nonfreezing temperatures to enter the reproductive stage.

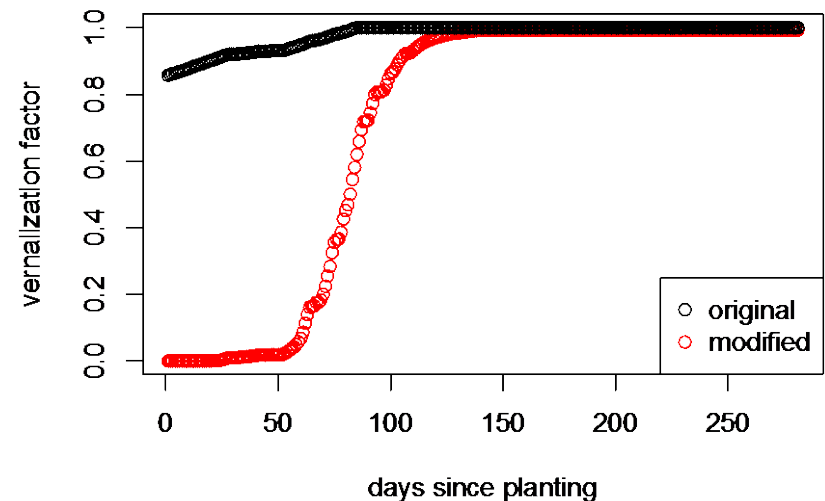
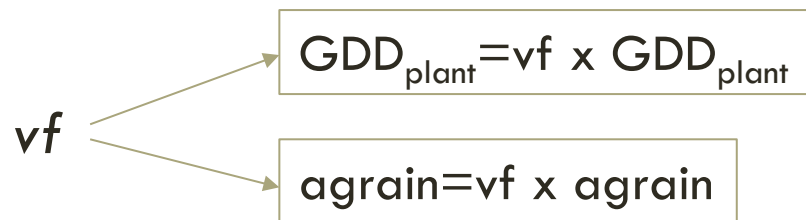
A generalized vernalization function for winter wheat (Streck et al., 2003)

Vernalization begin after germination end before flowering

Minimum temperature : $-1.3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Optimum temperature : $4.9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Maximum temperature : $15.7\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$



FROST TOLERANCE AND DAMAGE

LT50

The Lethal temperature at 50% of the individuals are damaged (Bergjord et al., 2008)

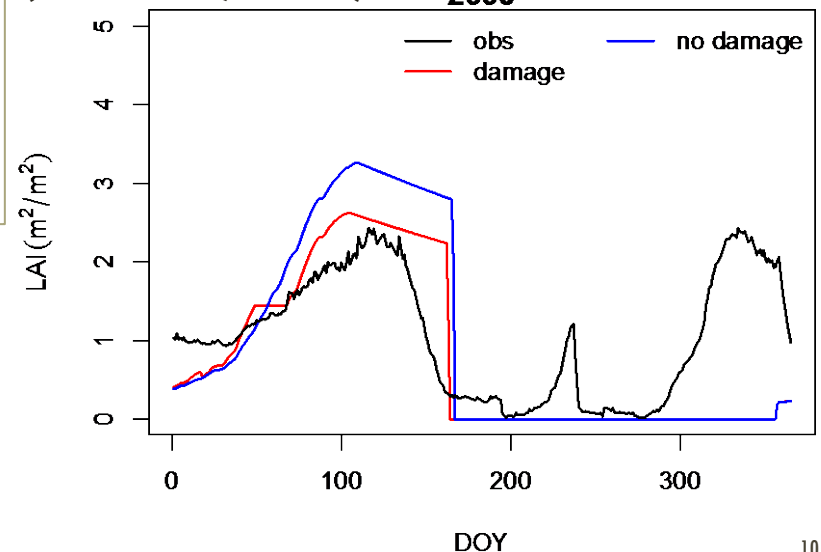
Survival rate

representing the likelihood that an individual is damaged by exposure to a certain temperature (Vico et al., 2014)

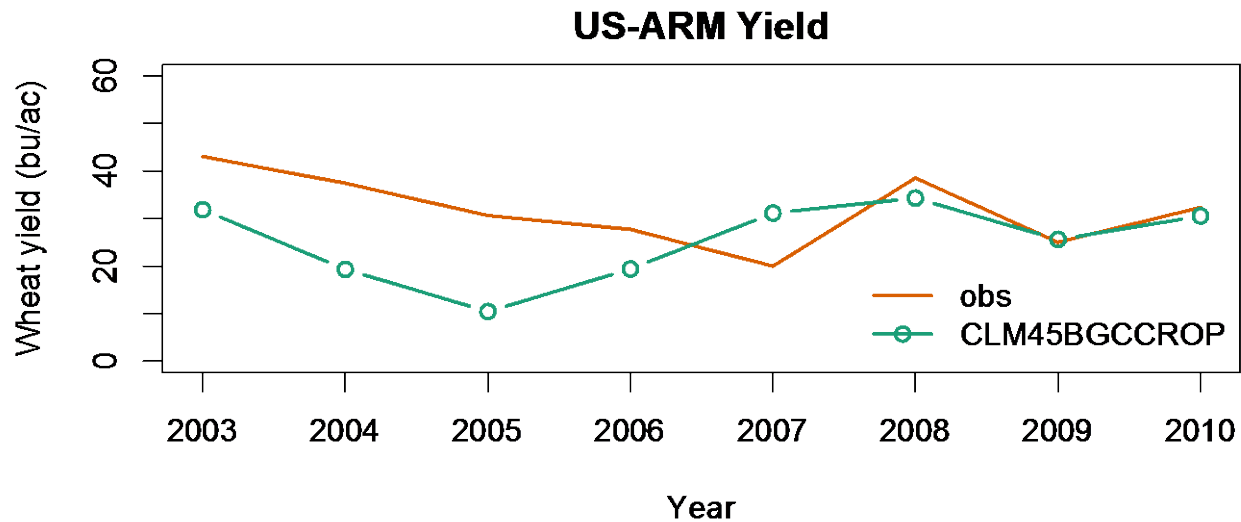
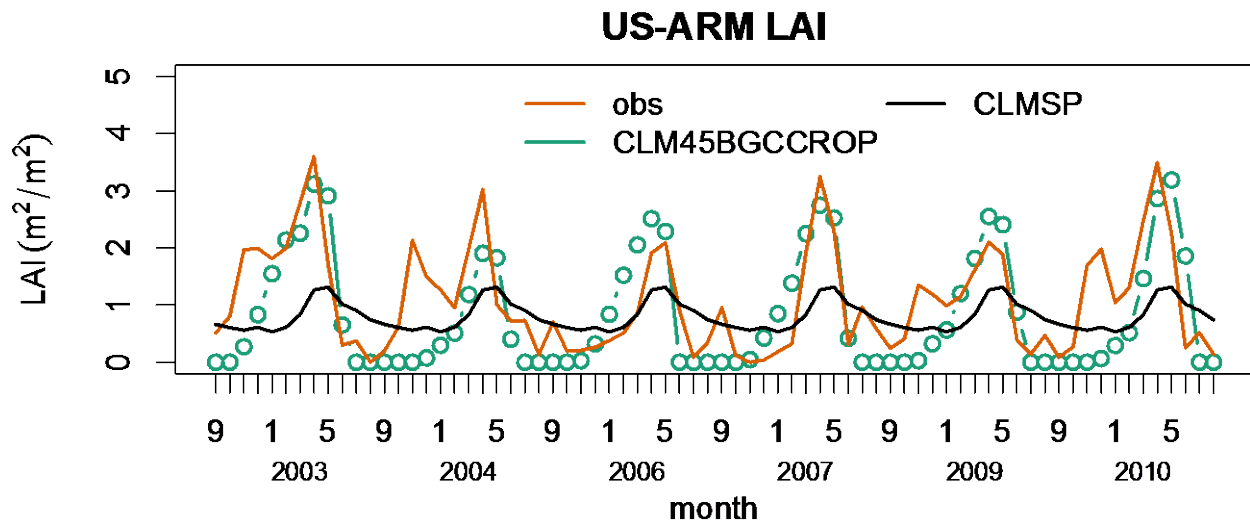
$WDD > 1$

Reduce leaf and stem carbon by a factor of mean survival rate

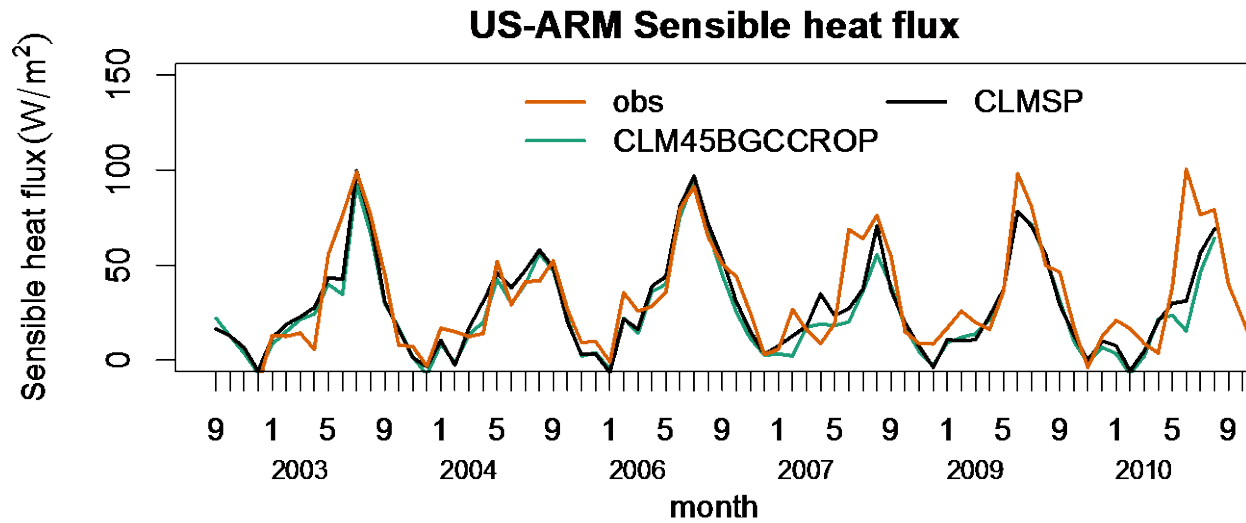
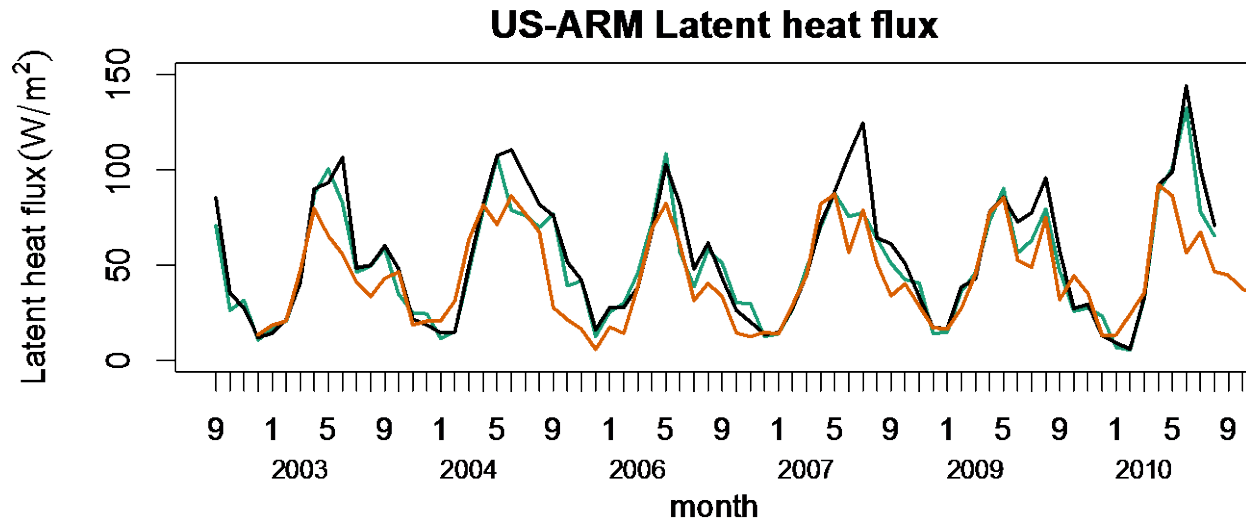
Weighted killing degree days (vico et al., 2014)



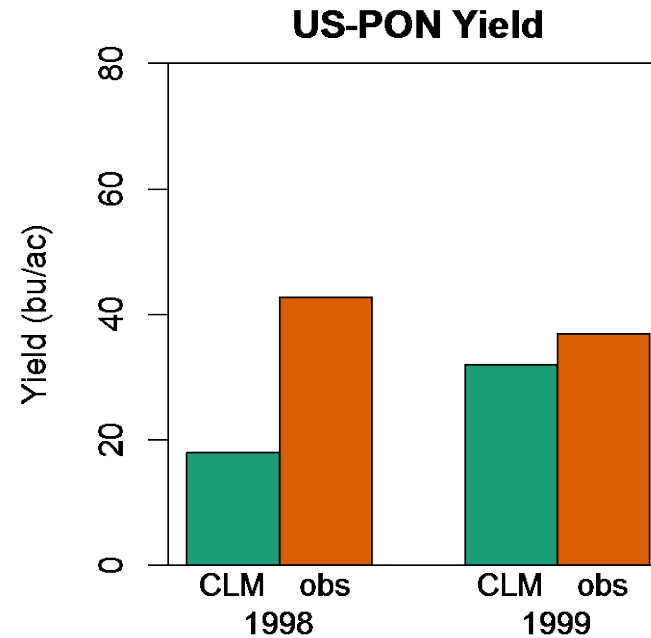
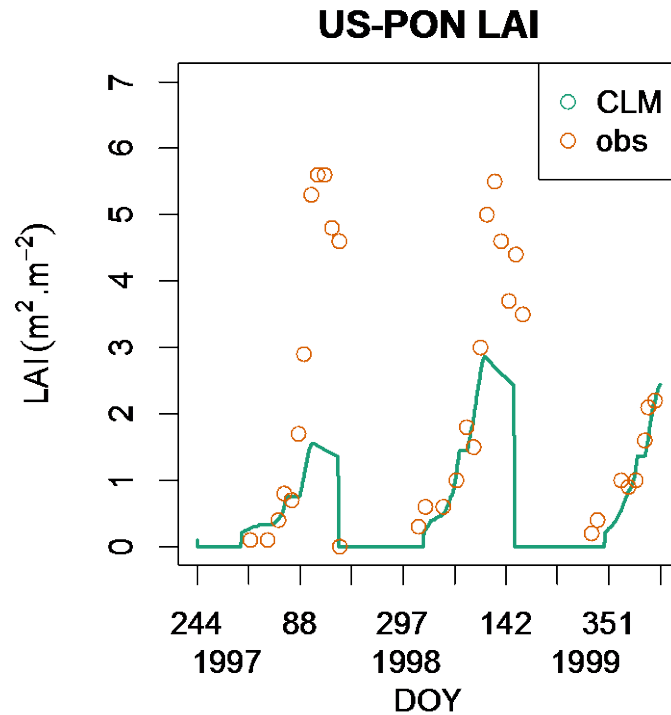
Winter wheat growth at ARM site



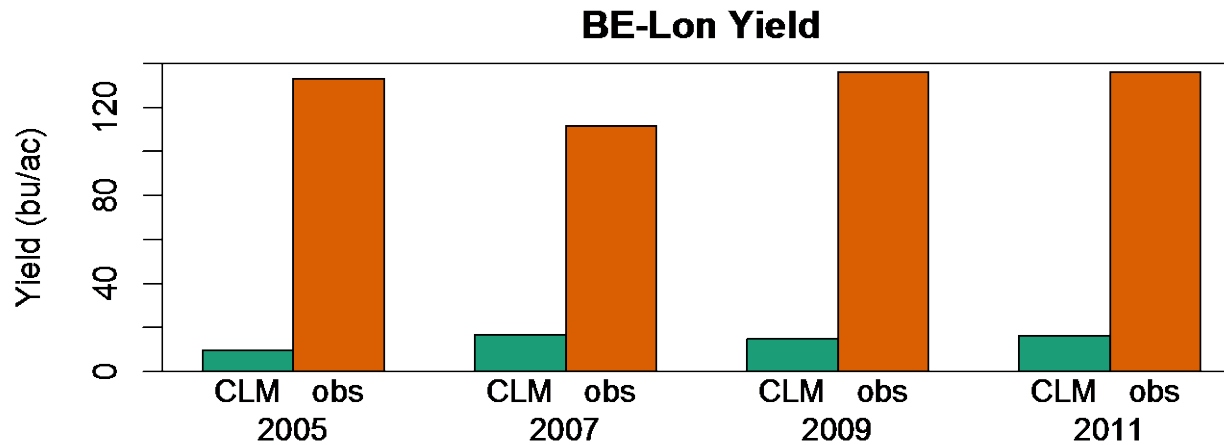
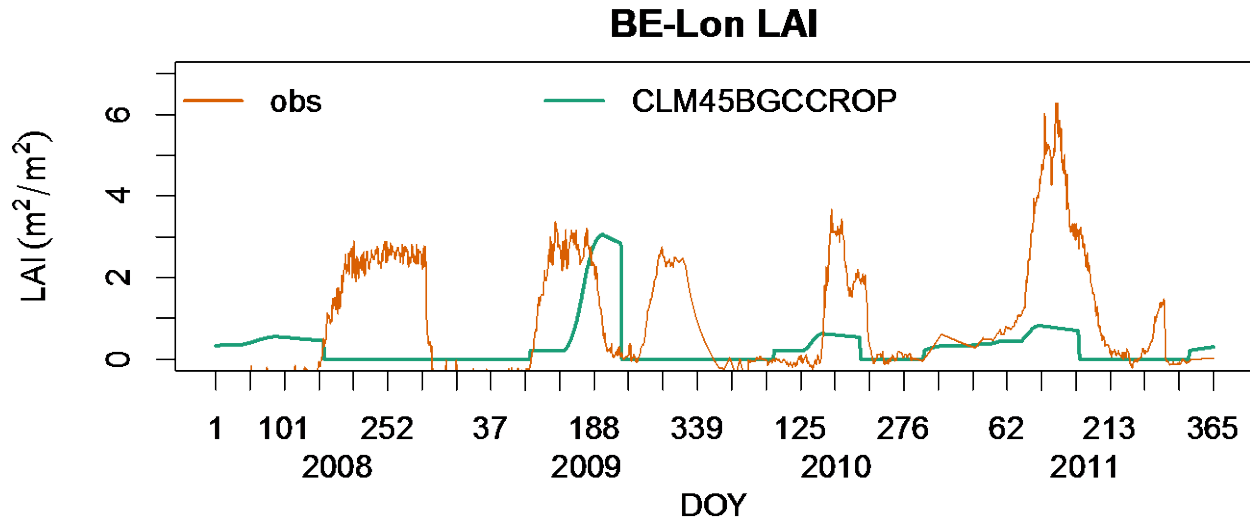
Improved latent heat fluxes compared to prescribed crop



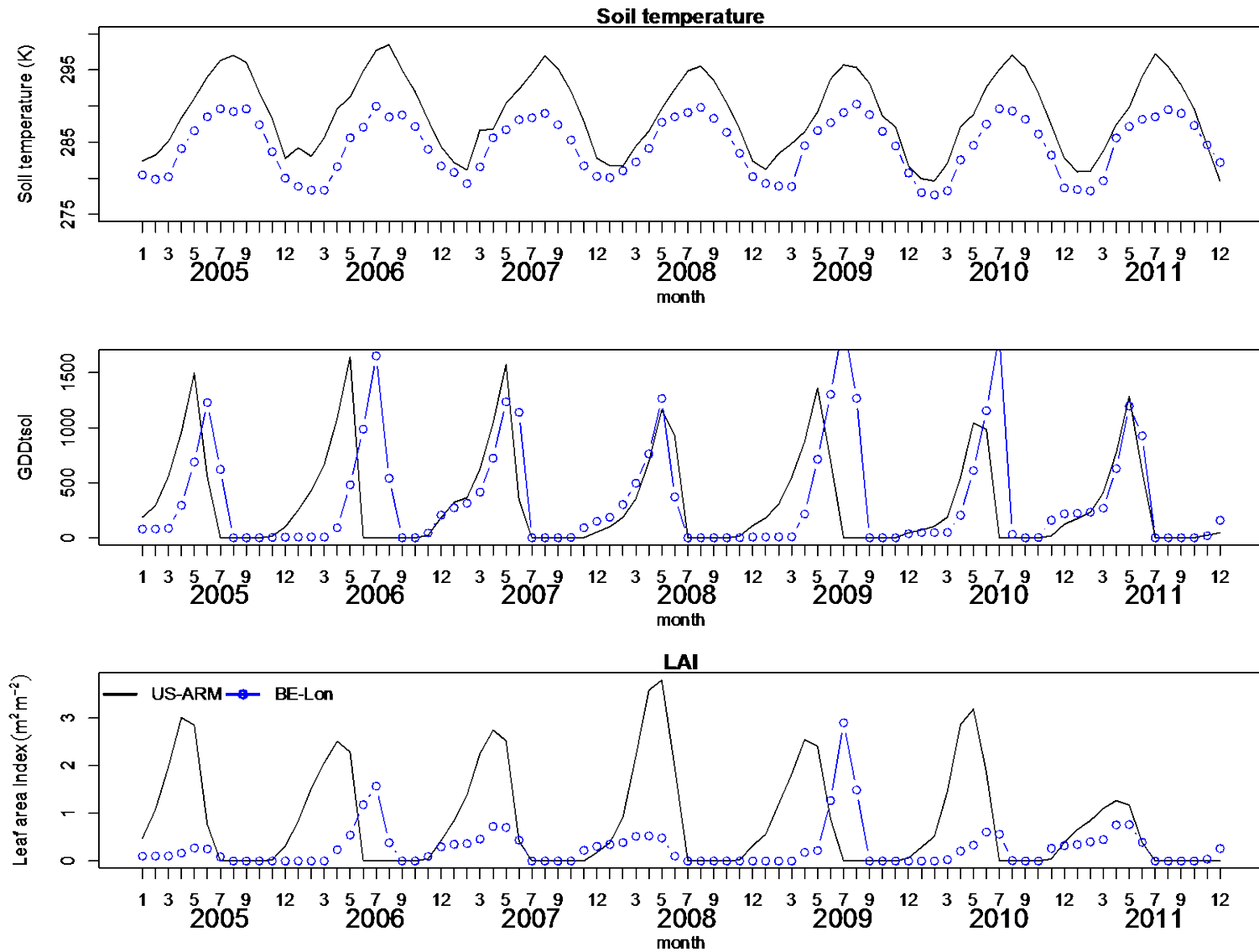
Not well represent the winter wheat growth in the three cross validation sites, especially at the two European sites



Very small LAI and yield simulations at BE-Lon site

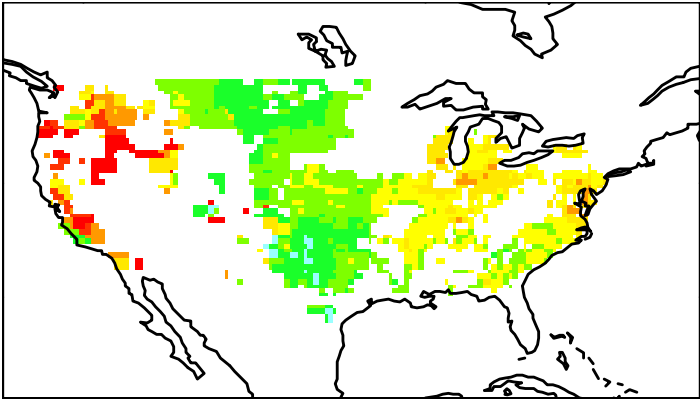


Why such poor simulation at the two European sites?



Regional CLM offline simulation in US

age



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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