

Climate services

Prototypes

for agriculture and forestry sectors

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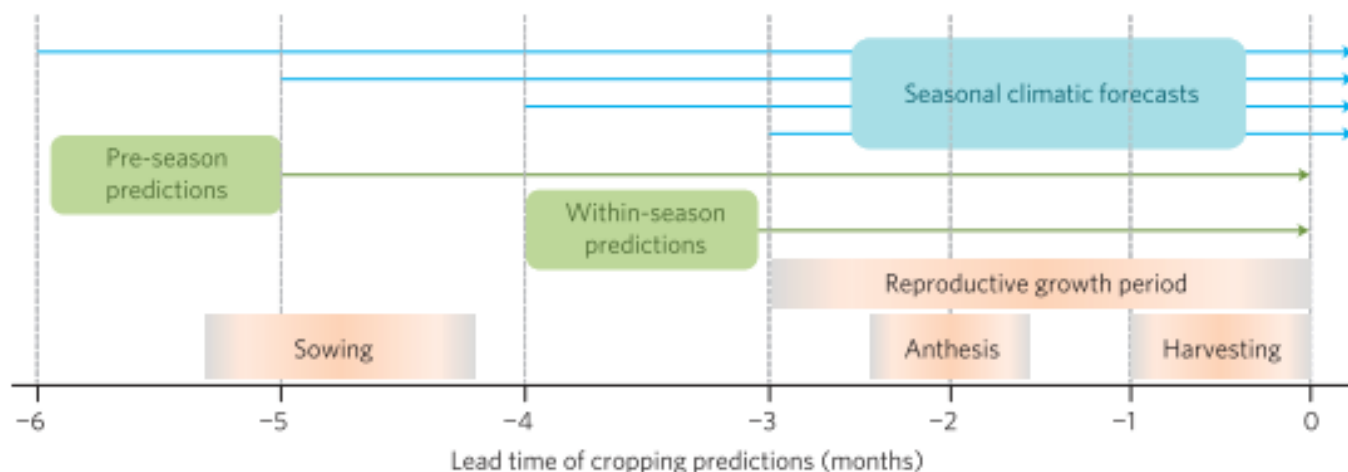


Figure 1 | Timing of cropping predictions. The cropping calendar illustrates the times at which the pre- and within-season predictions of crop failures and yield levels were conducted and the lead times of seasonal climatic forecasts on a monthly basis.

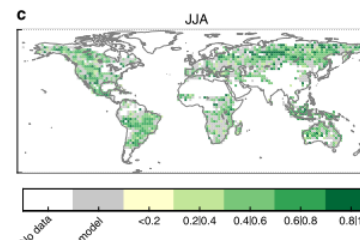
Prediction of seasonal climate-induced variations in global food production

Toshichika Iizumi^{1*}, Hirofumi Sakuma^{2,3}, Masayuki Yokozawa¹, Jing-Jia Luo⁴, Andrew J. Challinor^{5,6}, Molly E. Brown⁷, Gen Sakurai¹ and Toshio Yamagata³

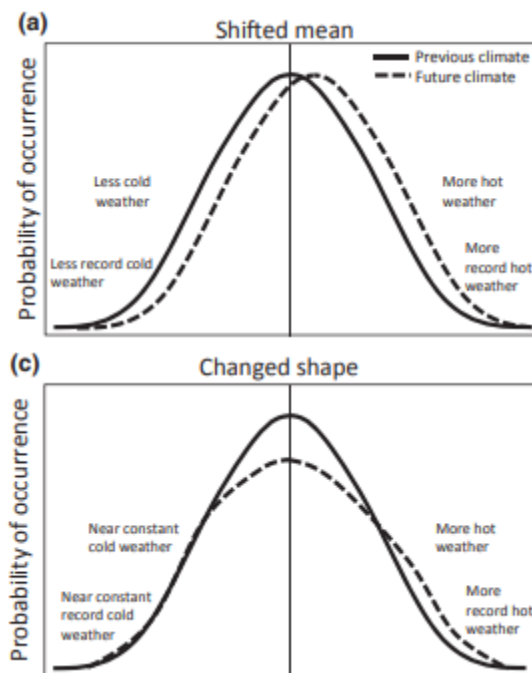
Skilful forecasting of global fire activity using seasonal climate predictions

Marco Turco¹, Sonia Jerez², Francisco J. Doblas-Reyes^{3,4}, Amir AghaKouchak⁵, Maria Carmen Llasat¹ & Antonello Provenzale⁶

NATURE COMMUNICATIONS | (2018)9:2718 | DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-05250-0 | www.nature.com/naturecommunications



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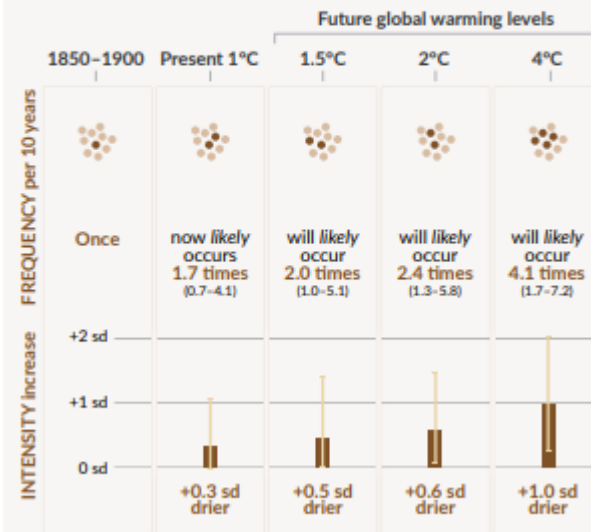


Thornton et al, 2014

Agricultural & ecological droughts in drying regions

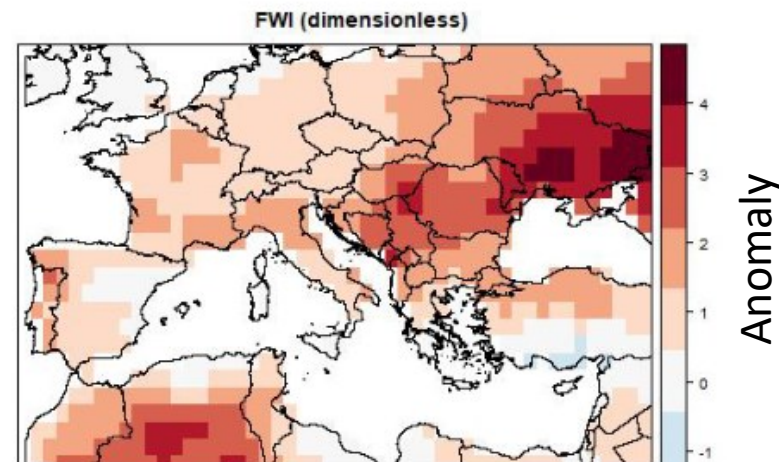
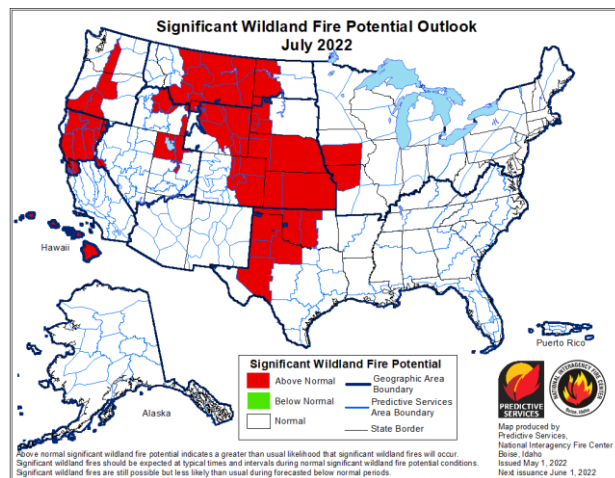
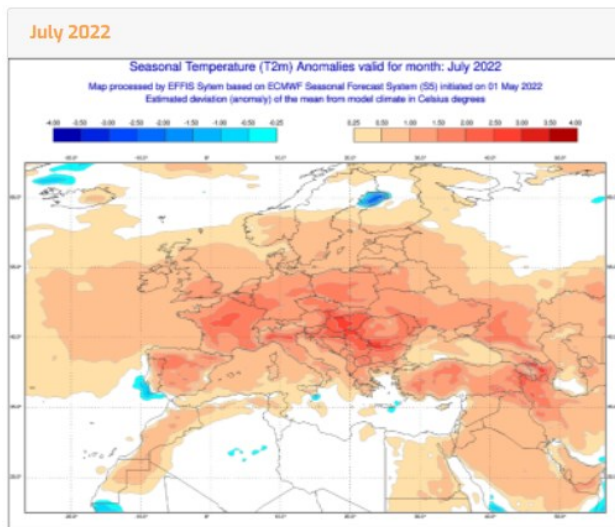
10-year event

Frequency and increase in intensity of an agricultural and ecological drought event that occurred once in 10 years on average across drying regions in a climate without human influence

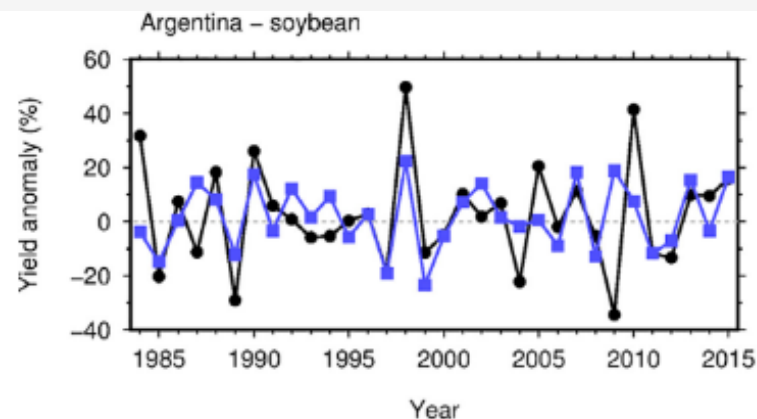


IPCC sixth report, 2021

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Forecasted period: spring-summer 2020, initialization time: 1st march 2020
AgroForInForecast (preliminary version)



T. Iizumi et al. *Climate Services* 11 (2018) 13–23

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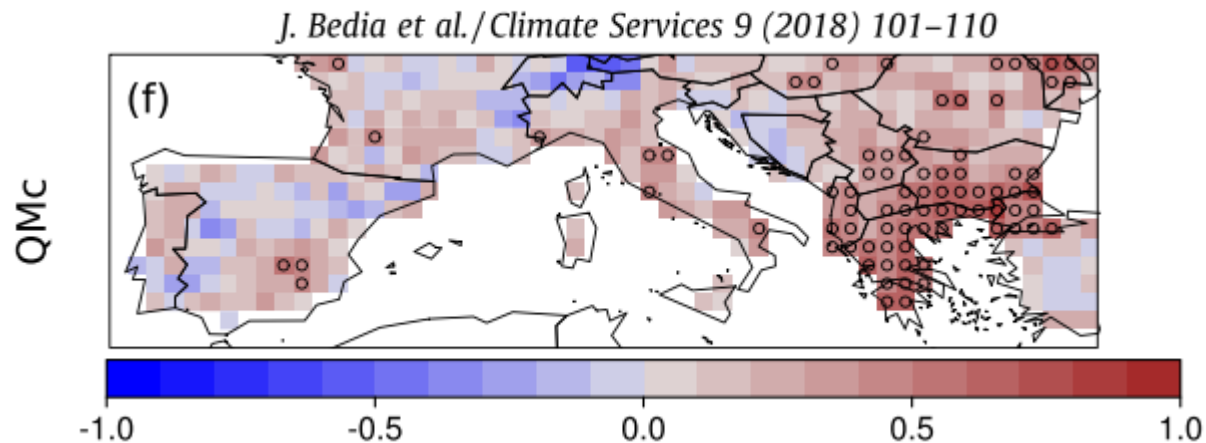


Fig. 3. ROC Skill Score of the System4 FWI predictions

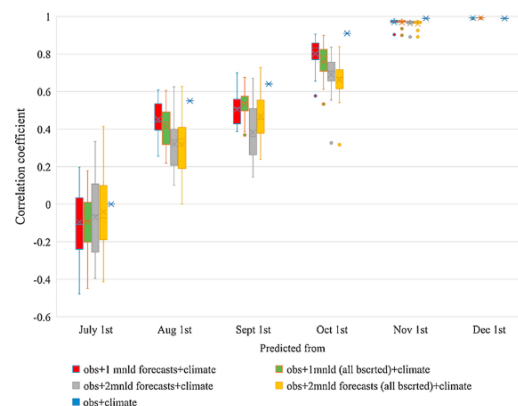


Fig. 4. Correlation coefficient between simulated yield using CFSv2 forecasts (all members) and yield simulated using weather station data from Janakpur

P.K. Jha et al. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology 265 (2019) 349–358

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The CSTools (v4.0) Toolbox: from Climate Forecasts to Climate Forecast Information

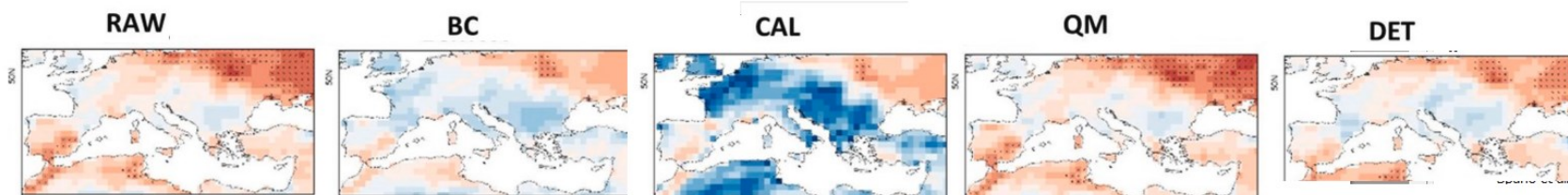
Núria Pérez-Zanón¹, Louis-Philippe Caron^{1,2}, Silvia Terzago³, Bert Van Schaeybroeck⁴, Llorenç Lledó¹, Nicolau Manubens¹, Emmanuel Roulin⁴, M. Carmen Alvarez-Castro⁵, Lauriane Batté⁶, Carlos Delgado-Torres¹, Marta Domínguez⁷, Jost von Hardenberg^{8,3}, Eroteida Sánchez-García⁷, Verónica Torralba¹, Deborah Verfaillie⁹

Downscaling

CST_Analogs*, CST_RainFarm*, CST_RFTemp, CST_AdamontAnalog, CST_AnalogsPredictors

Correction

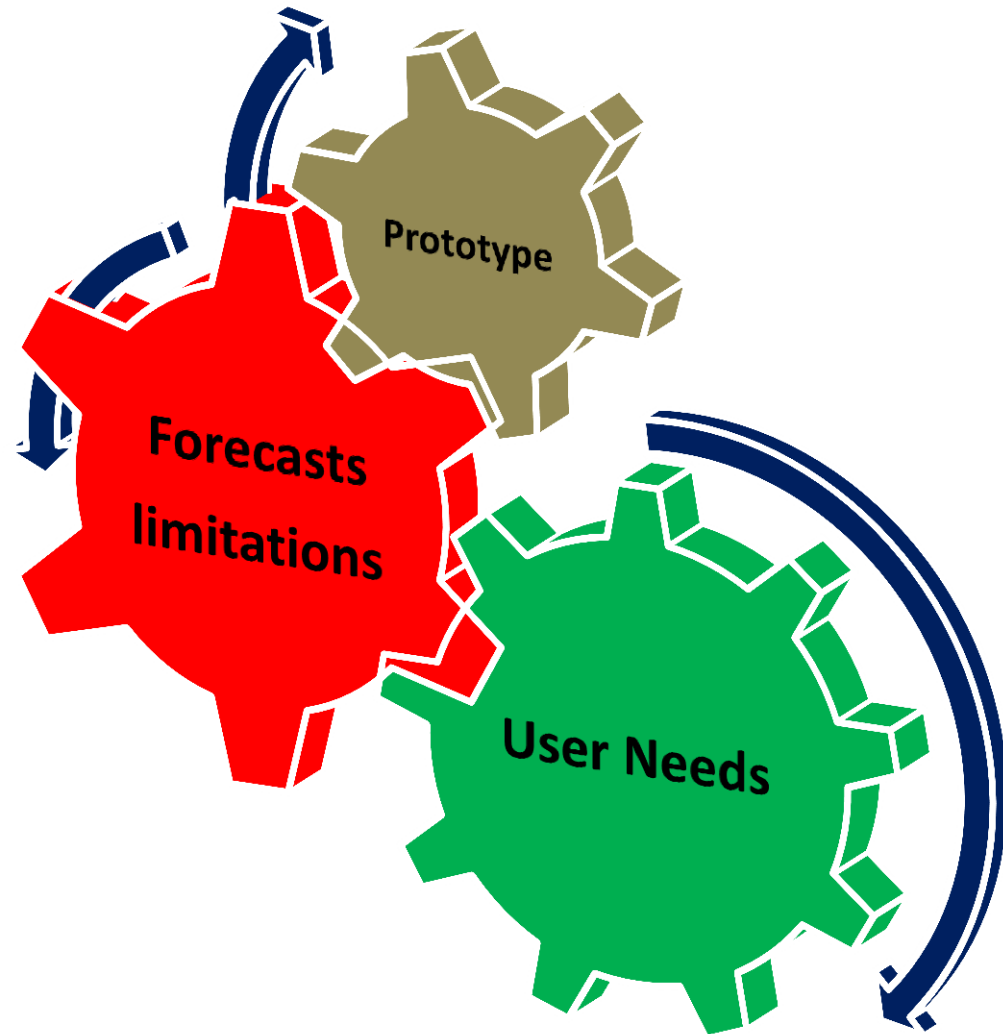
CST_BEI_Weighting*, CST_BiasCorrection, CST_Calibration, CST_QuantileMapping, CST_DynBiasCorrection



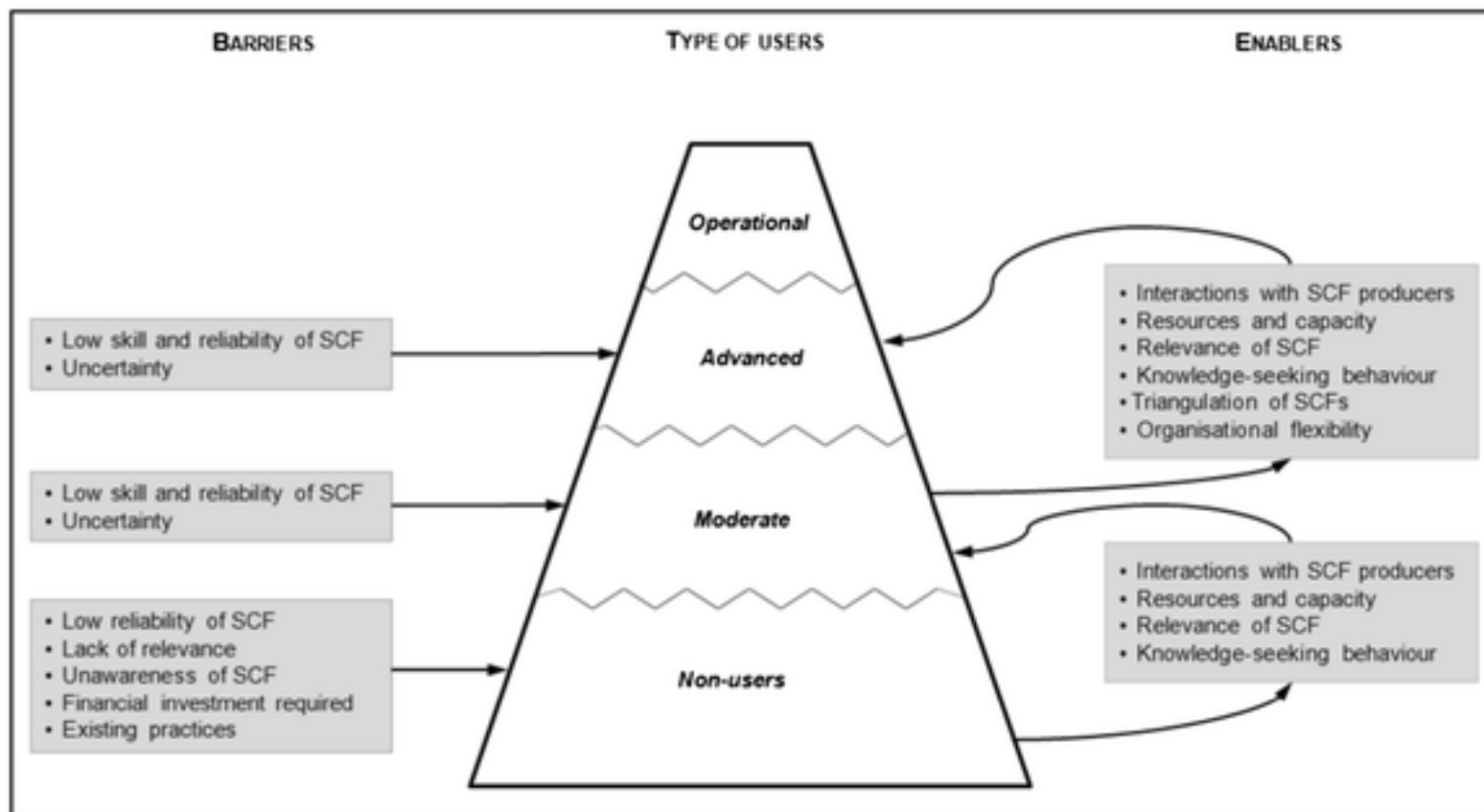
J. Costa-Saura et al. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology* 319 (2022) 108921

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Co-Design



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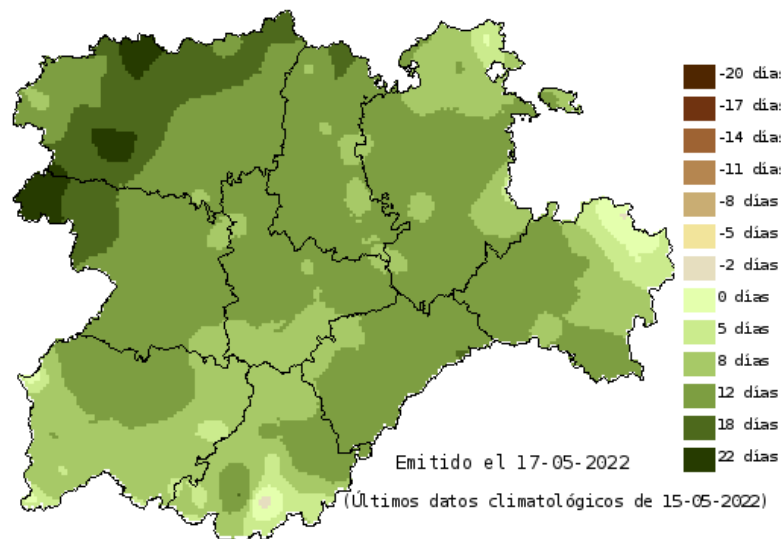
Climatic Change (2016) 137:89–103
DOI 10.1007/s10584-016-1671-8

Barriers and enablers to the use of seasonal climate forecasts amongst organisations in Europe

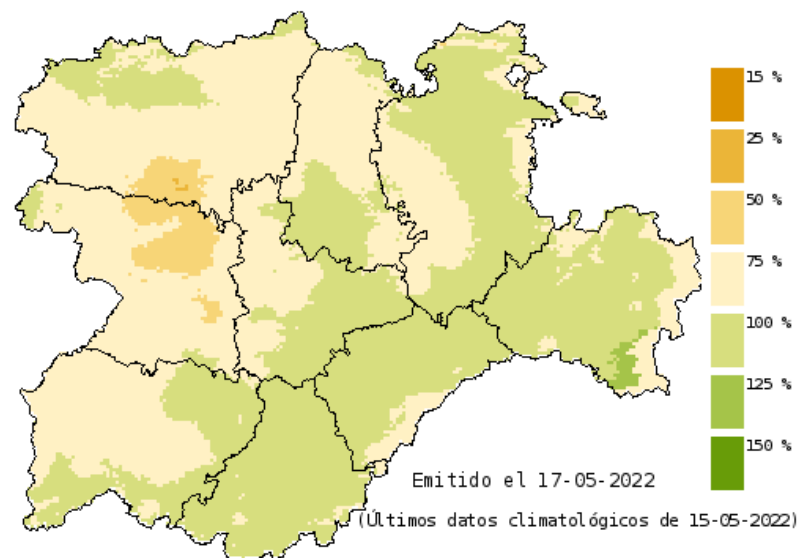
Marta Bruno Soares¹ • Suraje Dessai¹

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Seasonal forecasts for estimation of cereal yield in Castilla y León



días de adelanto del trigo (RESPECTO A NORMAL)



% trigo esperado respecto al promedio de 30 años

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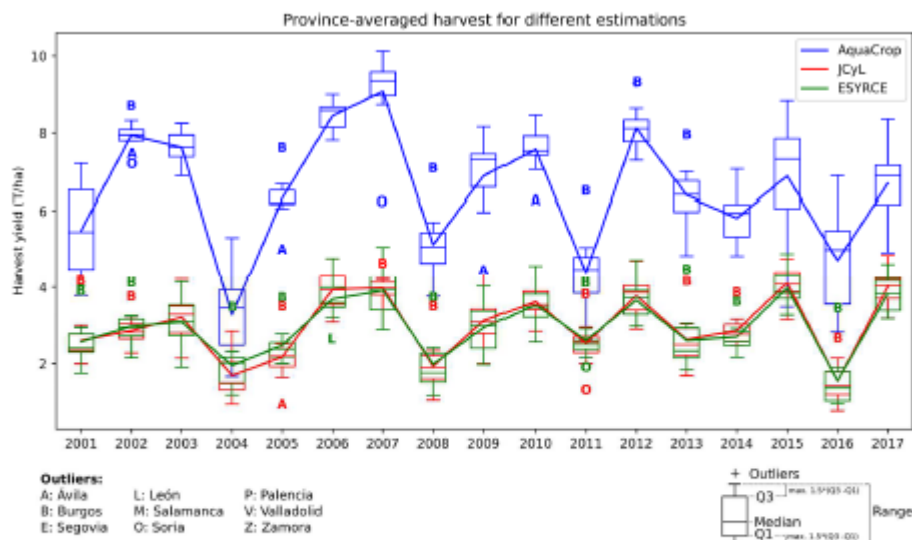


Figure 12: Time series of cereal harvest over Castilla y León region coming from Aquacrop reference experiment (blue), ESYRCE (green) and JCYL (red) databases. Boxplots represent the spread between different values at province level.

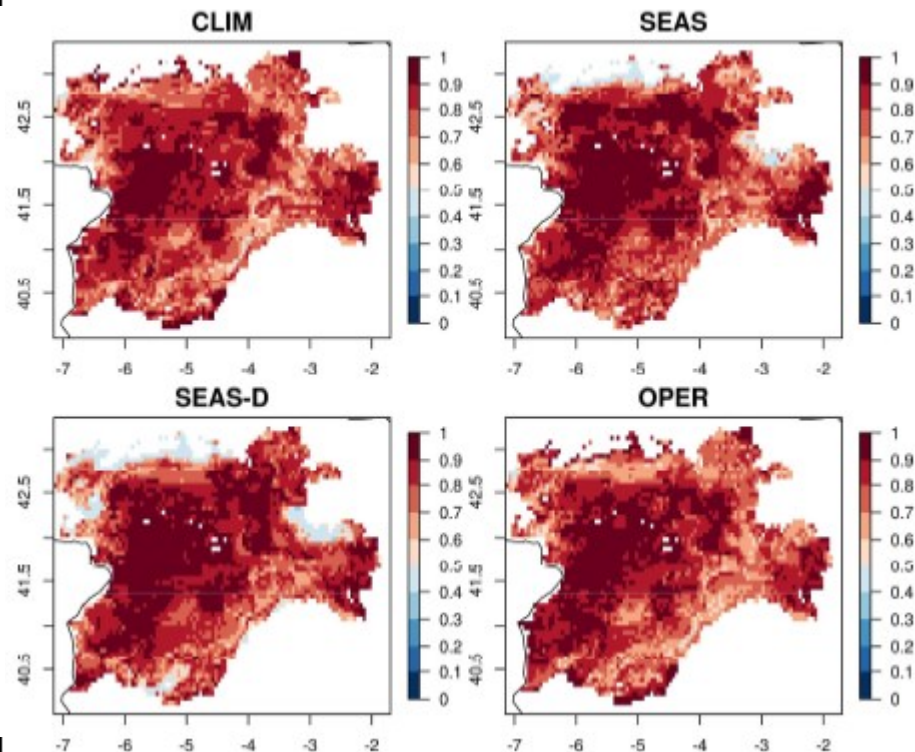


Figure 6: Maps of ROC area for lower and upper wheat yield tercile forecasts (reference simulations have been used as observations) over 1995-2018 hindcast period for the different experiments: CLIM (left-top), SEAS (right-top), SEAS-D (left-bottom) and OPER (right-bottom)

Memory effect on system inertia

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TESTING THE PROTOTYPE: Seasonal Forecasting of EcoClimatic Indicators



Forecasted period: spring-summer 2020, initialization time:
1st march 2020

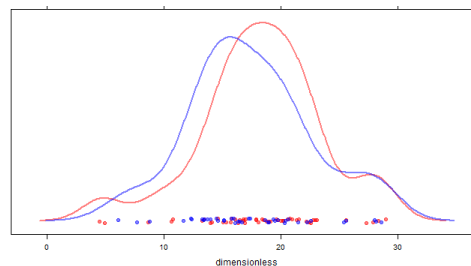
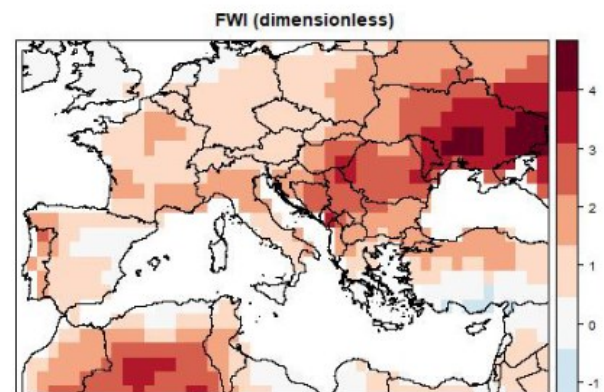
Select EcoClimatic Indicators

- ☐ Potential soil moisture deficit (PSMD)
- ☐ Consecutive dry days (CDD)
- ☒ Fire weather index (FWI)
- ☐ Potential evapotranspiration (ET0)
- ☐ Growing degree days (GDD)

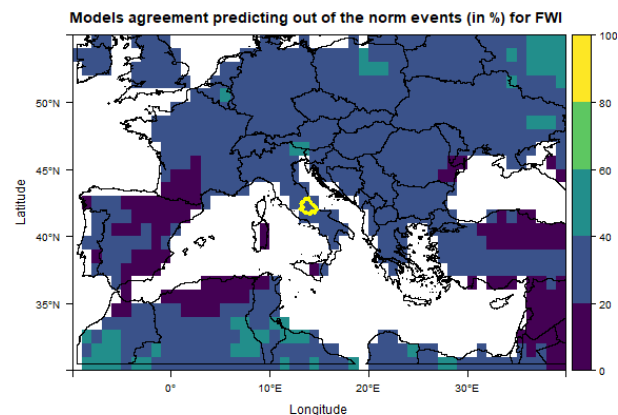
PSMD and ET0, accumulated for the period JJJA. CDD
maximum number of days during JJJA. FWI mean value for
the period JJJA. GDD accumulated degree days for AMJ.

Select a region of interest

Abruzzo



— Seasonal Forecasted
— Historical Forecasted



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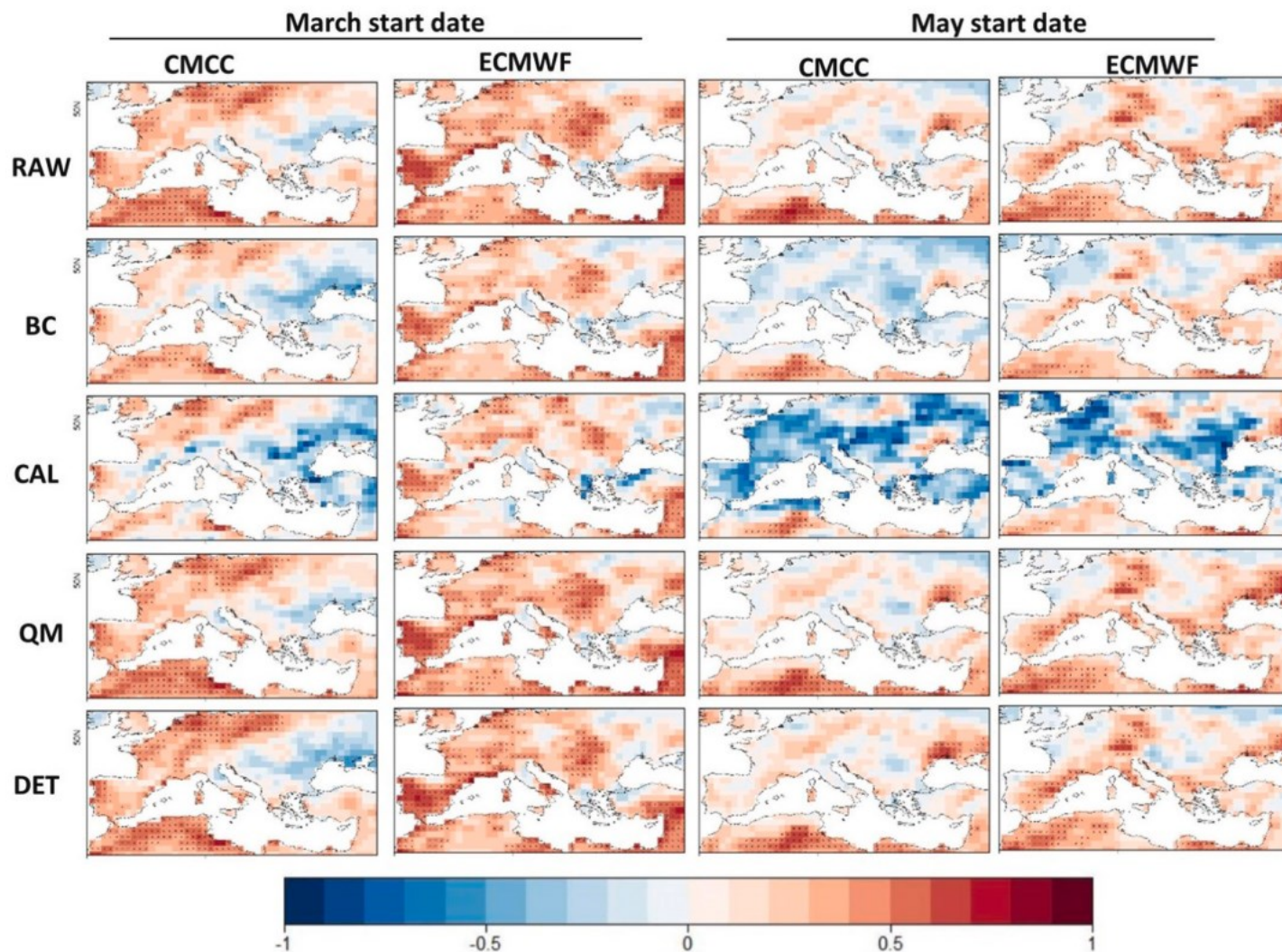


Fig. 4. Time series correlations (1993-2015) between the hindcast ensemble mean and observations (ERA5 reanalysis) for Potential Soil Moisture Deficit (PSMD) using ACC metric. Checked cells indicate a significant correlation (p-value < 0.05).

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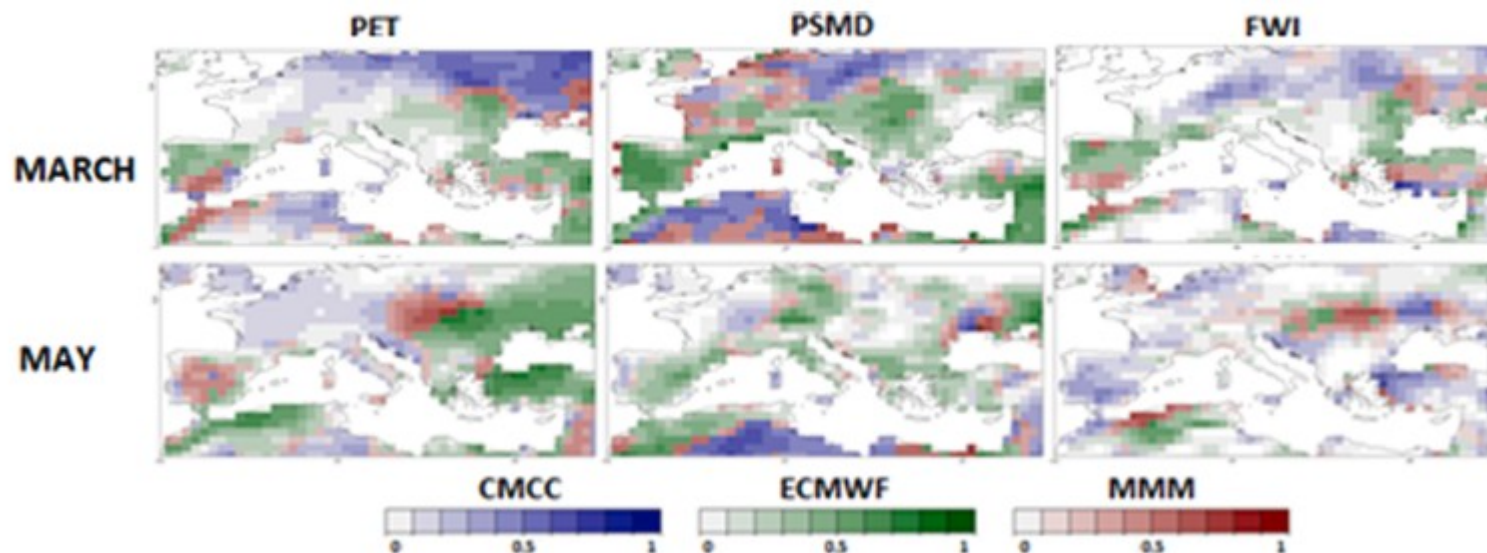


Fig. 6. Anomaly correlation coefficient (ACC) between SPSs and ERA5 for both forecast start dates after QM corrections. The figure shows the greatest ACC among mo

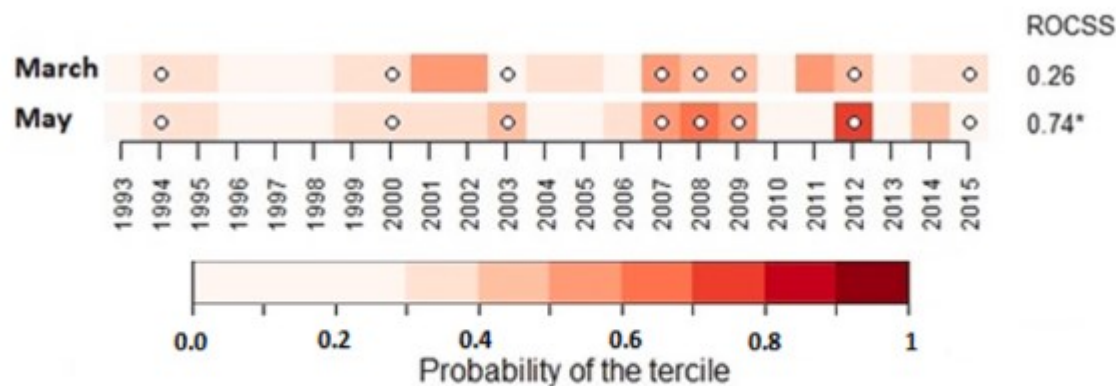


Fig. 8. Forecast skill of PET (ECMWF SPS and QM) for a selected area in central-eastern Europe (see red rectangle in Fig.3) using both start dates. Colours represent the probability of the upper tercile according to the hindcast, whereas white dots represent the observed tercile.

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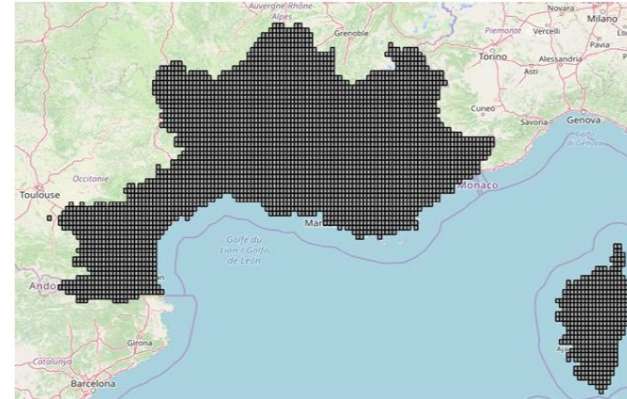


Figure 1: The Prométhée area



Figure 2: The Crau plain

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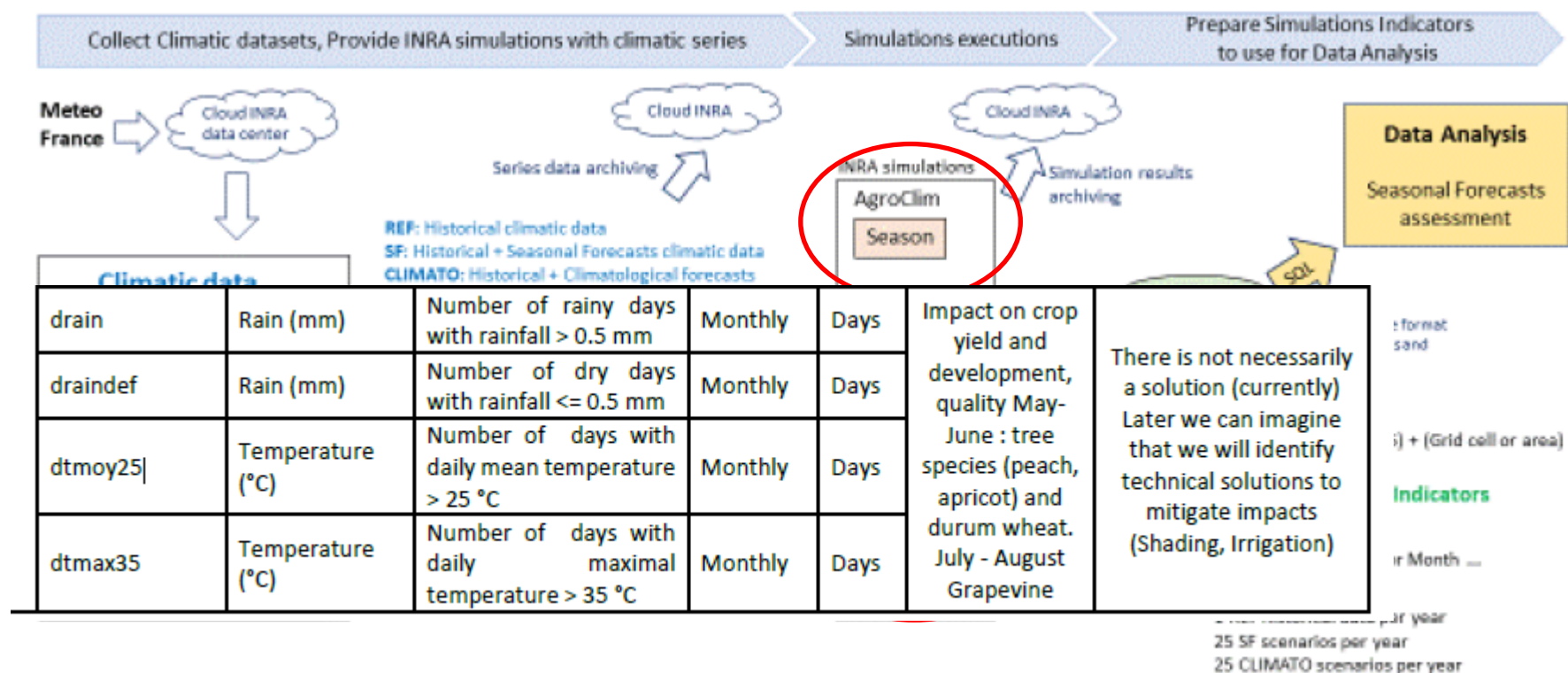
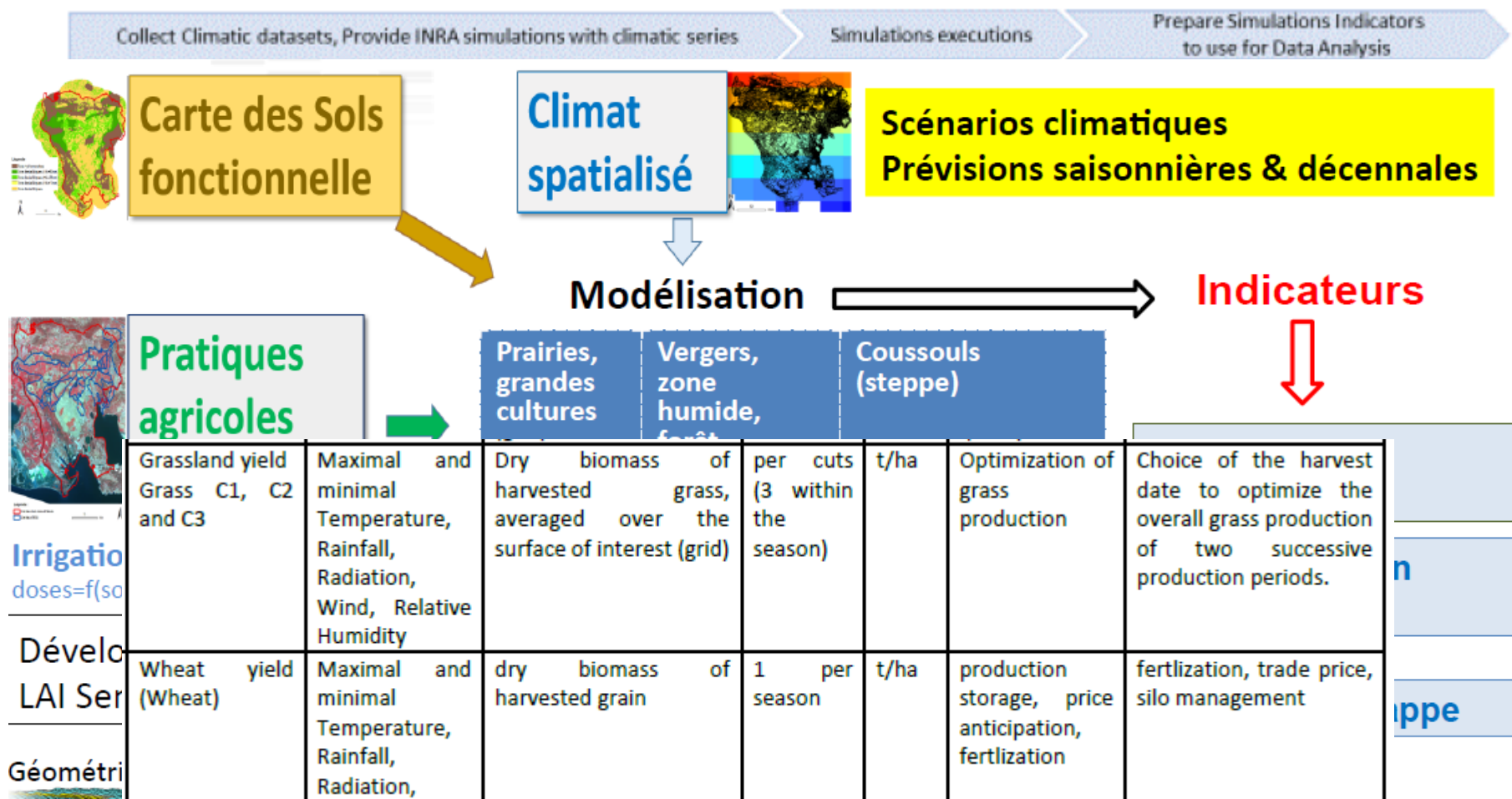
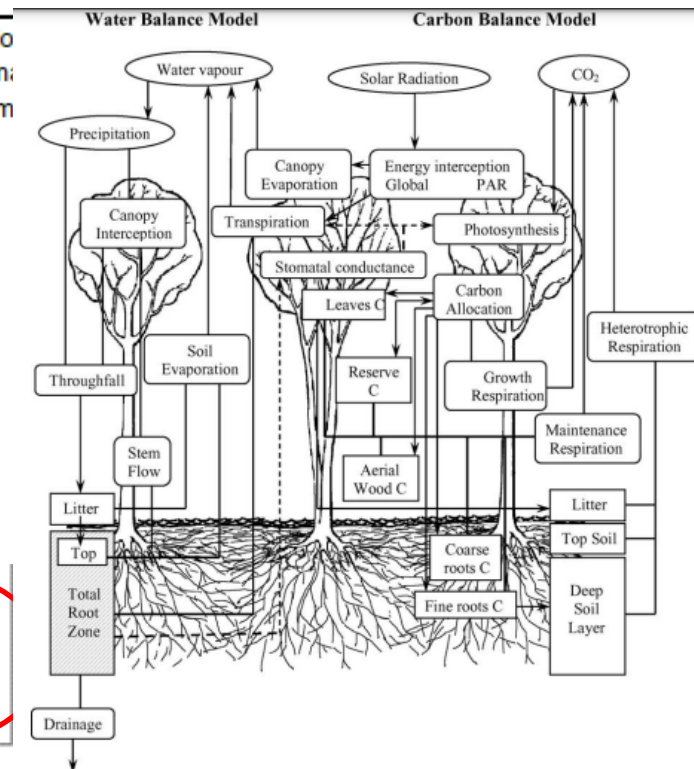
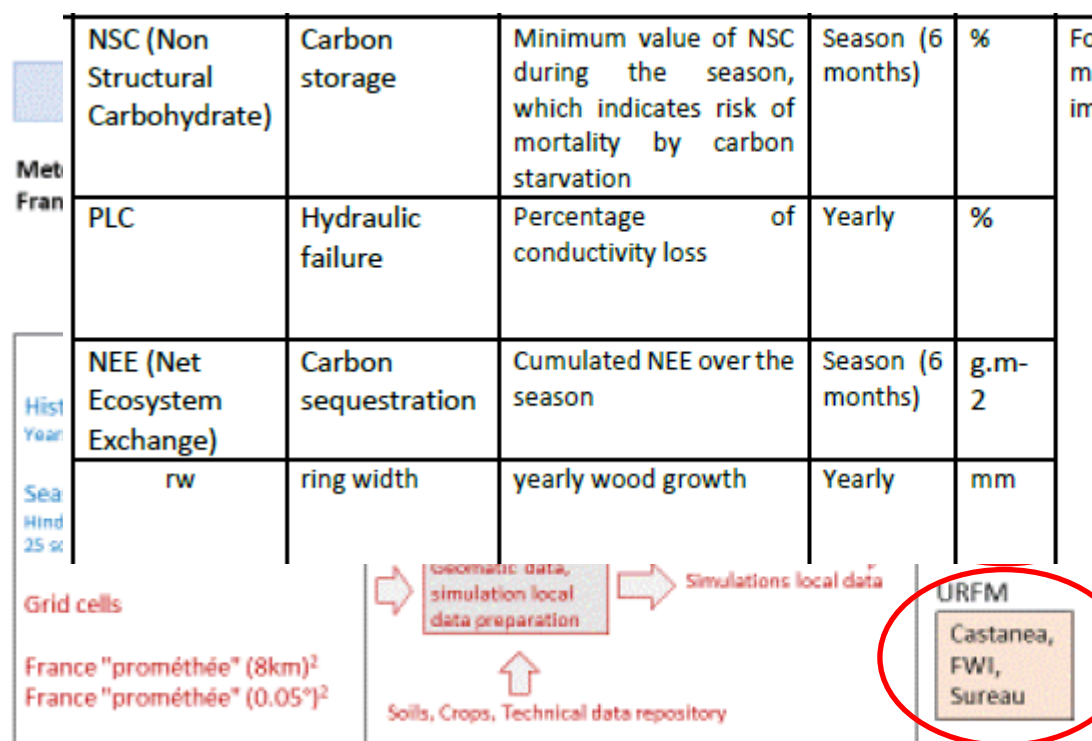


Figure 3 : The MedScope INRAE workflow.

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25 CLIMATO scenarios per year

Figure 3 : The MedScope INRAE workflow.

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		AUC 1st T	AUC 3rd T	AUC 1st Q	AUC 5th Q	ACC
Grass	C1	0.839	0.820	0.866	0.828	0.740
Grass	C2	0.541	0.589	0.574	0.637	0.155
Grass	C3	0.460	0.447	0.463	0.430	-0.070
Wheat		0.960	0.960	0.954	0.965	0.940

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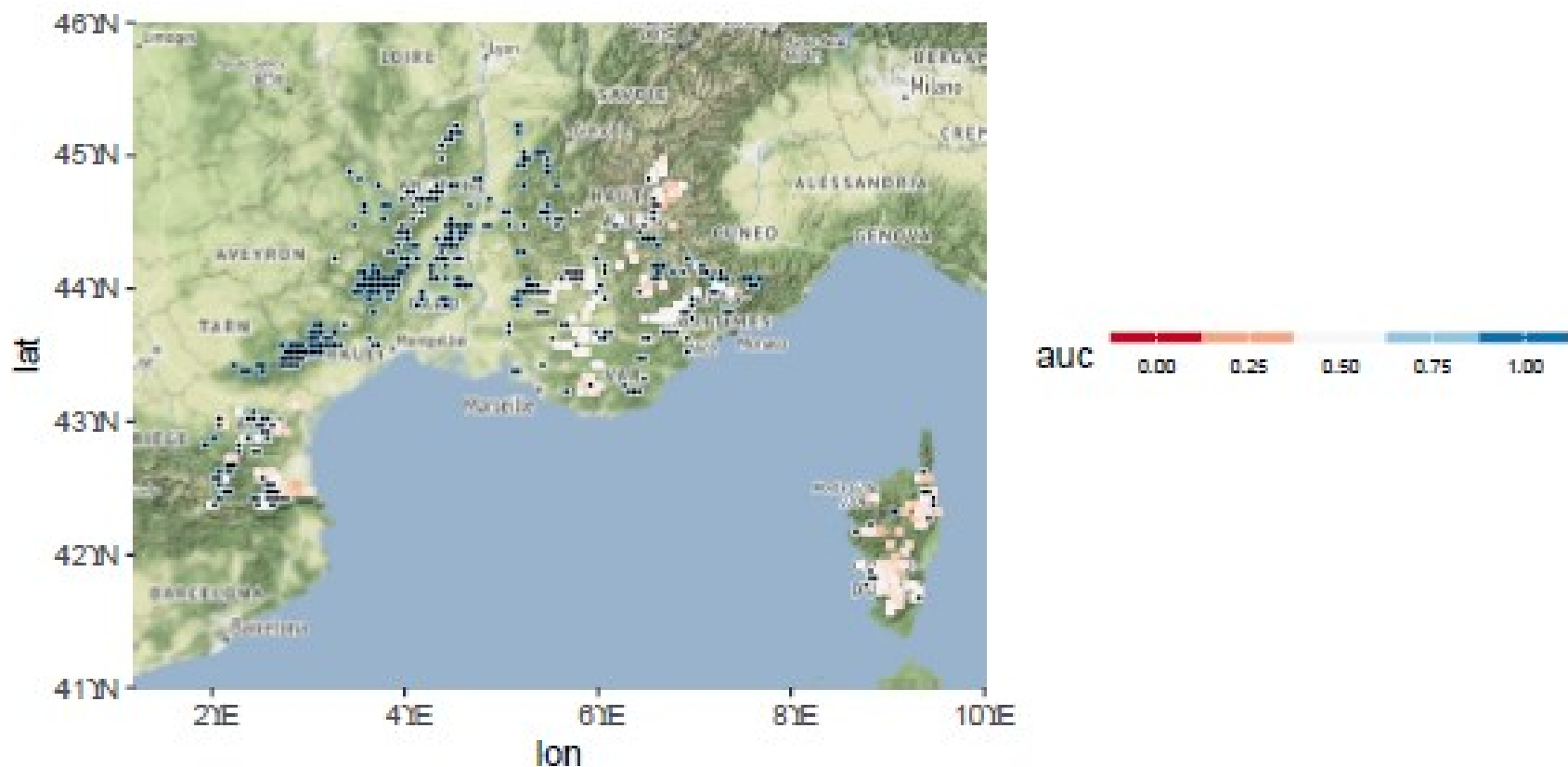


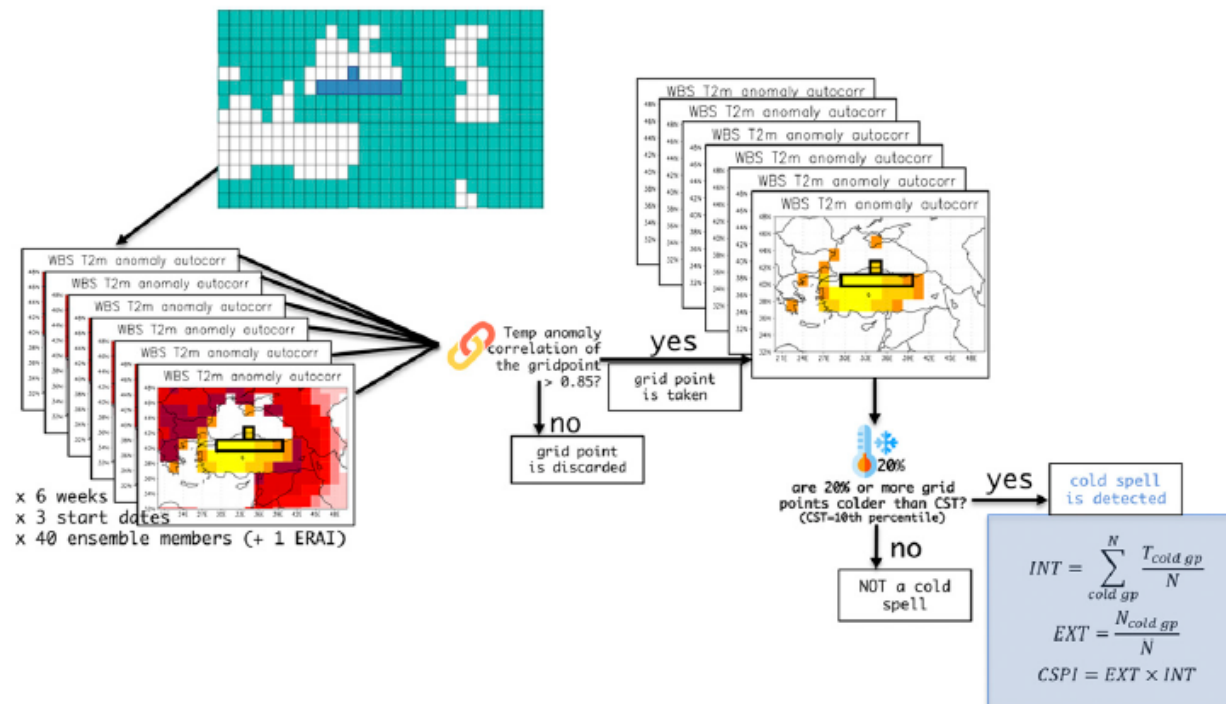
Figure 29: Spatial value of AUC (first tercile) for NSC of *Fagus sylvatica* with low Soil Water Capacity

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Multimodel Subseasonal Forecasts of Spring Cold Spells: Potential Value for the Hazelnut Agribusiness

STEFANO MATERIA,^a ÁNGEL G. MUÑOZ,^b M. CARMEN ÁLVAREZ-CASTRO,^a SIMON J. MASON,^b
FREDERIC VITART,^c AND SILVIO GUALDI^{a,d}

^a CSP Division, Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici, Bologna, Italy



Concluding remarks

Different types of applications:

- Raw climate variables
- Complex indicators
- Process based models

Good practices:

- Assessing accuracy
- Assessing accuracy
- Assessing accuracy

Thank you for your attention

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