

Crop Yield Calculations for Estimating Nutrient Application and Long-term Loads

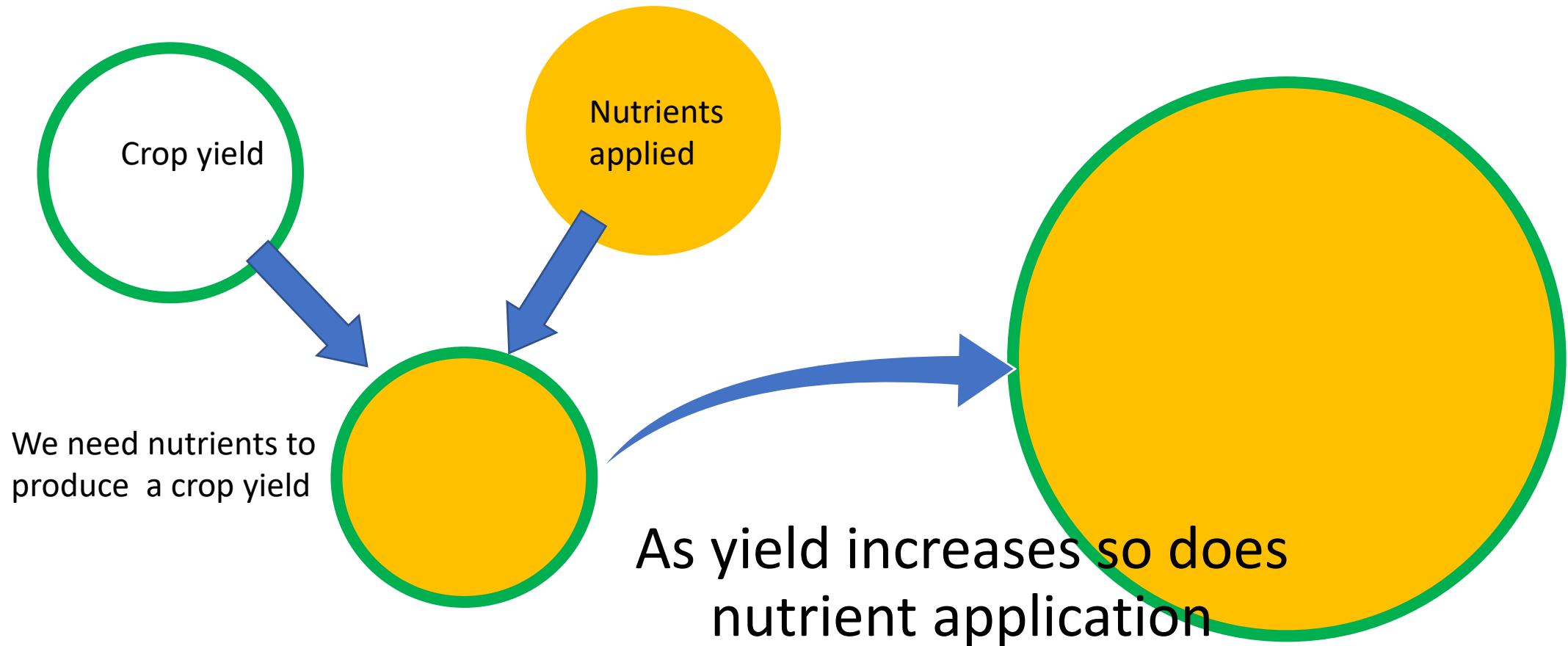
UPDATE: 2/9/24

Joseph Delesantro

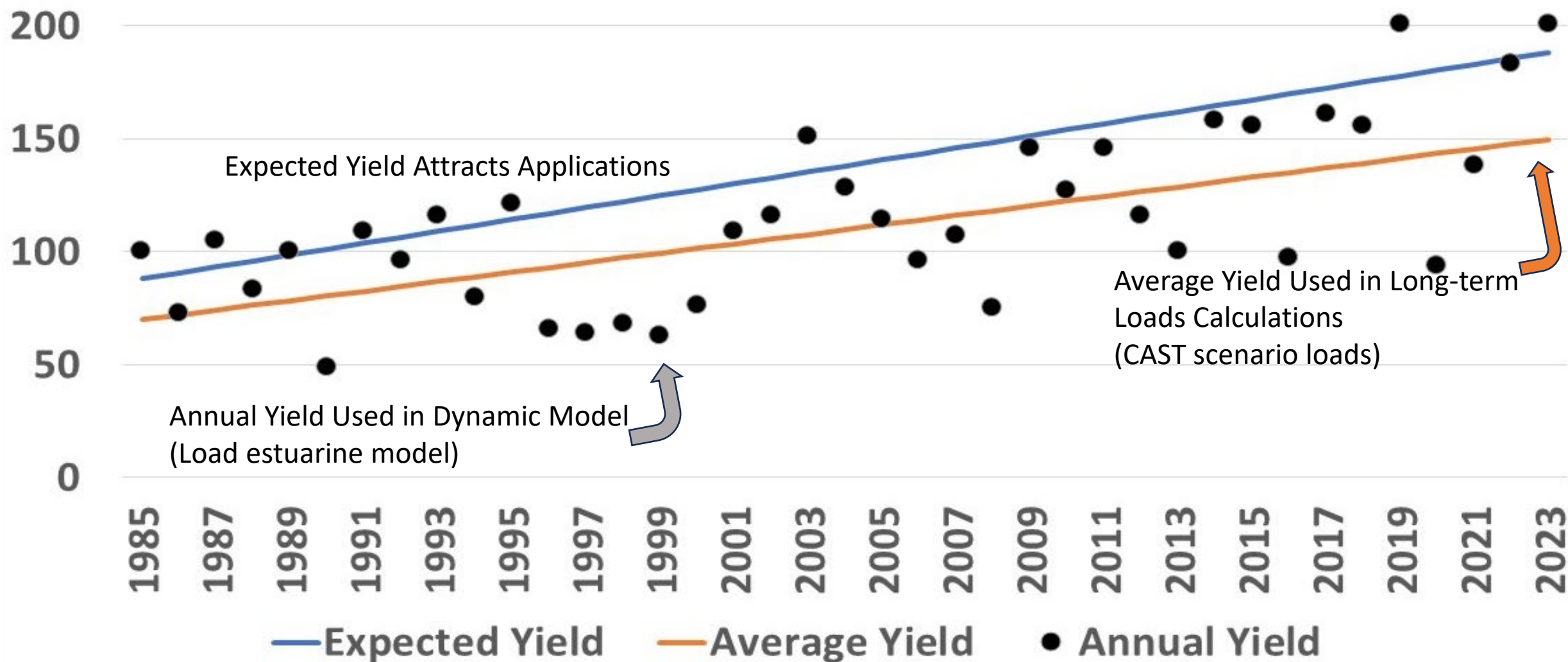
ORISE Fellow, CBPO Modeling Team

Why crop yields matter

- Yields and nutrient applications are tied together



*EXAMPLE
DATA ONLY

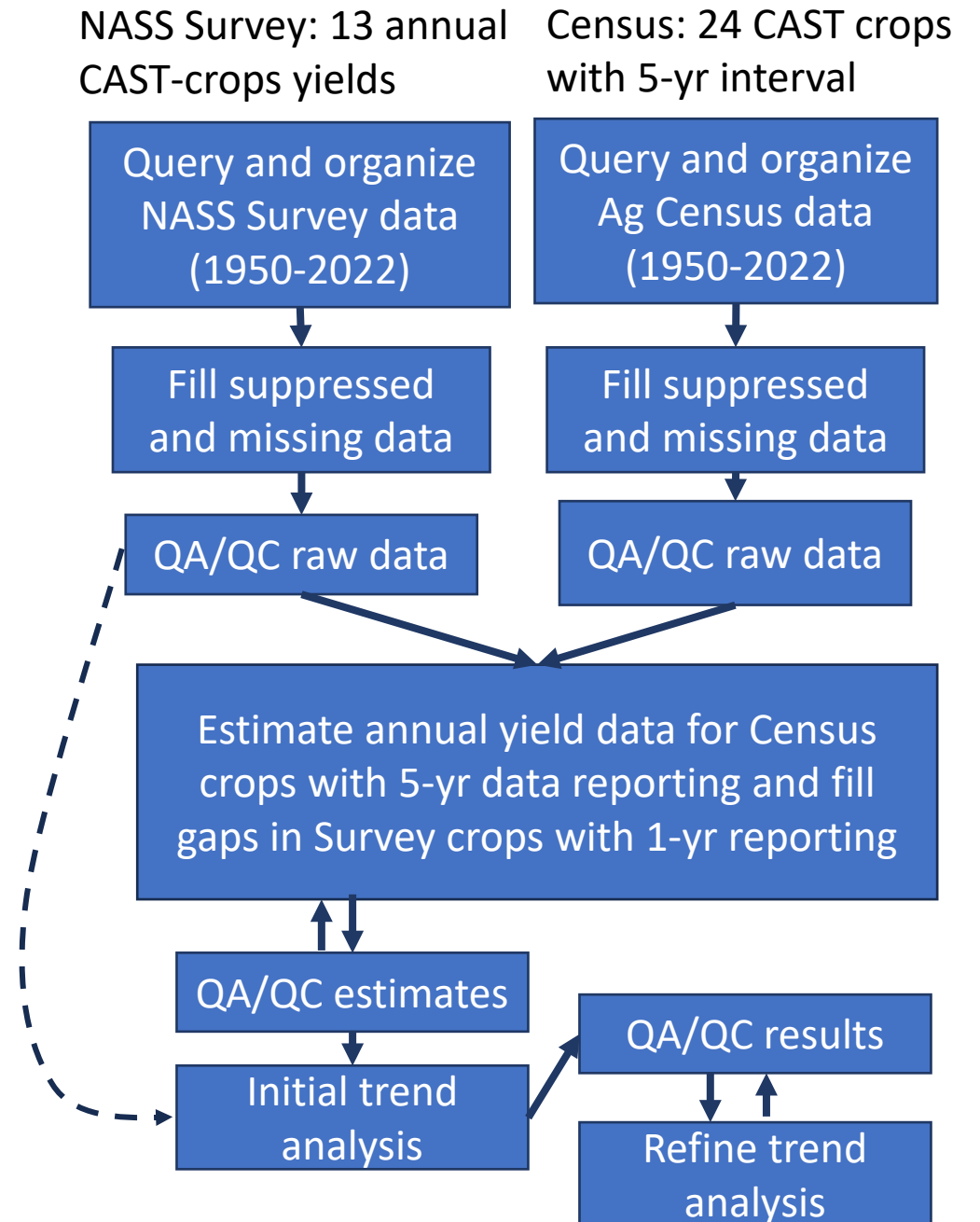


Planned path for investigation

Goals:

- Estimate farmer yield expectations at the county level which drive the application of nutrients.
- Estimate various yield trends to support several potential scenarios.

Approach: Use trend analysis of long-term annual crop yields.



Updates

- Incremental improvements to annual yield estimates:
 - Added growing season weather metrics
 - Added climatic event metrics, extreme wet and dry
 - Added economic predictors
- Application of annual yield estimation to partial data crops
- Exploring options for using weather data to inform weather independent yields
- Generating a suite of metrics to describe the yield estimates and trend analyses

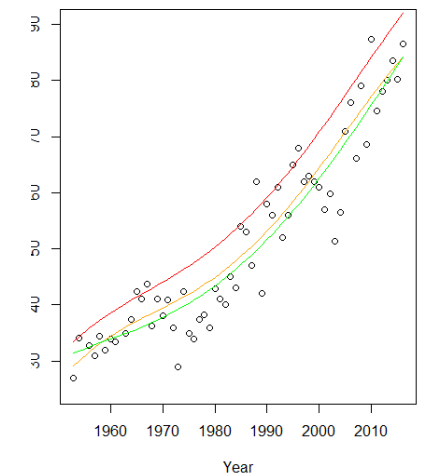
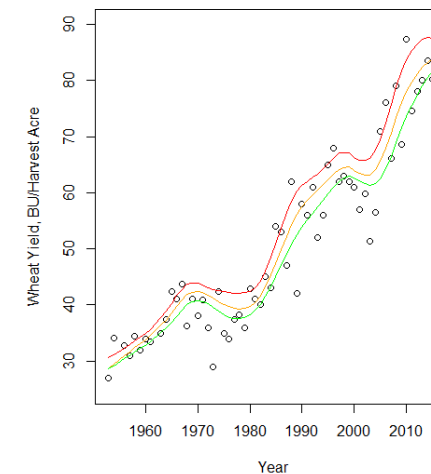
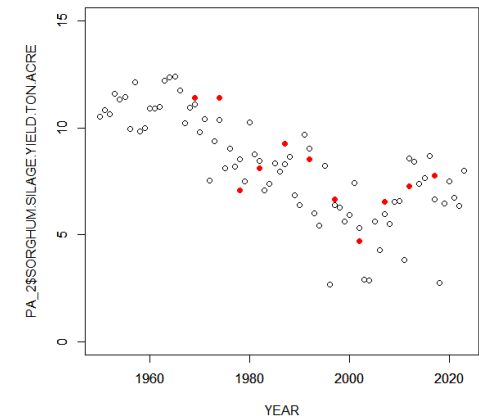
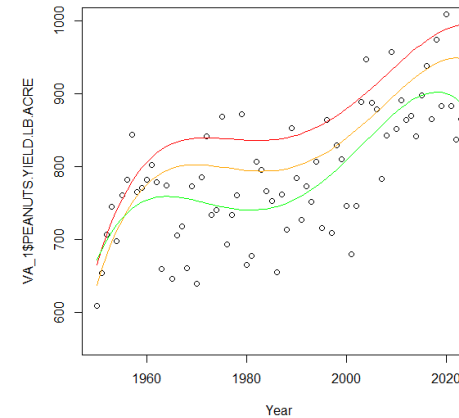
Exploring options for using weather data to inform weather independent yields

Yields for long-term loading calculations are meant to be weather independent. Can we use the weather data to generate these estimates.

- GAMs
 - To isolate the effect of time on yields, we need to account for the effect of other variables (i.e., weather).
- Normalization of yields by weather predictors
 - $Y \sim c_1 * t + \underline{c_2 * \text{weather}}$

Generating a suite of metrics to describe the yield estimates and trend analyses

- Generating thousands of these plots
- We need a way to iterate without visually inspecting all of the generated data
- A suite of metrics to quickly assess the changes to numerical methods and flag issue to bring to the working group
 - “Smoothness”
 - Change metrics
 - Fit



Generating a suite of metrics to describe the yield estimates and trend analyses

- Smoothness and change metrics
 - Lag-one autocorrelation
 - Coefficient of variation of the change between timesteps
 - “Anomaly detection”-variation greater than one standard deviation in a timestep
 - Deviation from smoothing line
 - Directional symmetry – is the value consistently increasing or decreasing and how does the trend compare to the data?
- Fit
 - Adjusted R^2

