

# Effects of Climate Change on Cropping Systems in the Palouse

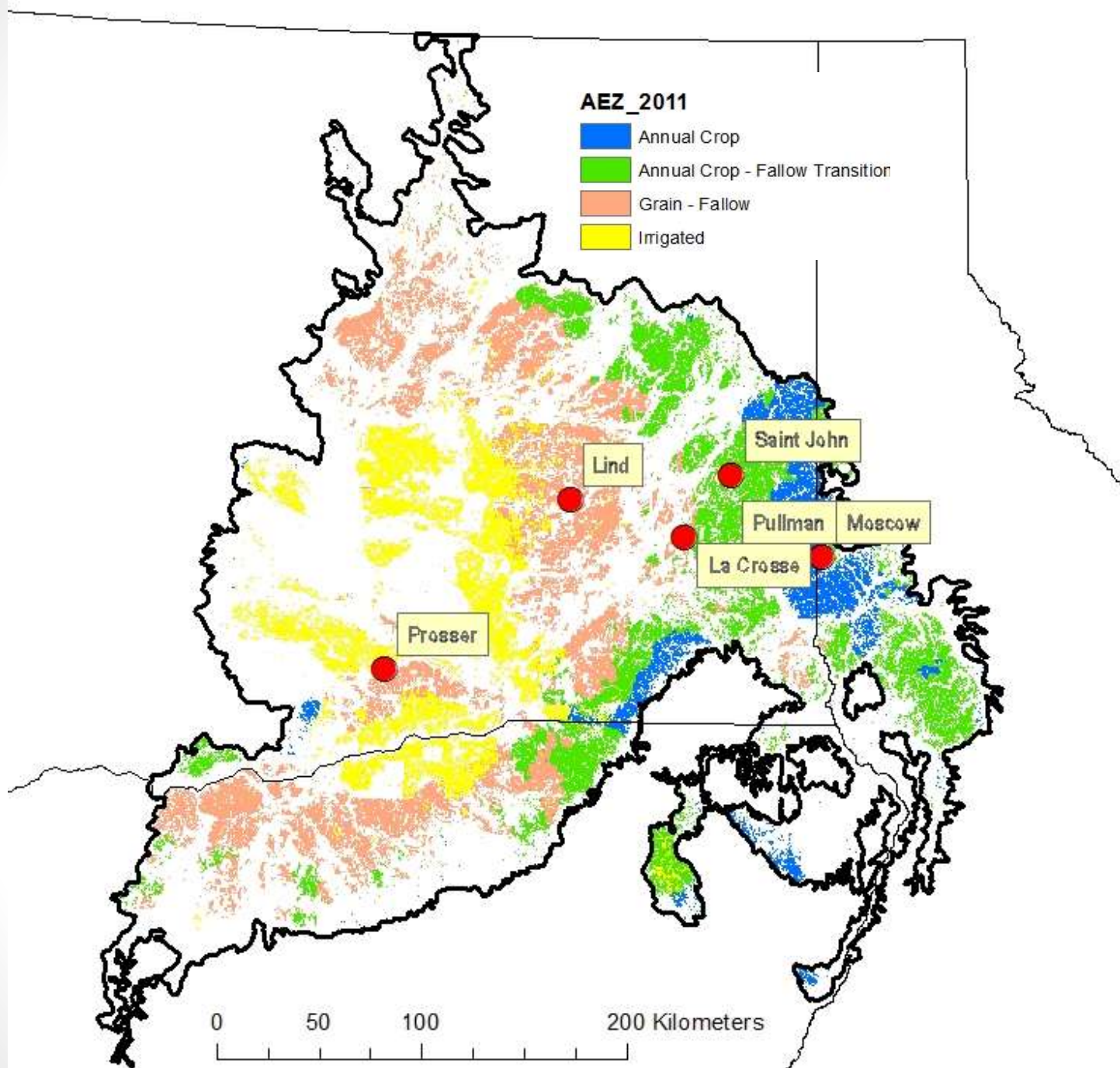
Austin Wardall, Erin Brooks

# Motivation

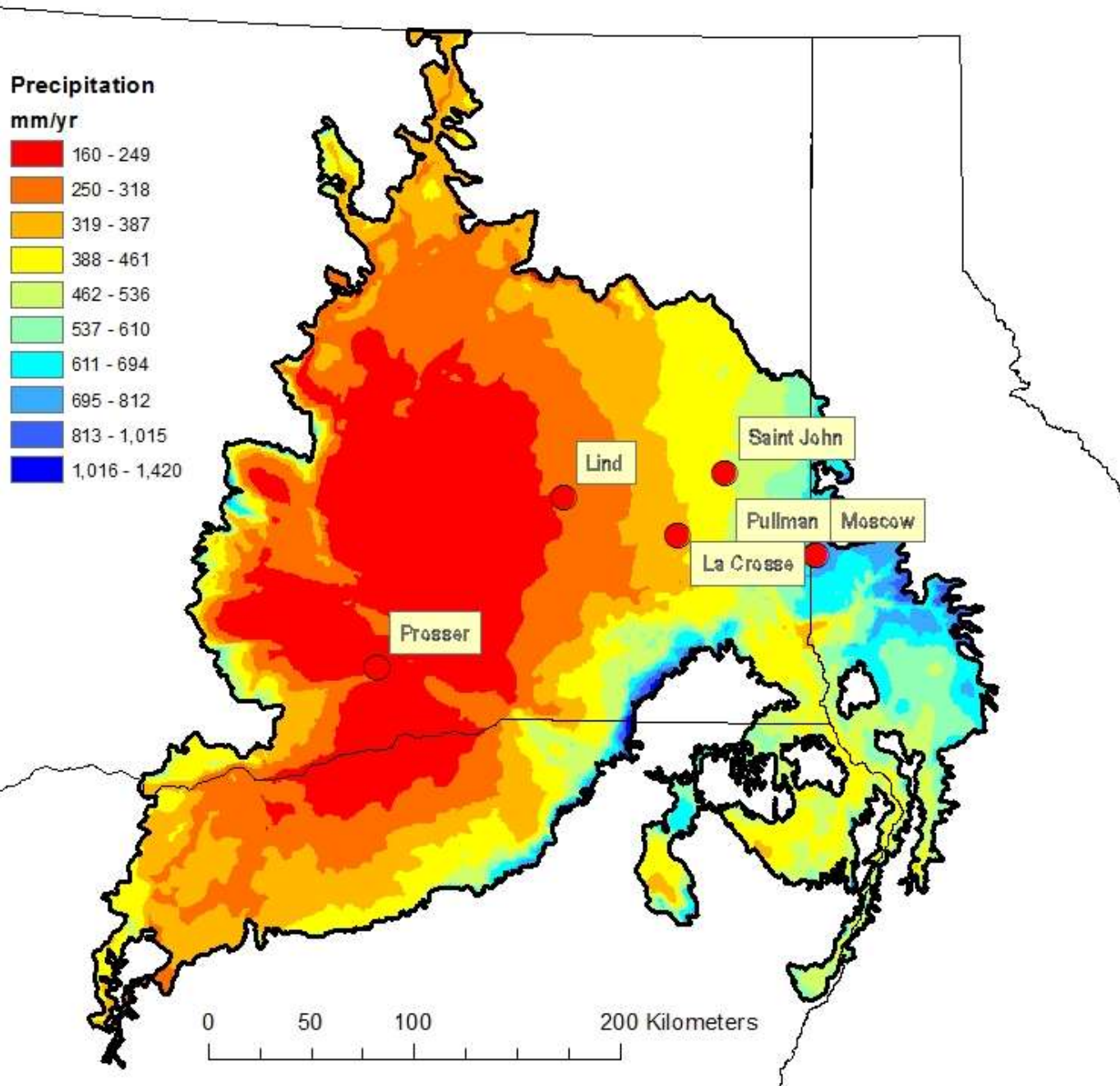
- Uncertain how future climate change may affect dryland cropping systems in the Pacific Northwest
  - AEZs will likely shift

**AEZ\_2011**

- Annual Crop
- Annual Crop - Fallow Transition
- Grain - Fallow
- Irrigated



0 50 100 200 Kilometers

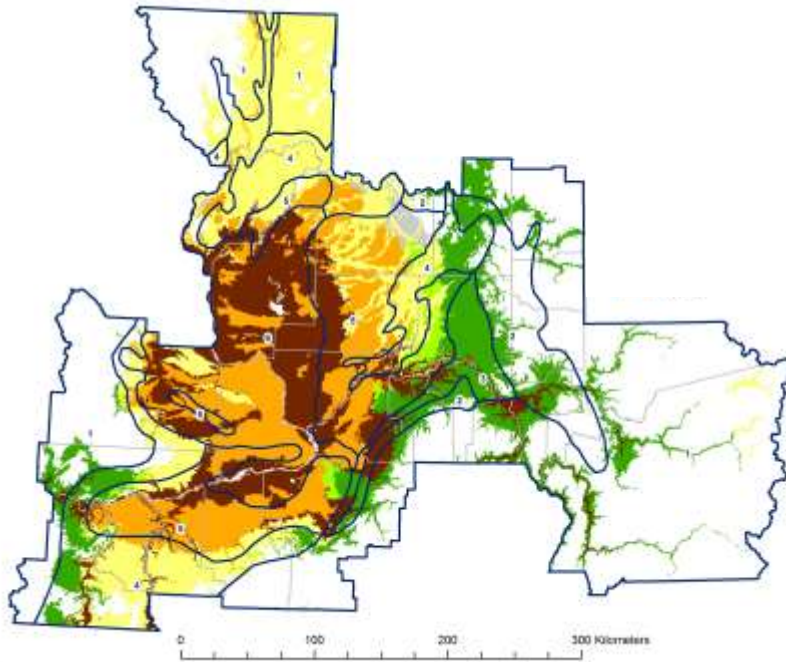


# Motivation and Genesis

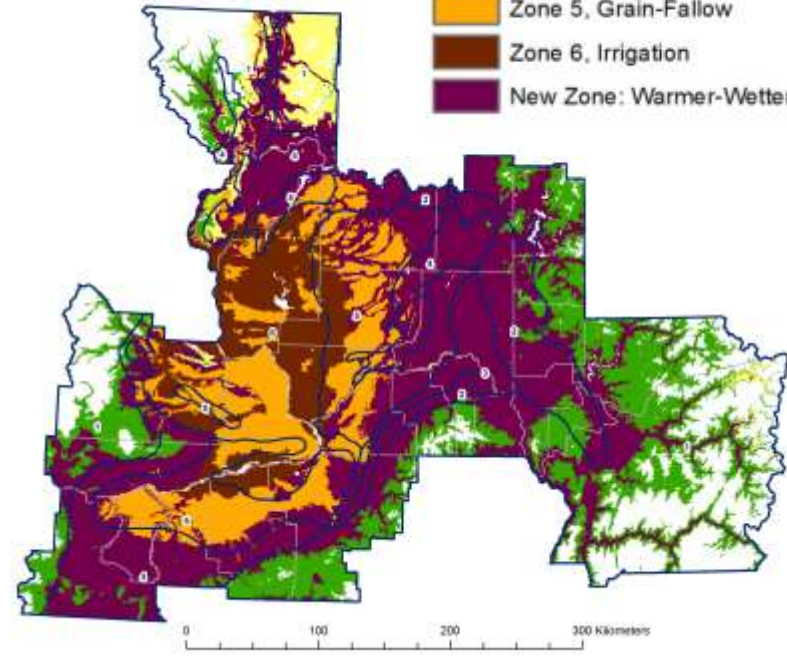
Projection for 2050 generated from the Canadian Centre for Climate Modeling and Analysis global climate model with the A2 emission scenario for CO<sub>2</sub> and climate surface interpolation (Hijmans et al. 2005)

## Legend

- Research Sites
- Counties
- AEZ**
- Unclassified
- Zone 1, Annual Crop: Wet-Cold
- Zone 2, Annual Crop: Wet-Cool
- Zone 3, Annual Crop: Fallow-Transition
- Zone 4, Annual Crop: Dry
- Zone 5, Grain-Fallow
- Zone 6, Irrigation
- New Zone: Warmer-Wetter



“Current”



2050

# Objectives

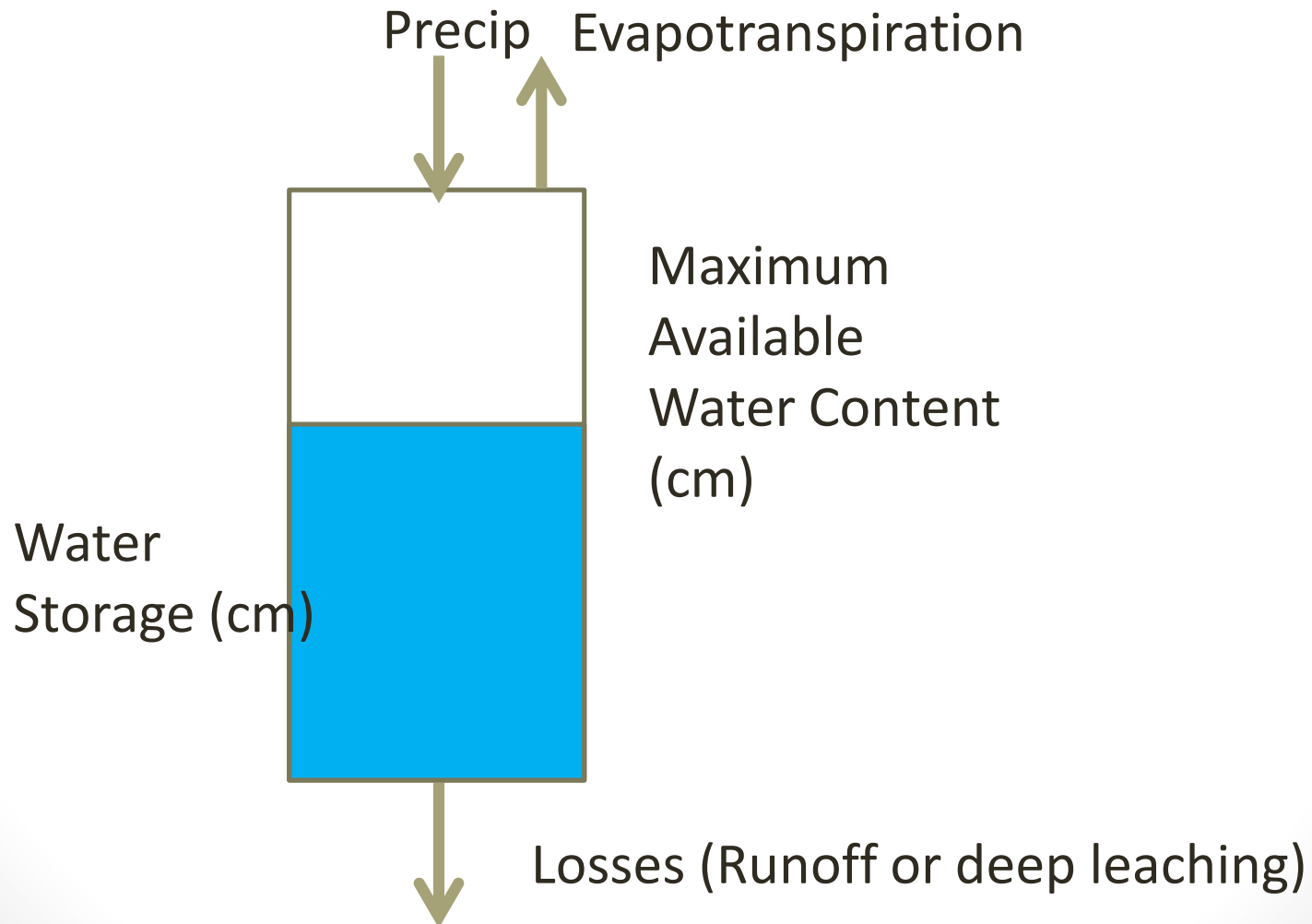
- Discover how AEZs may shift as 21<sup>st</sup> century progresses
  - Simulate soil moisture response to future climate scenarios
    - Two climate scenarios
    - Six locations across all AEZs
    - Three cropping systems

# Methods

- Spreadsheet hydrology model (Thornthwaite-Mather, 1955)
  - Compare spreadsheet output with observed eddy covariance data at the Cook Farm
  - Use the hydrology model to calculate likelihood of water shortage at each location

# Thornthwaite-Mather Model

Precip – Et – Losses = change in Water Storage





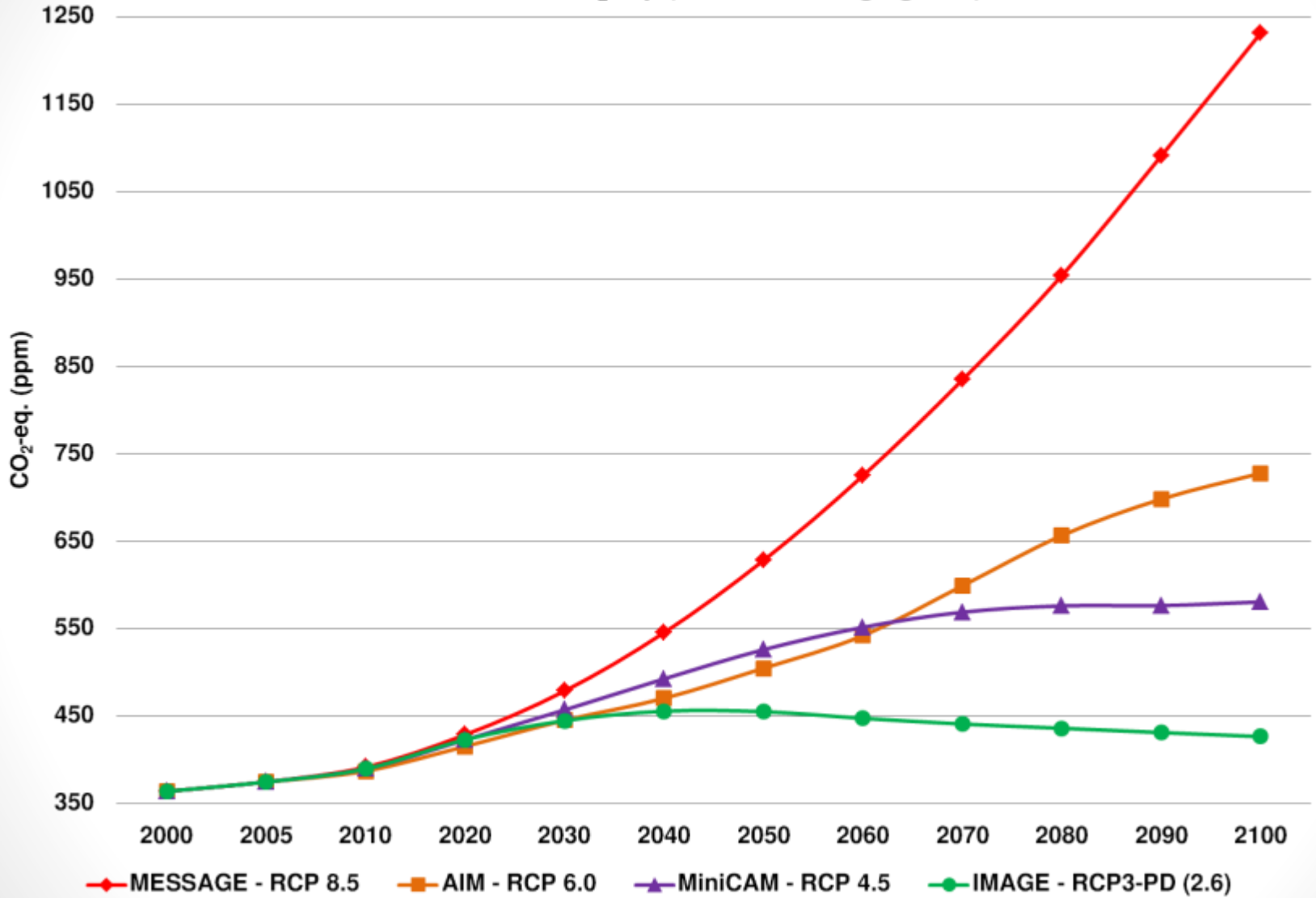
# Thornthwaite-Mather Model

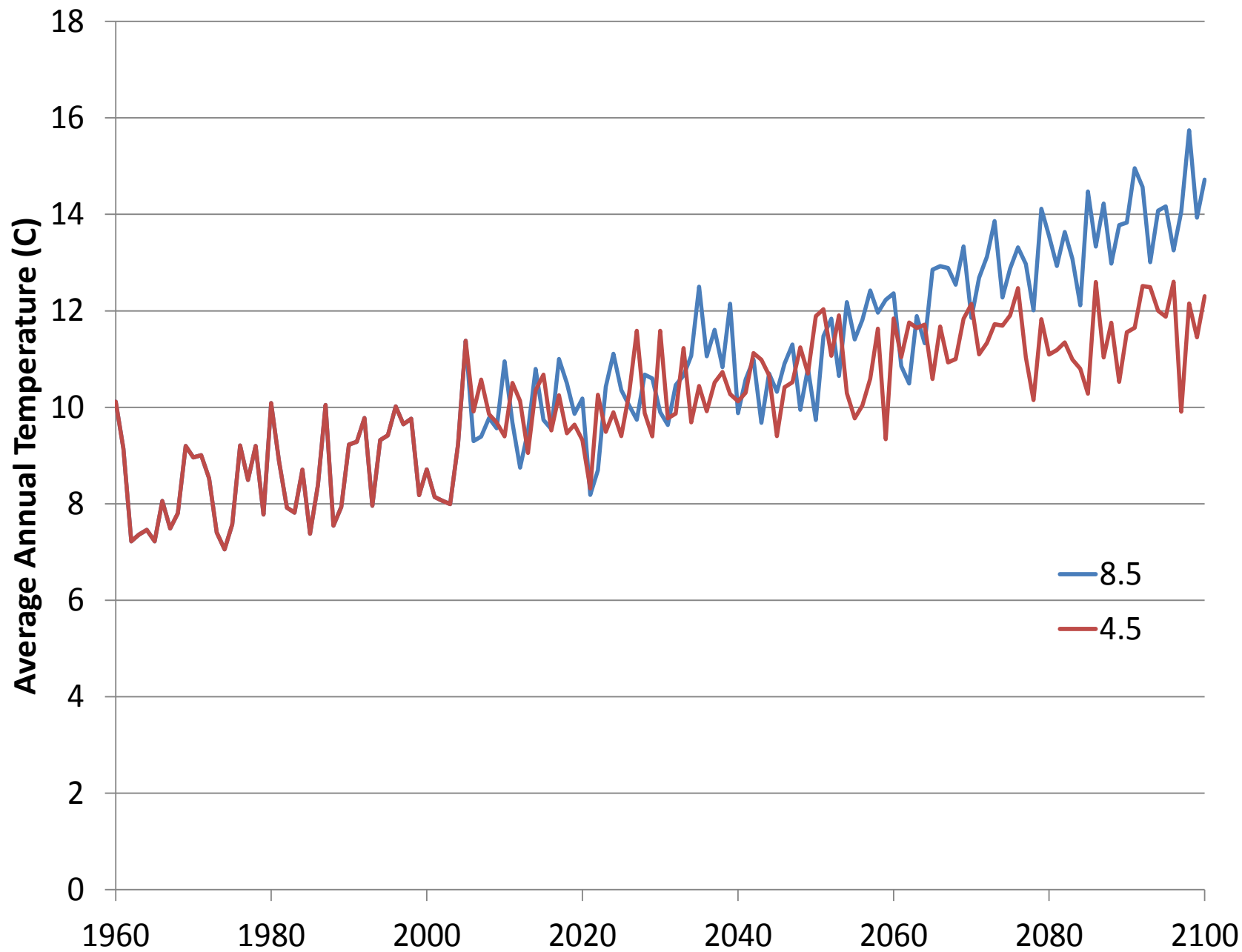
- Inputs:
  - Daily Tmax, Tmin, and Precipitation
  - Maximum soil available water content
  - Crop rotation
    - Crop coefficients
    - Plant date
    - Length of growing season
- Output
  - Daily soil water storage
  - Daily ET
  - Daily Losses
  - Daily Snowmelt

# Input Climate Data

- Daily precip, Tmax, Tmin from MACA dataset, CNRM-CM5 model, both RCP 8.5 and 4.5 scenarios
  - RCP:
    - Stands for Representative Concentration Pathway
    - Is a projection of greenhouse gas concentrations in the future.

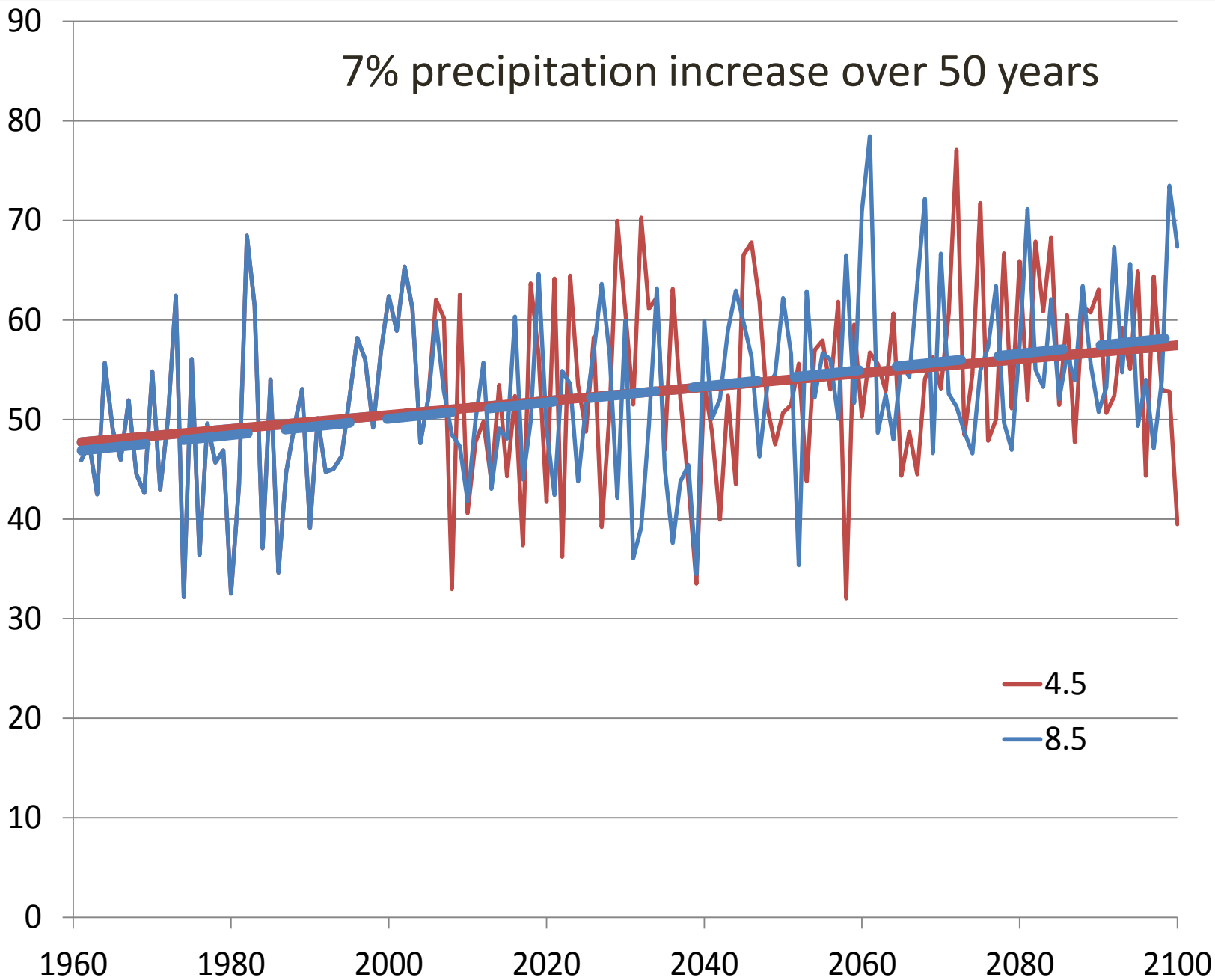
### Concentration - CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. (incl. all forcing agents)





7% precipitation increase over 50 years

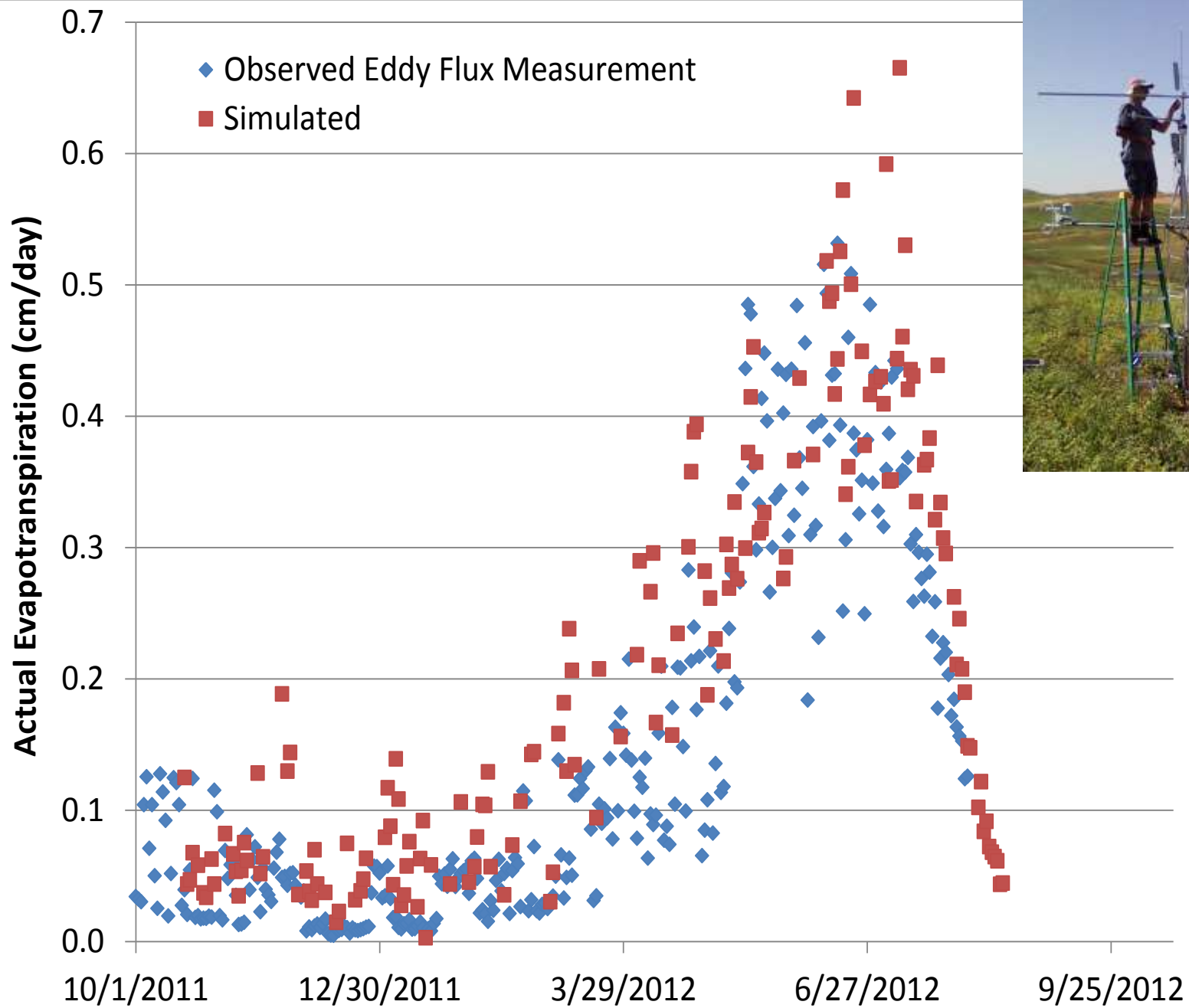
Mean Annual Precip (cm)

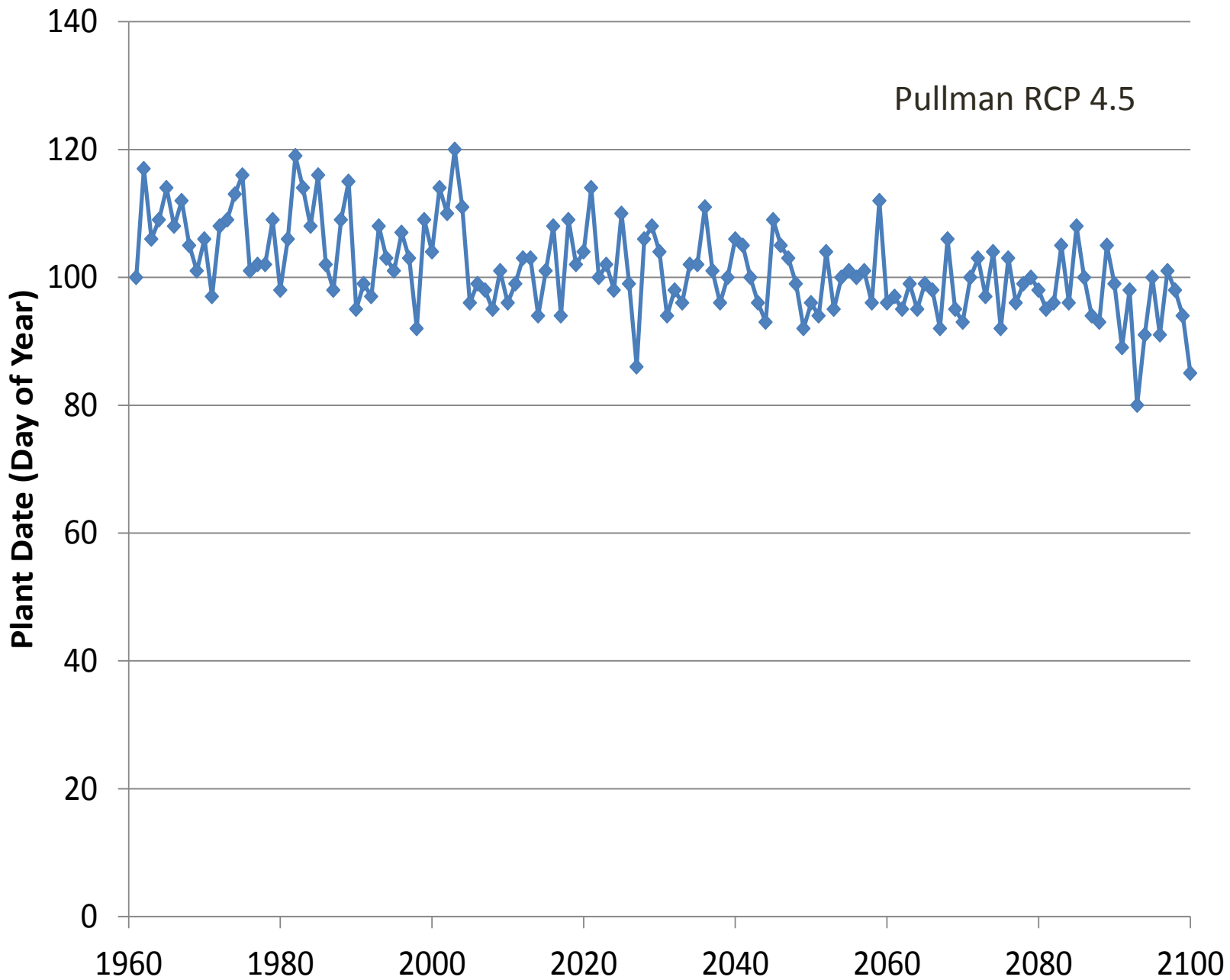


— 4.5  
— 8.5

Pullman RCP 8.5

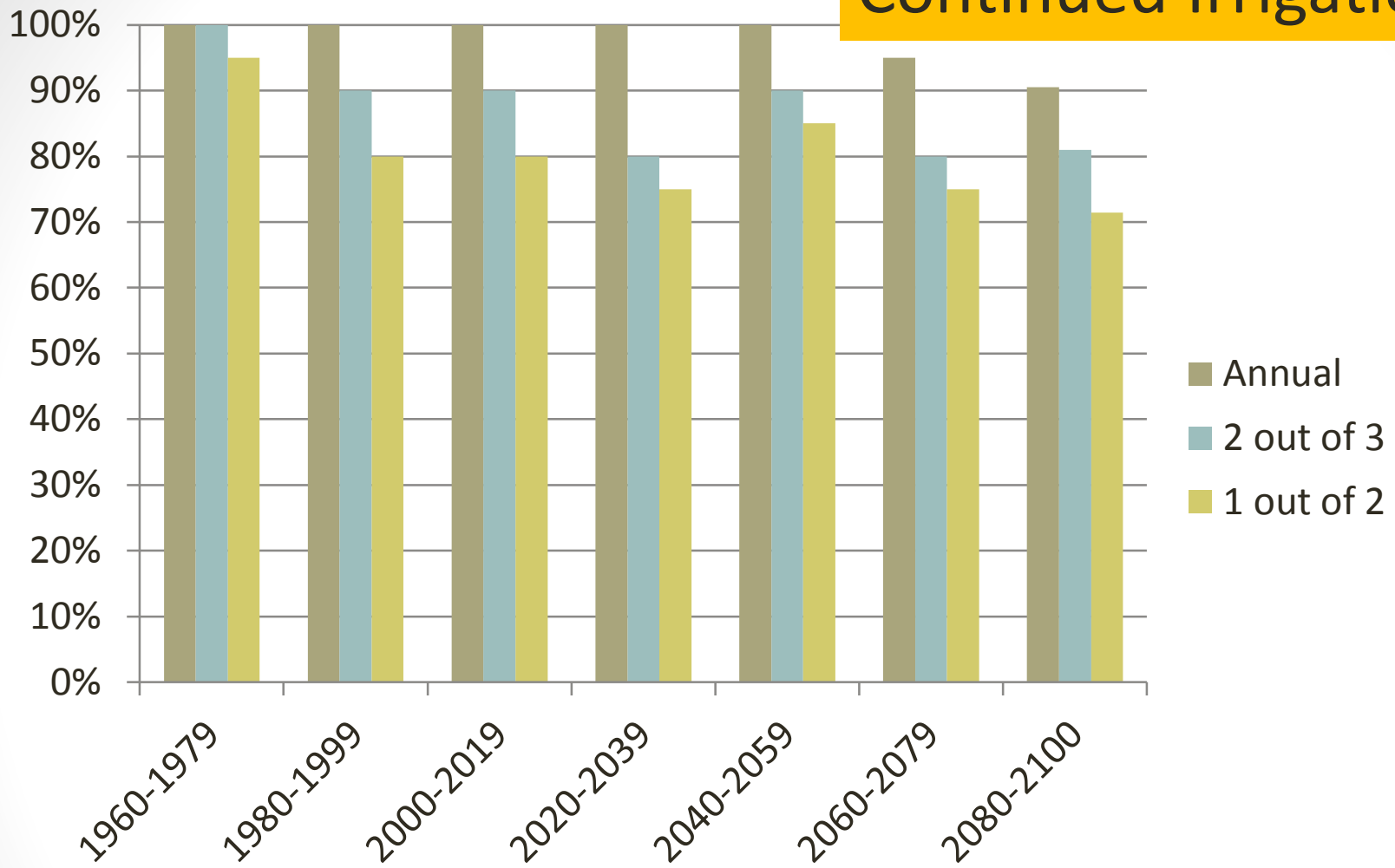
# Results







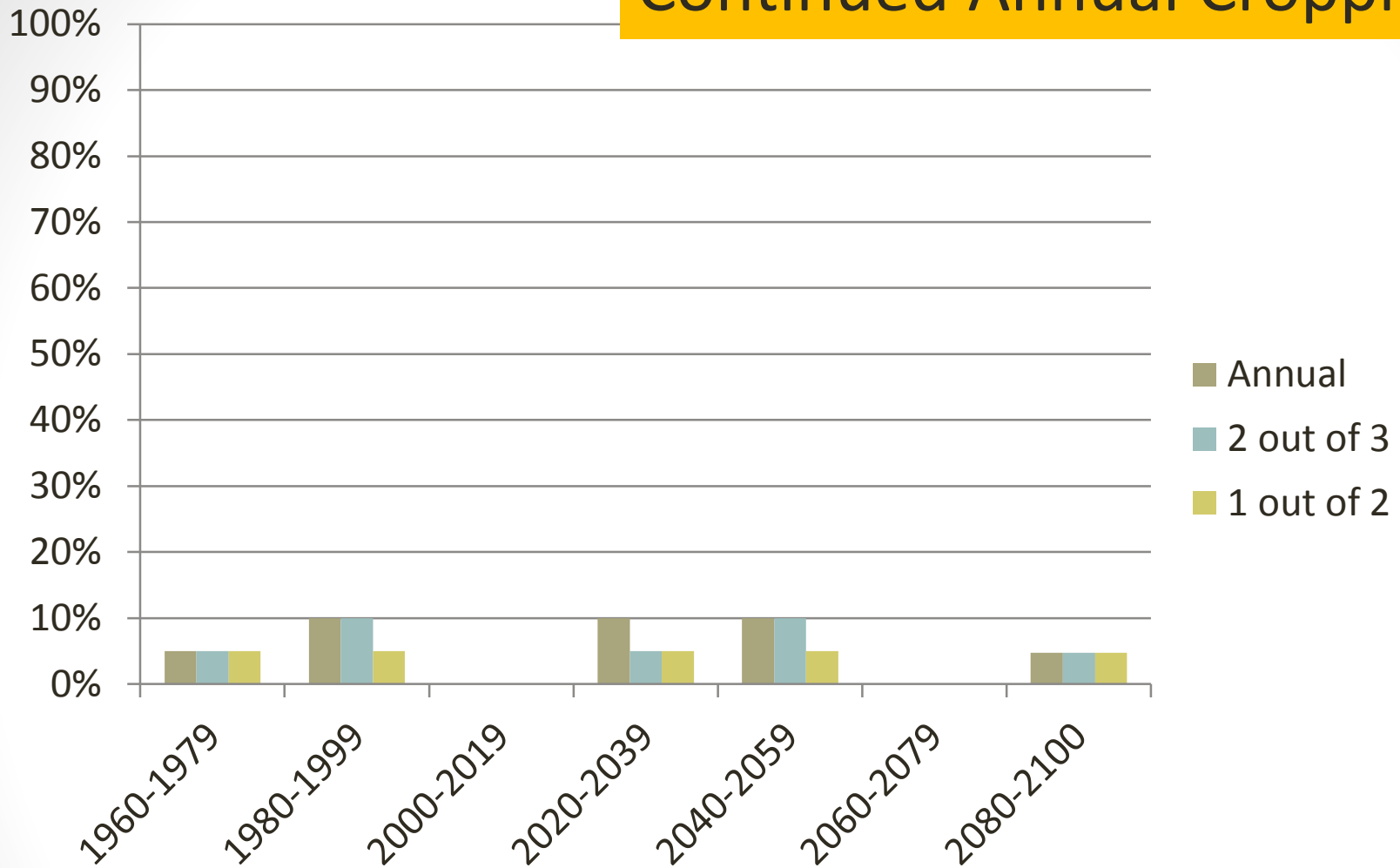
# Continued Irrigation



**Frequency with which available water capacity is not reached**

Prosser

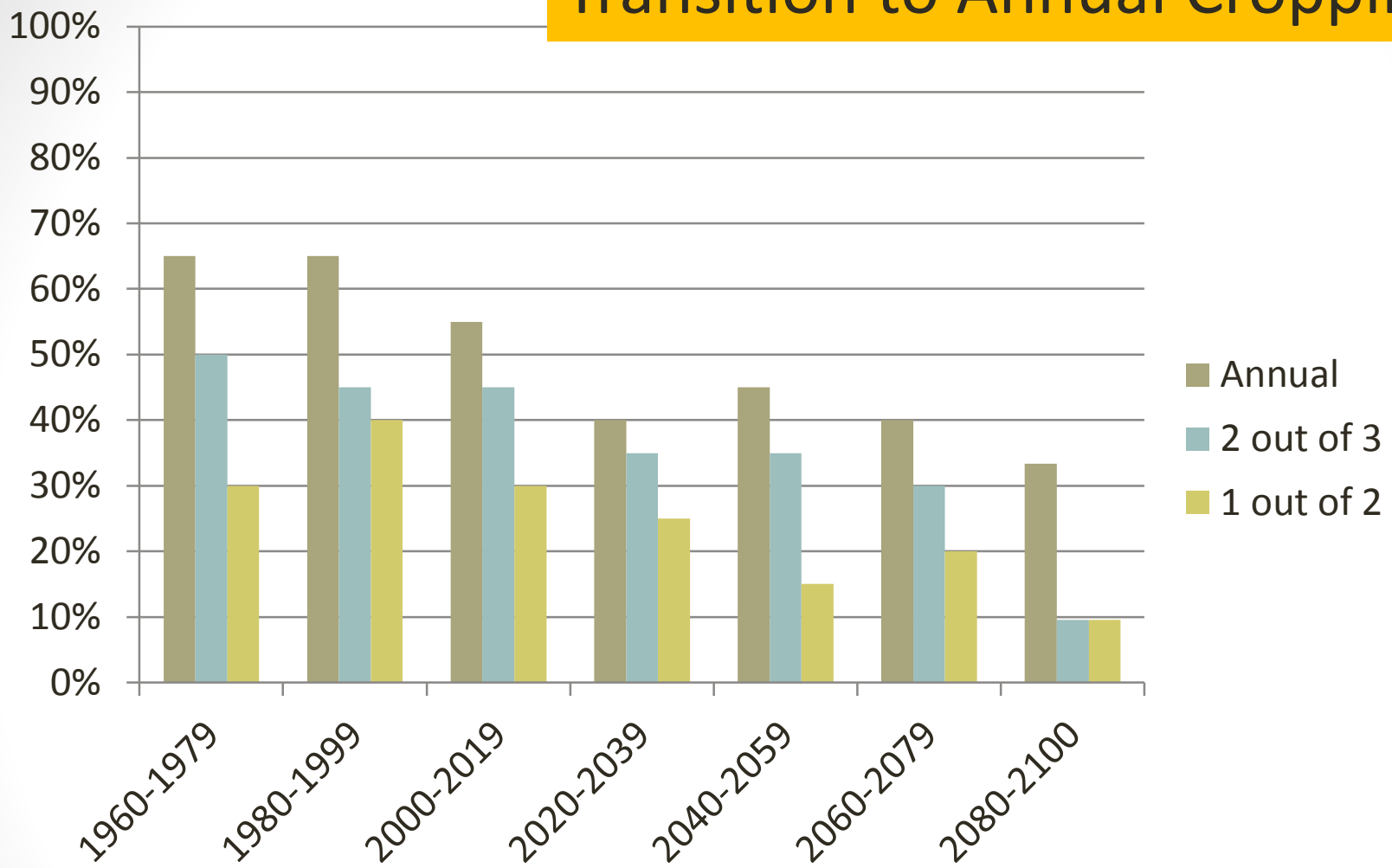
# Continued Annual Cropping



**Frequency with which available water capacity is not reached**

Pullman

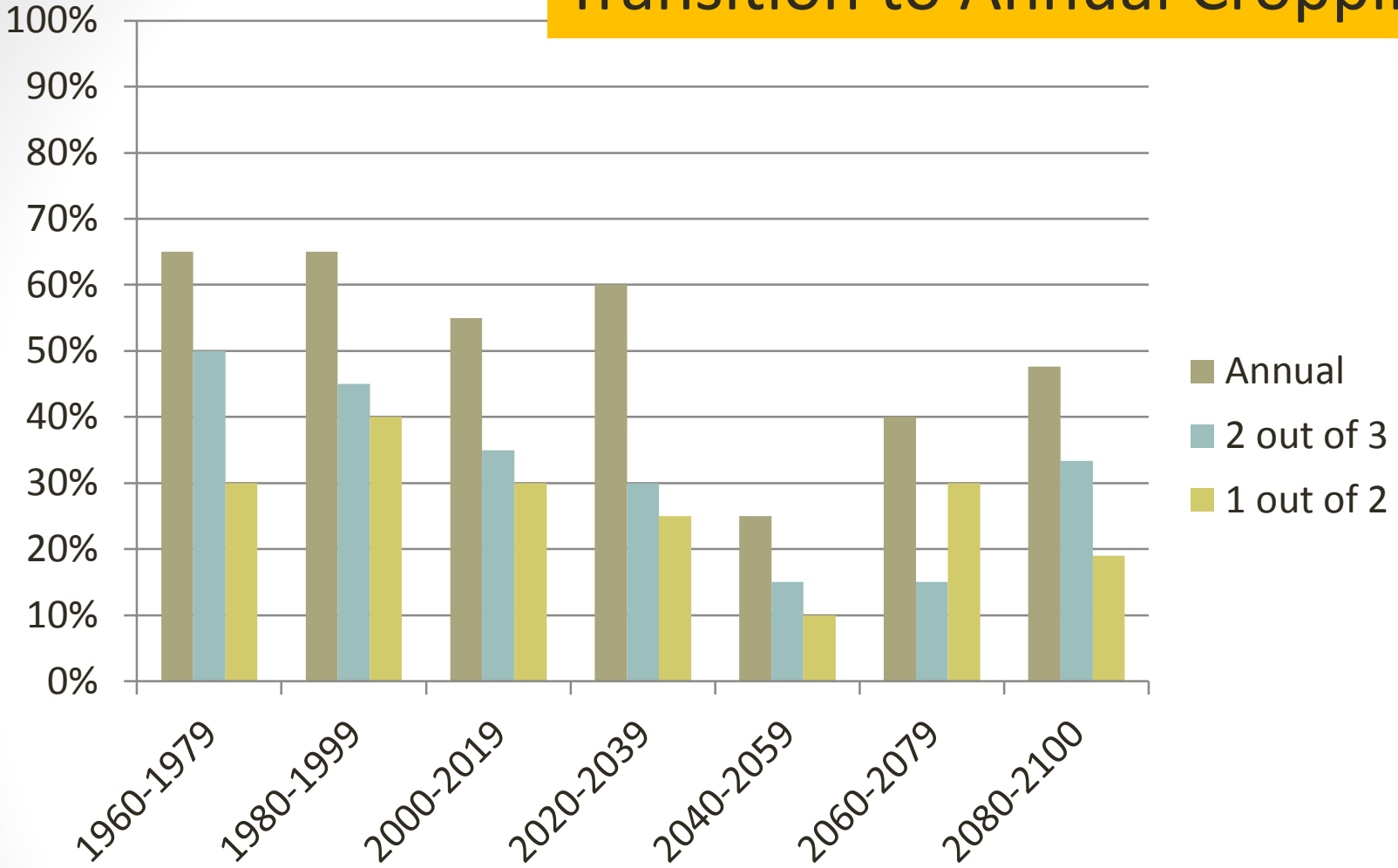
# Transition to Annual Cropping



**Frequency with which available water capacity is not reached**

Lacrosse RCP 4.5

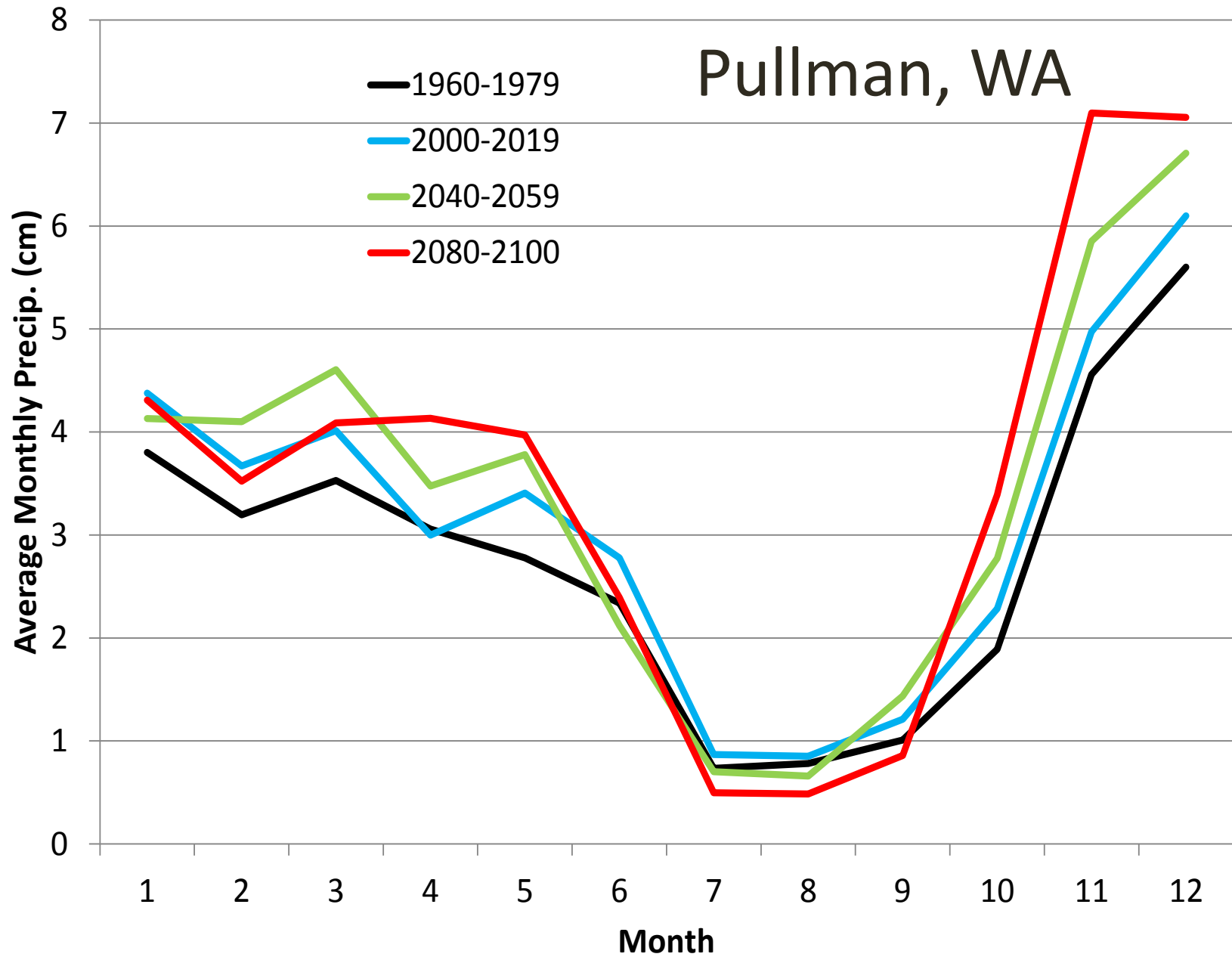
# Transition to Annual Cropping

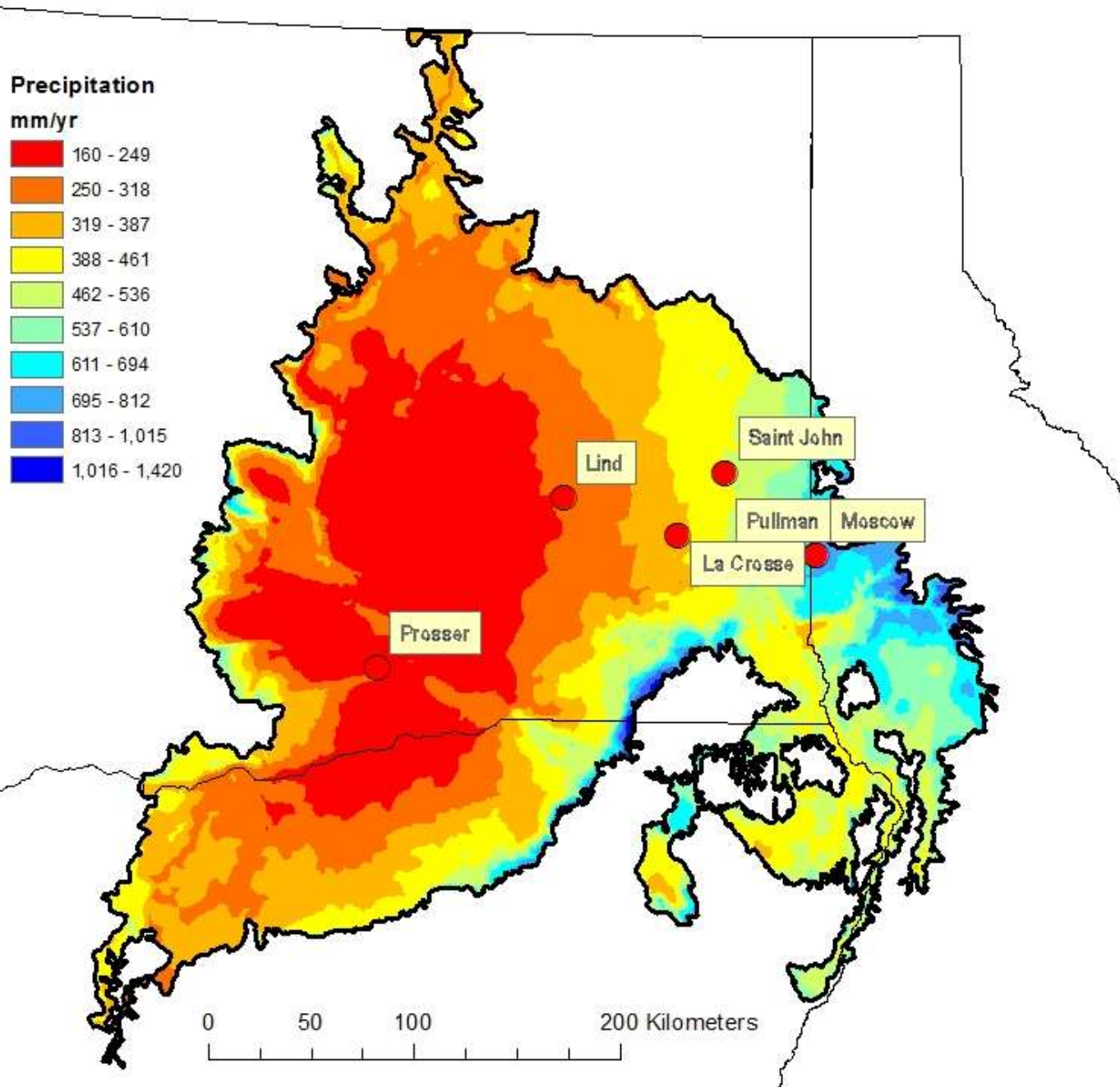


**Frequency with which available water capacity is not reached**

Lacrosse RCP 8.5

# Pullman, WA





# Summary

- Simulations suggest a general transition to more annual cropping in the REACCH region
- Increased overwinter precipitation in the REACCH region
- Earlier plant dates by ~3 weeks
- Average annual statistics are sometimes misleading
- Seasonal differences in climate predictions are important for hydrology

# Recommendations

- Develop a grid-based GIS version of the model to visualize the transition in AEZs
- Give farmers access to this information with online tool
- Compare results to a more detailed cropping model (e.g. CropSyst)



# Acknowledgements

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