



# Weatherproofing for a smarter, resilient and more sustainable agri-sector

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# Outline

1. Current agricultural challenges
2. Project objective
3. Key variables and datasets
4. Example analysis
5. Future work

# Current agricultural challenges

## Globally

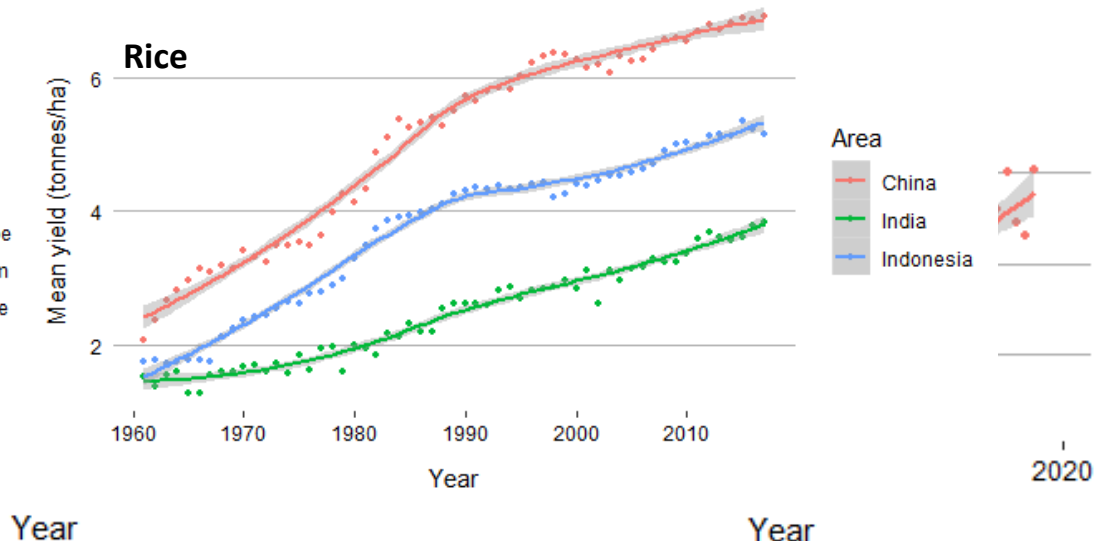
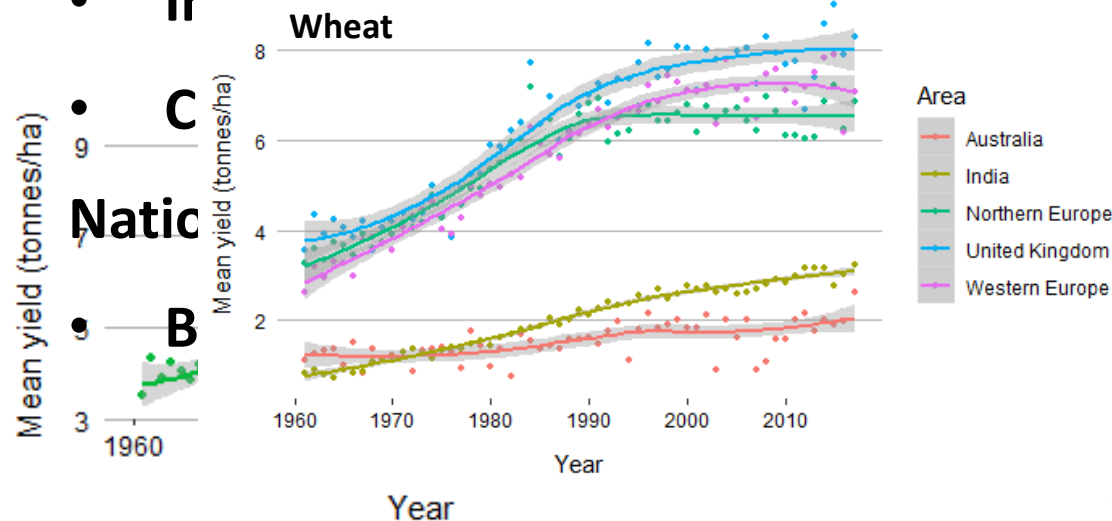
- Yield plateaus: wheat, rice and maize

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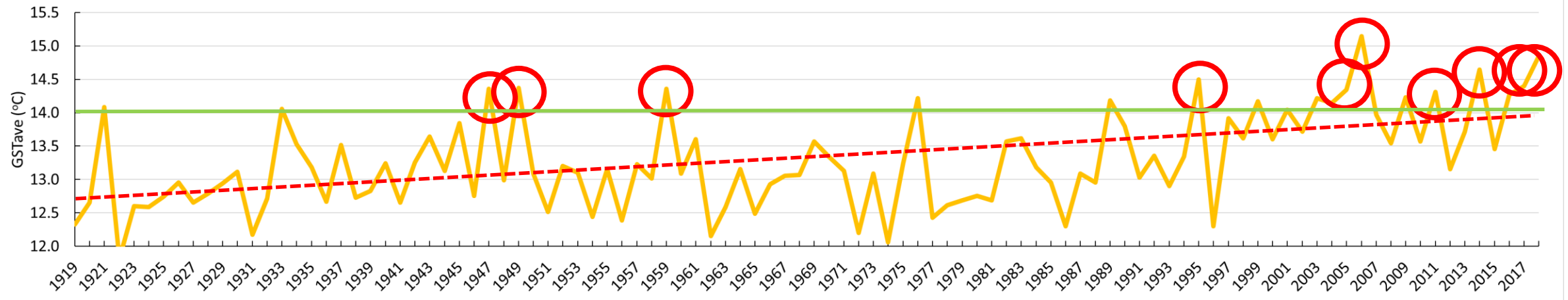
# Overcoming these challenges

## Globally

- **Yield plateaus:** breeding and choosing better adapted and higher-yielding crops
- **Interannual variability:** selecting varieties with diverse responses to weather
- **Climate change:** grow new crop species better adapted to future climate

# Overcoming these challenges

SE & SC England GSTave 1919 - 2018 (100-years)



# Overcoming these challenges

## Globally

- **Yield plateaus:** breeding and choosing better adapted and higher-yielding crops
- **Interannual variability:** selecting varieties with diverse responses to weather
- **Climate change:** grow new crop species better adapted to future climate

## Nationally

- **Brexit:** Increase amount grown in UK and look to countries outside the EU

# Objective

Improve current understanding of the **relationship** between **interannual weather and climate variability** and **crop yield variation**, and incorporate this knowledge into crop models and the crop breeding process



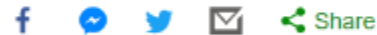
# The role of weather

- Desirable range for each variable
- Farmers want “average” weather
- Seeing an increase in weather outside these ranges



## Weather ruins part of sugar beet crop in east

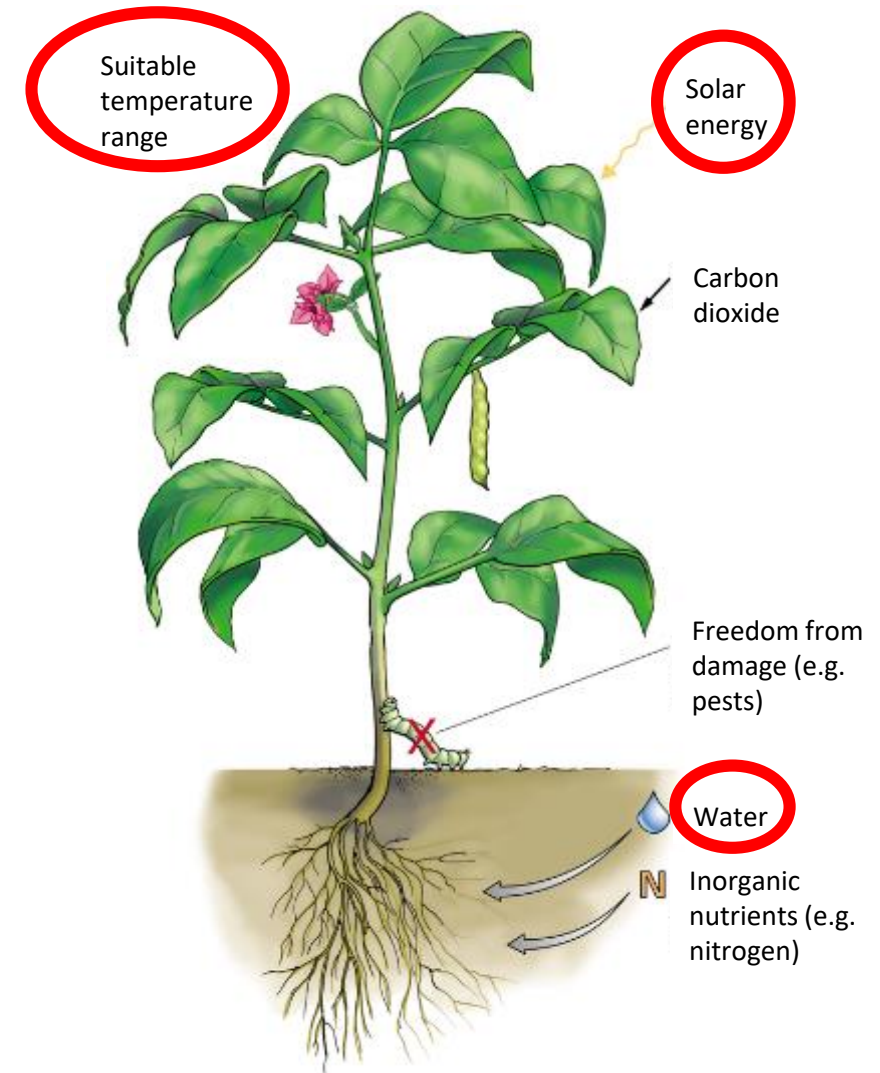
2 February 2011



Frozen ground and wet conditions have ruined a large part of the sugar beet crop in the east.

Beet is grown within 30 miles of sugar processing factories, but this year, to keep them running in the shortage, supplies may have to travel further.

British Sugar contracts farms in Essex, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire and





# Crops of interest



Wheat



Oilseed rape



Sugar beet



Maize



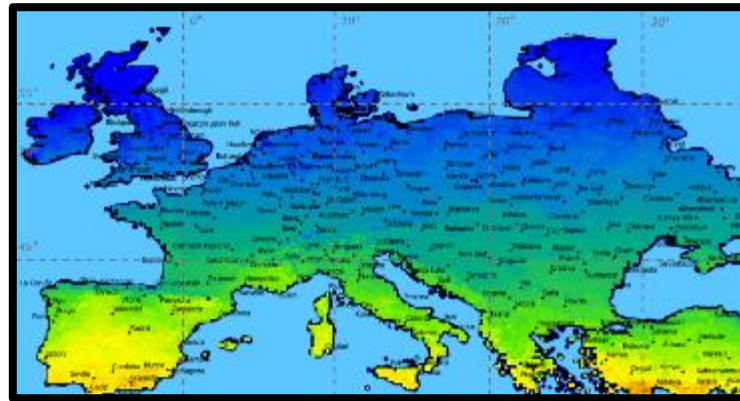
Variety trials

# Different data sources

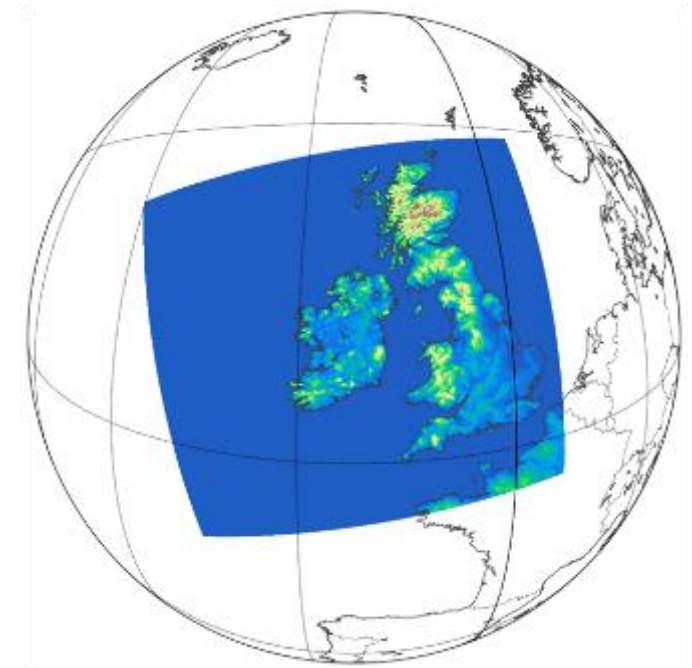
In-situ measurements



Satellite data



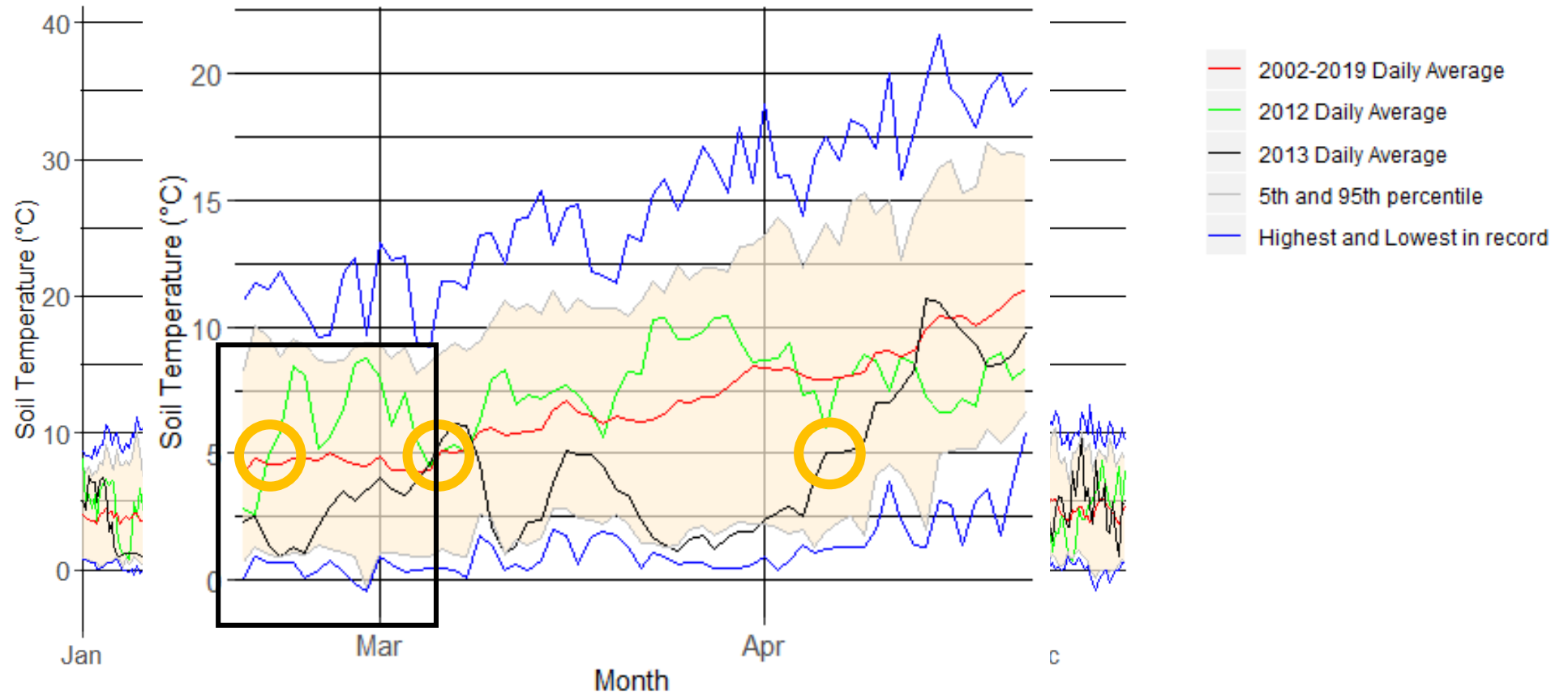
Re-analysis data



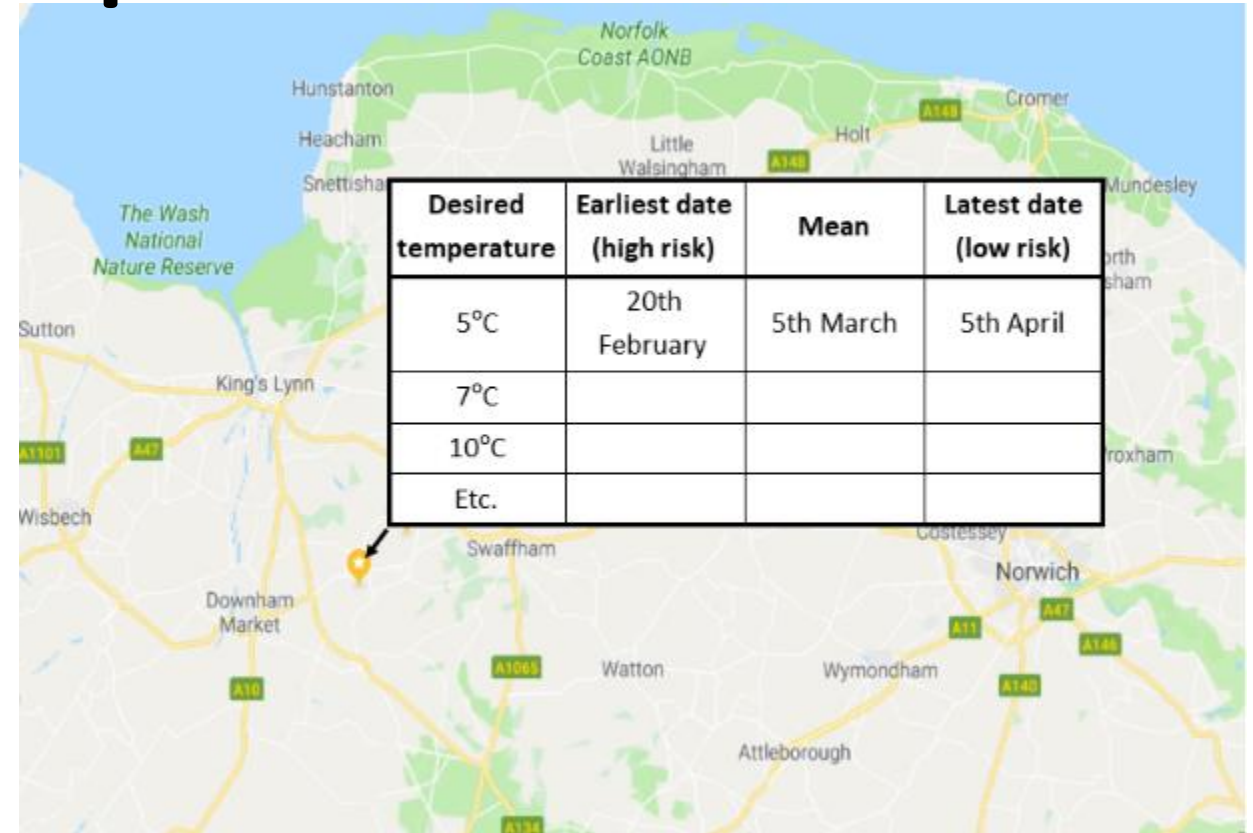
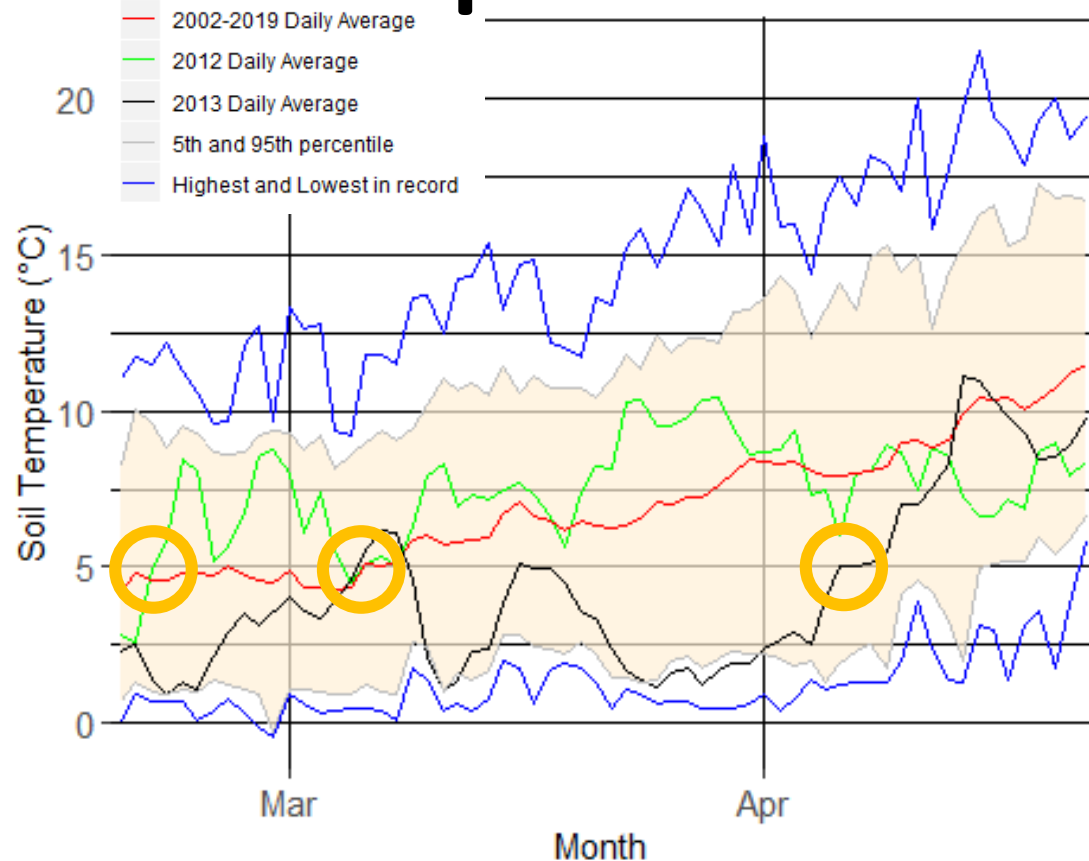


# Example: Soil temperature

10cm daily mean  
soil temperature at  
Marham, Norfolk



# Example: Soil temperature



# Example: Soil temperature

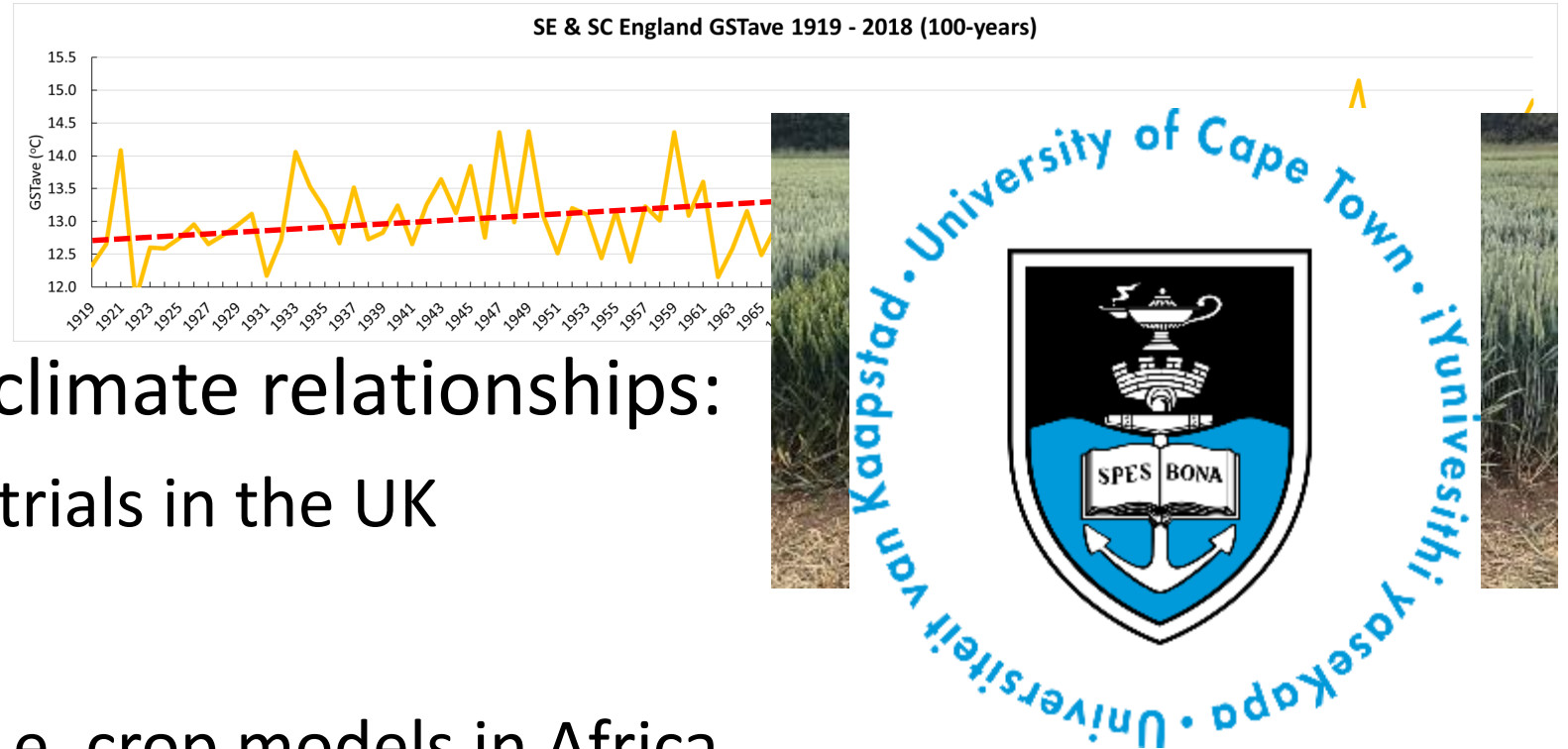
COSMOS-UK analysis

- CEH
- Fincham, West Norfolk
- 2cm, 5cm, 10cm, 20cm, 50cm depths



# Future work

- Agroclimatology
- Analysis of crop-climate relationships:
  - Data-driven i.e. trials in the UK
  - Process-driven i.e. crop models in Africa



# Summary

## The problem:

- High interannual variability, changing regional climates and an increase in extreme weather events are contributing to yield variability and plateaus

## What we are doing?

- Combining best available weather and climate data with yield data to investigate crop-climate interactions in the UK and Africa

## Our aims:

- To better understand the causes of crop-climate interactions
- Highlight relevant climate data and novel breeding targets for breeders
- Improve crop-climate modelling





Thank you for listening.  
Any questions?

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# References

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Bayer (2011) *Expert Guide: Sugar Beet*. Cambridge.

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