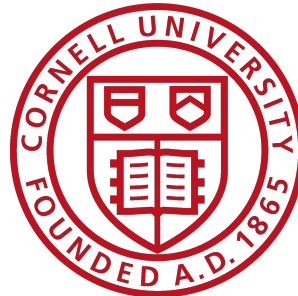


A near real-time forecasting system of US crop yields

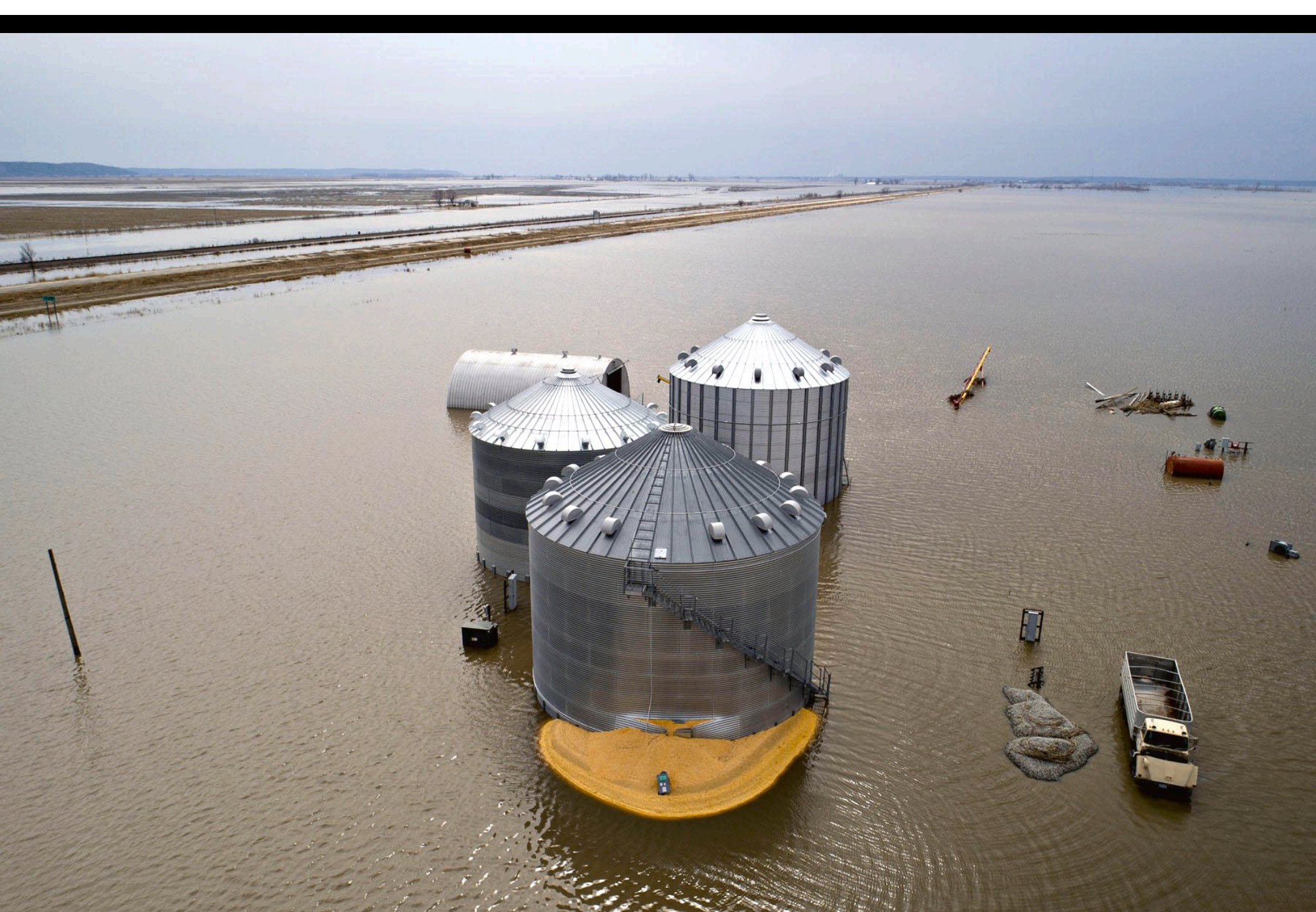
Ariel Ortiz-Bobea (et al. soon)

TWEEDS Workshop
March 29, 2019, Portland, OR



Motivation

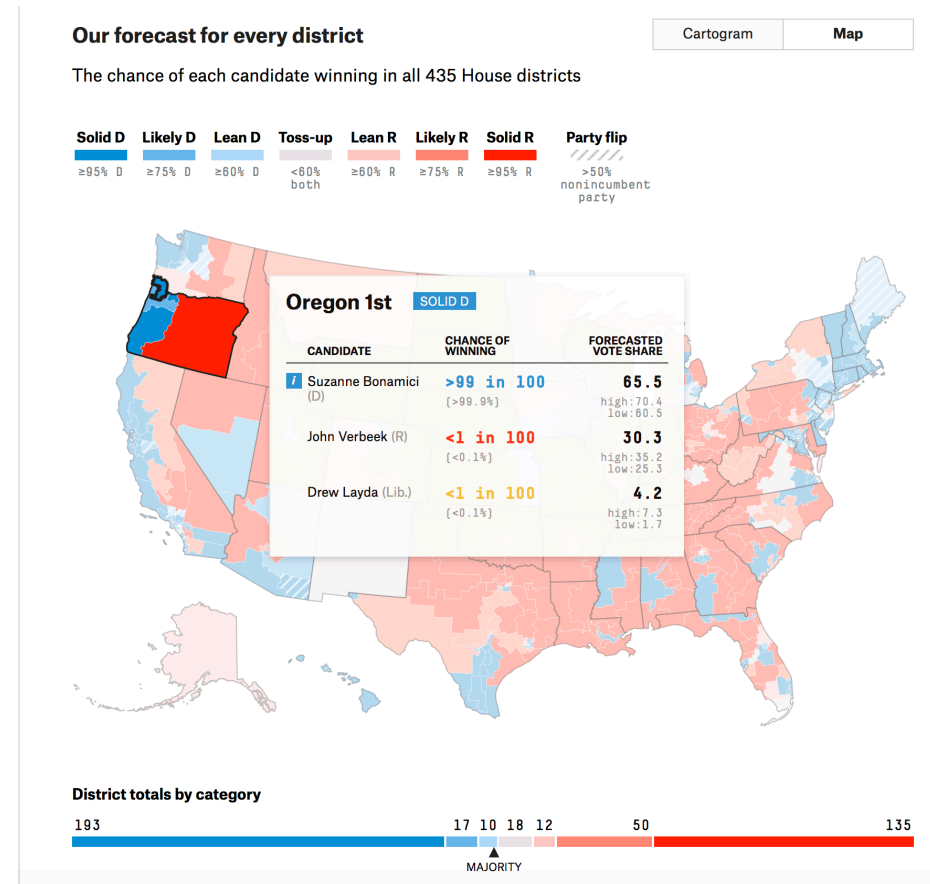
- Academic work on ag-climate has largely focused on future (or “recent”) impacts of climate change
- Fewer insights related to *ongoing* climatic phenomena
- Focus on such events has a different (broader) audience
- Is focus on the present the gateway for effectively raising awareness about the future?



Floodwaters surround corn sitting under a collapsed grain bin in this aerial photograph over Thurman, Iowa, on 3/23/2019. Bloomberg photo by Daniel Acker.

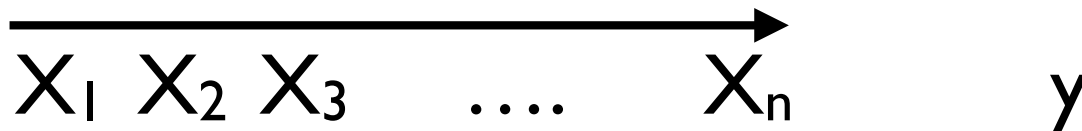
A “538” for ag production

- A portal for ag production forecasts
- Features: daily forecasts, publicly available data, county/state/national level forecasts, insights on drivers, scalable
- Preliminary work to support proposal for Cornell’s Digital Ag initiative
- Team: economics, statistics, computer science, climate science, remote sensing



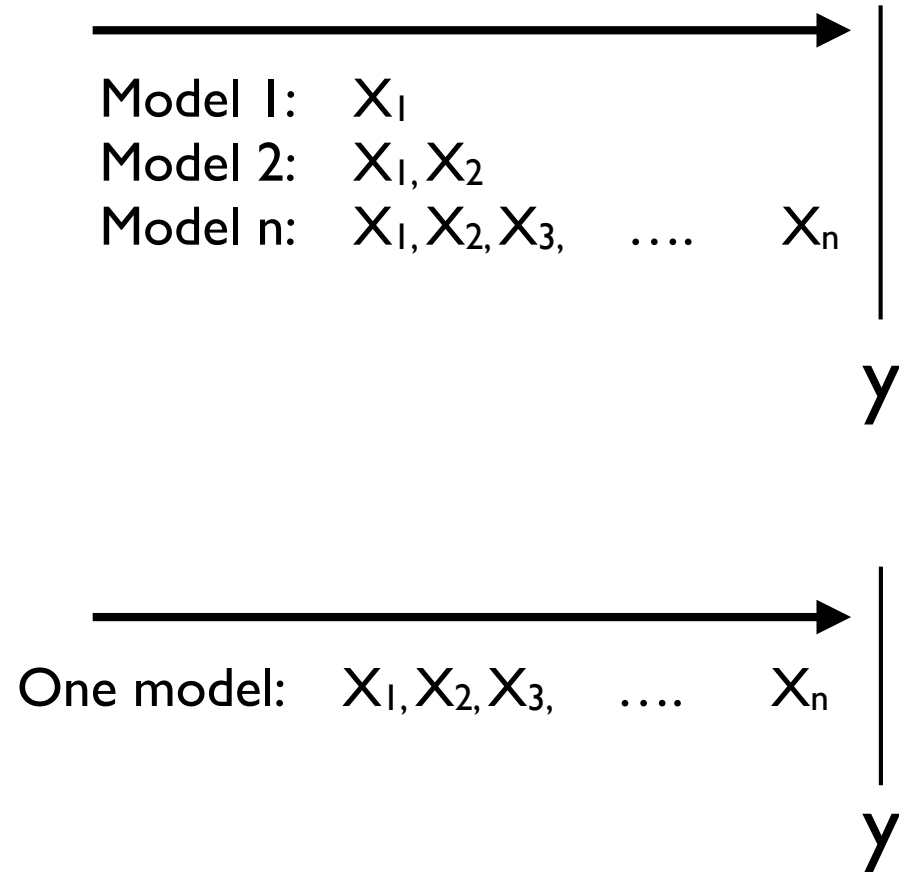
The forecasting problem

- Publicly available data (county level corn yields)
- Low frequency dependent variable (annual)
- 2000+ counties, since 1980s
- Yield level known at the end of the season
- High and mixed temporal frequency of covariates (observed/forecasted daily weather, soil moisture, bi-weekly/monthly remote sensing observations)
- Regional heterogeneity



Modeling choice

- Estimate separate independent models as time progresses? (**serial model approach**)
 - Pro: traditional framework; probably better forecasts
 - Cons: difficult to interpret
- Estimate a single model for all time periods? (**single model approach**)
 - A forecast requires imputing unrealized values of covariates
 - Pros: easier to interpret
 - Cons: less accurate forecasts



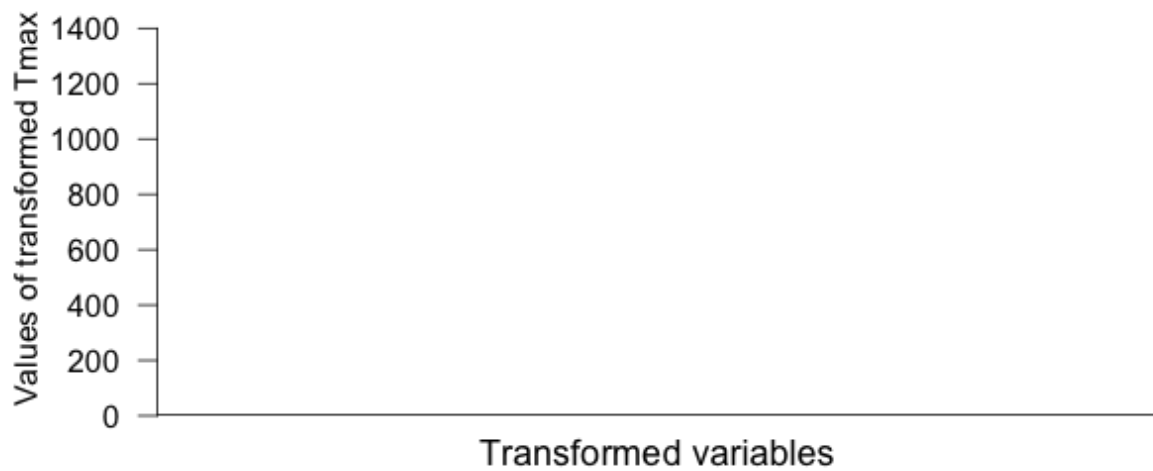
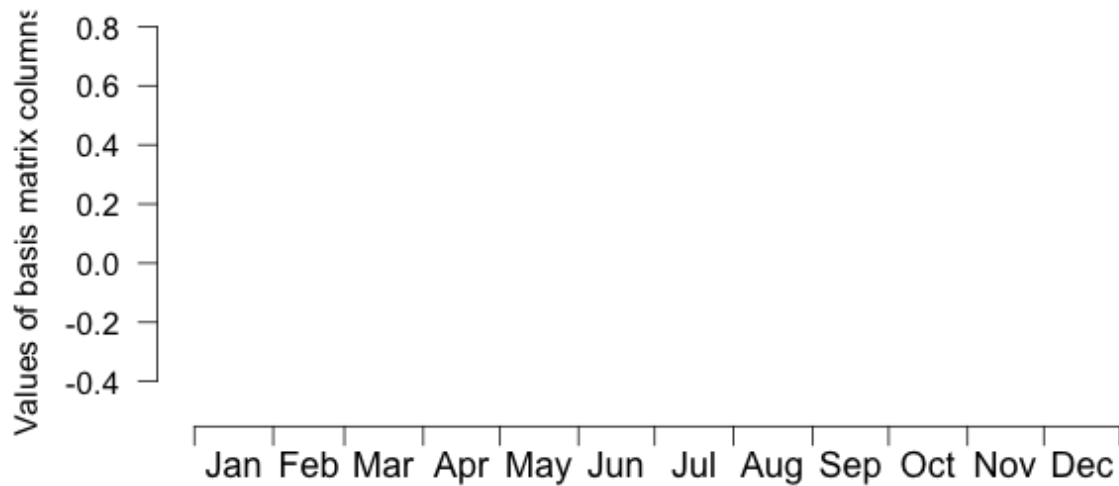
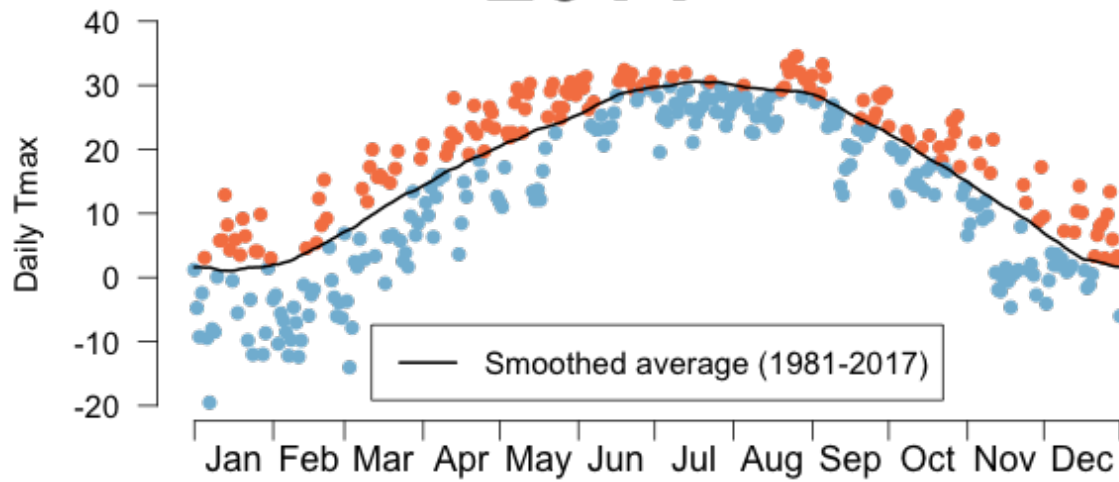
The single model approach

Spline panel model

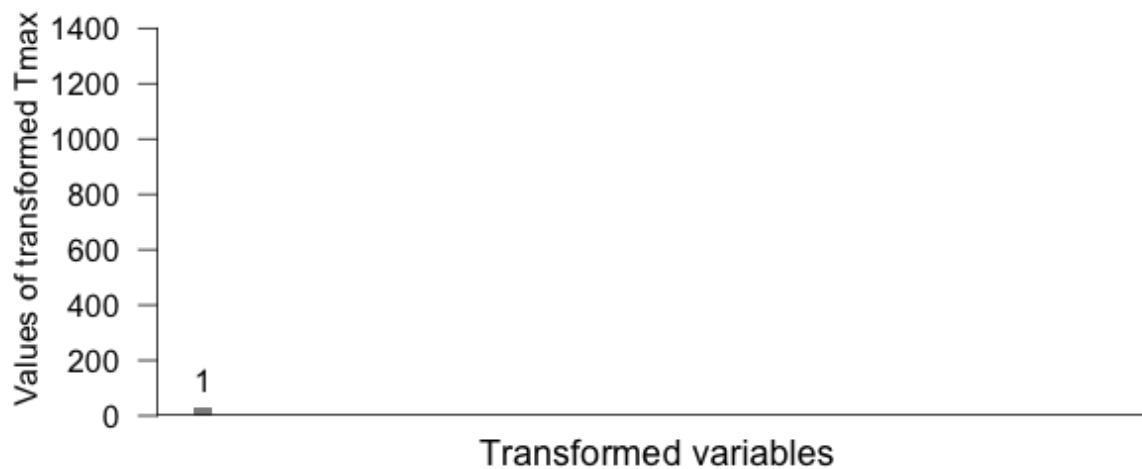
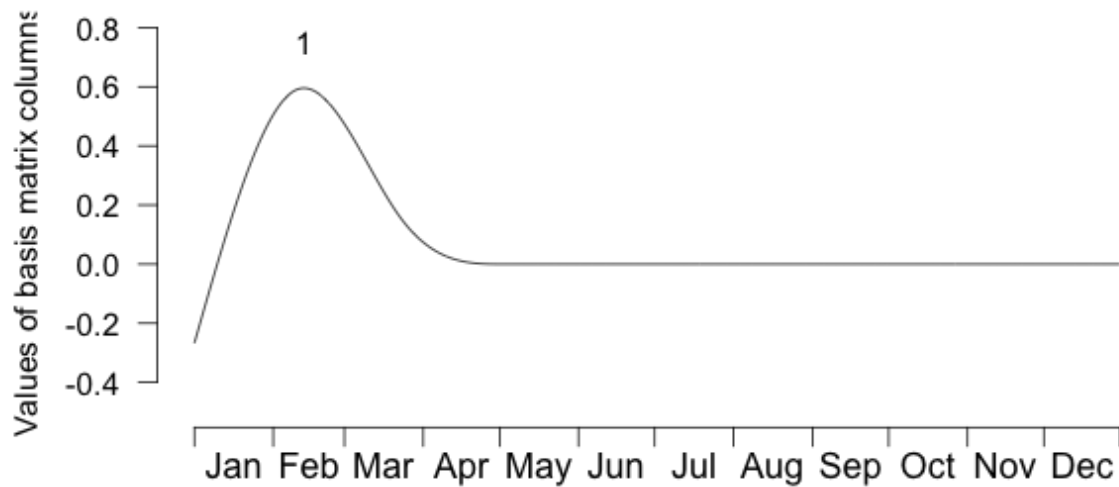
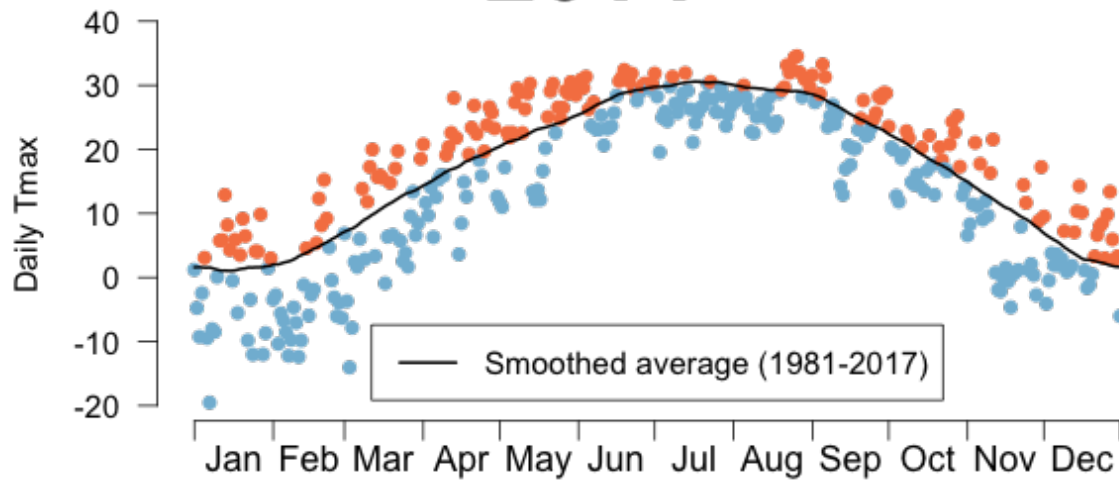
- Daily weather data transformed with a natural cubic spline
- Neighboring days have similar effect on yield
- Estimate single model to obtain coefficients
- Forecast = prediction with hybrid matrix of covariates composed of realized weather and future (imputed) weather
- Forecasts have 2 sources of uncertainty:
 - Model (year-block bootstrap)
 - Weather (bootstrap of weather from past years)
- Future implementation:
 - Tensor splines for effects varying over level and time
 - Higher-order singular value decomposition of tensor spline
 - Weather forecasts + representation of unrealized weather

Transforming daily
weather with a spline

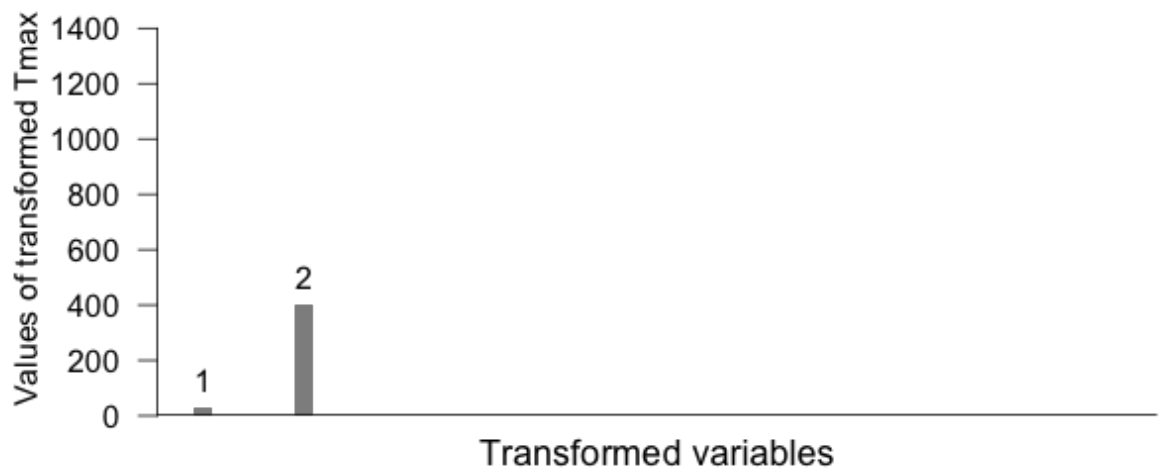
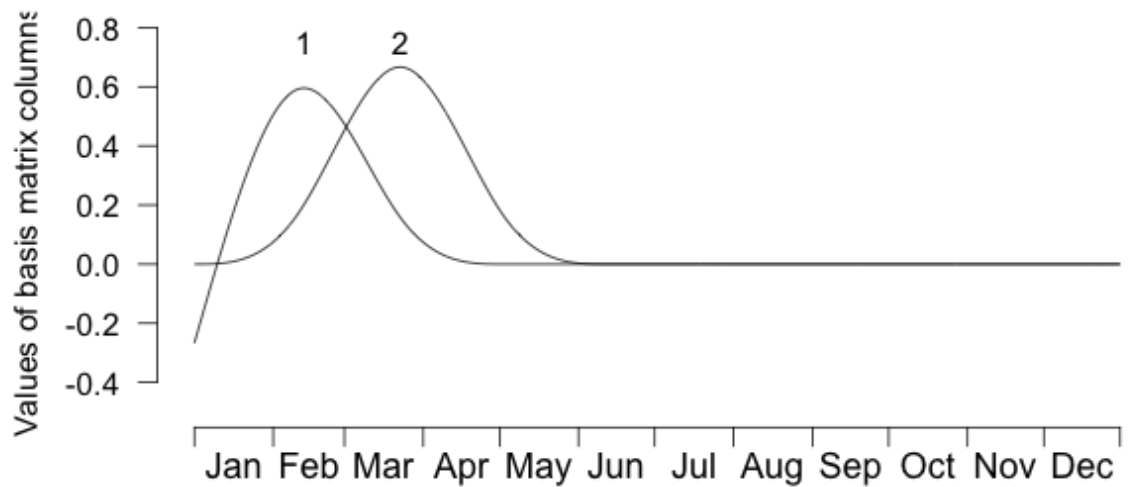
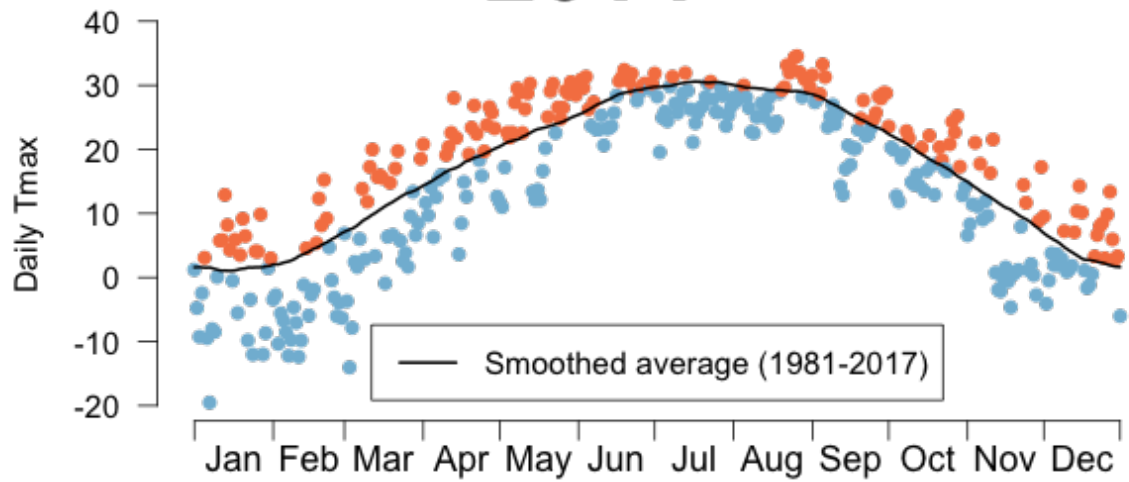
2014



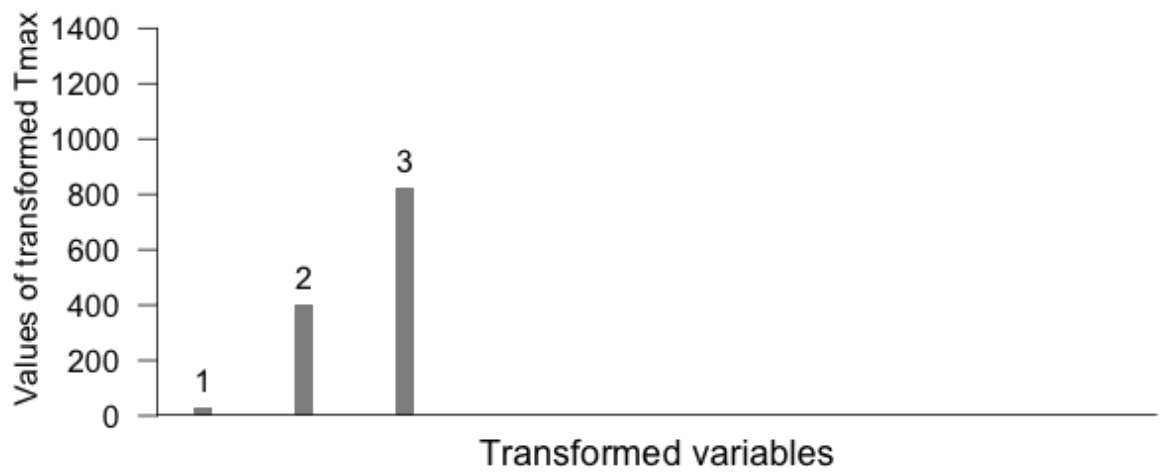
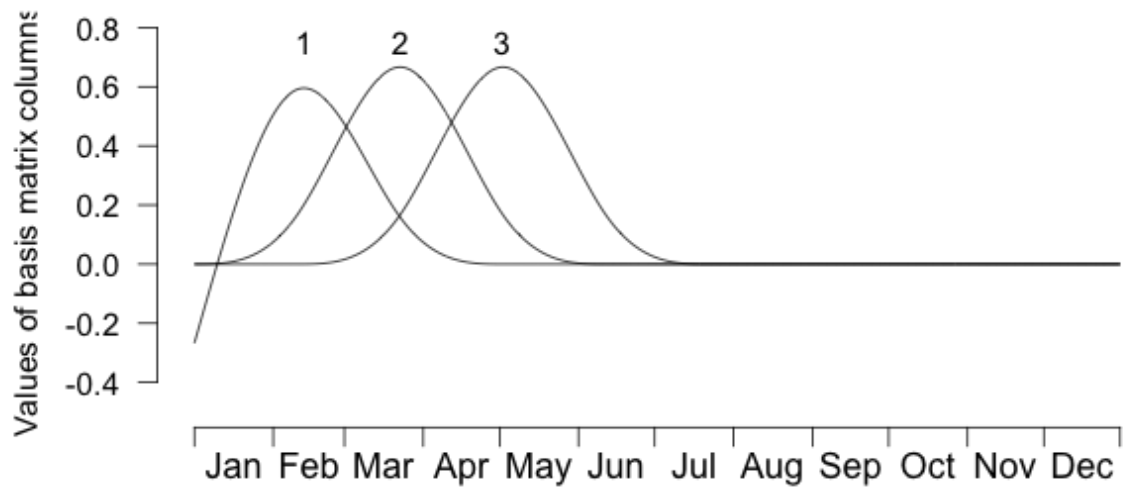
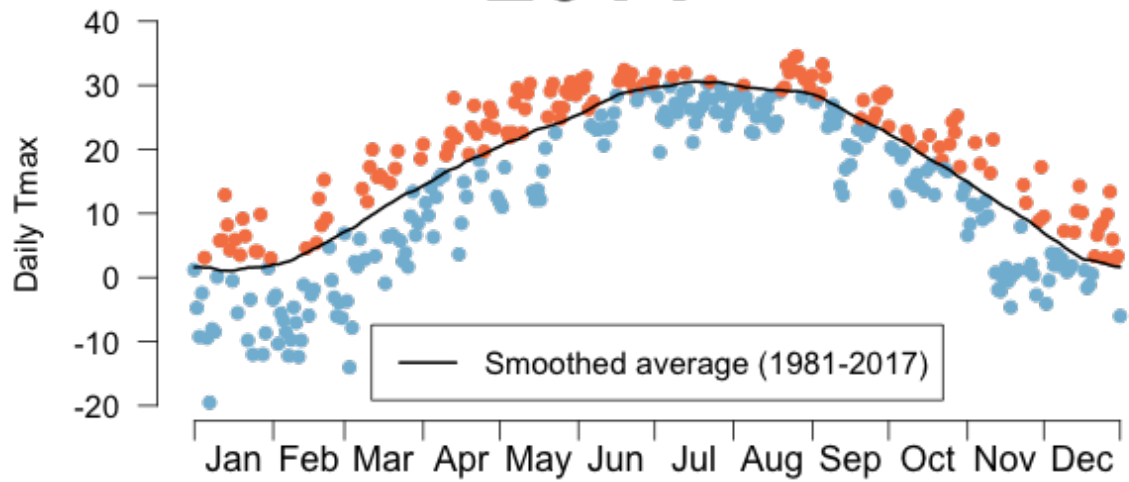
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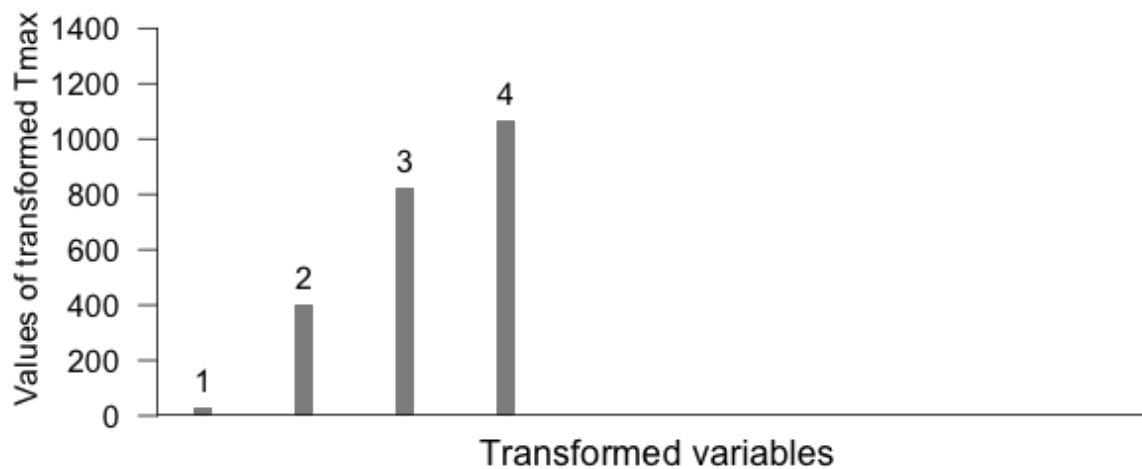
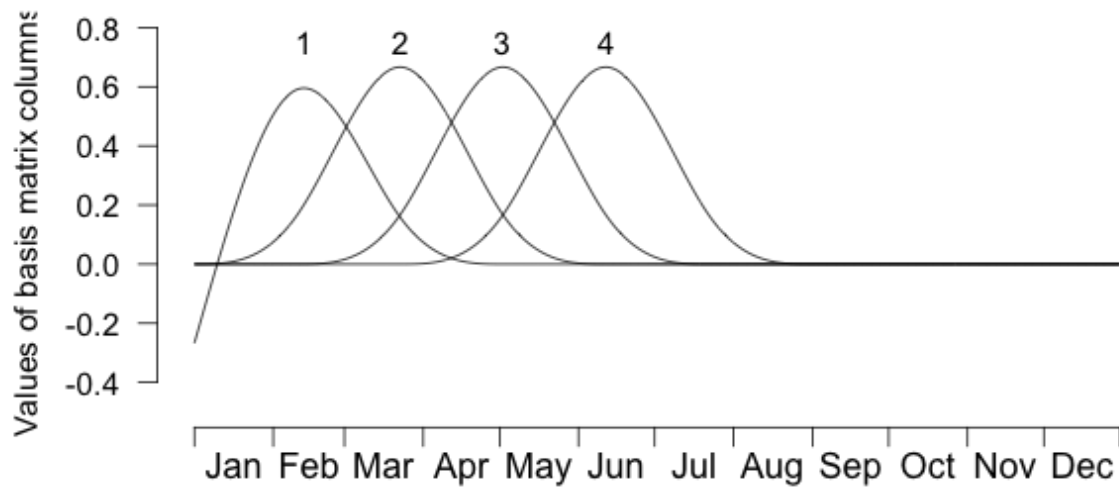
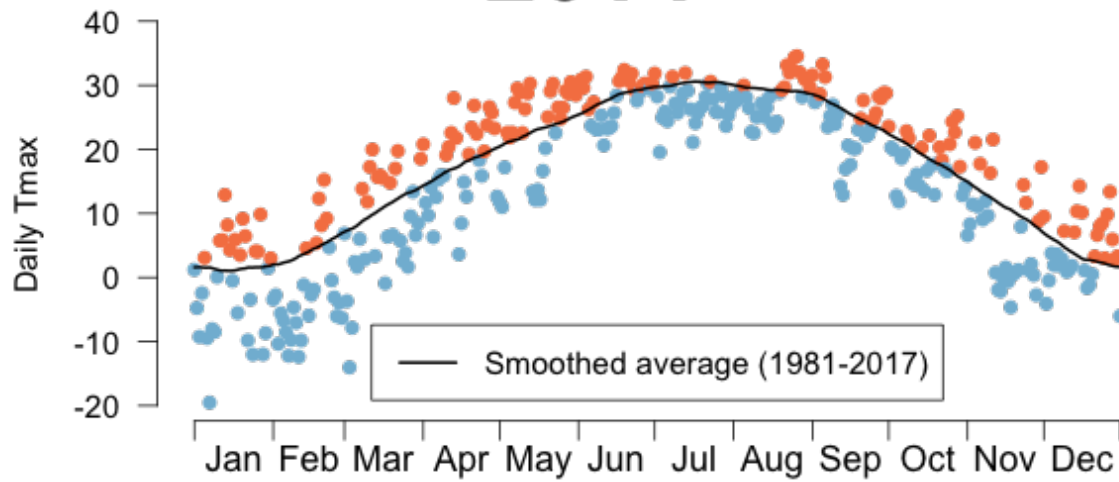
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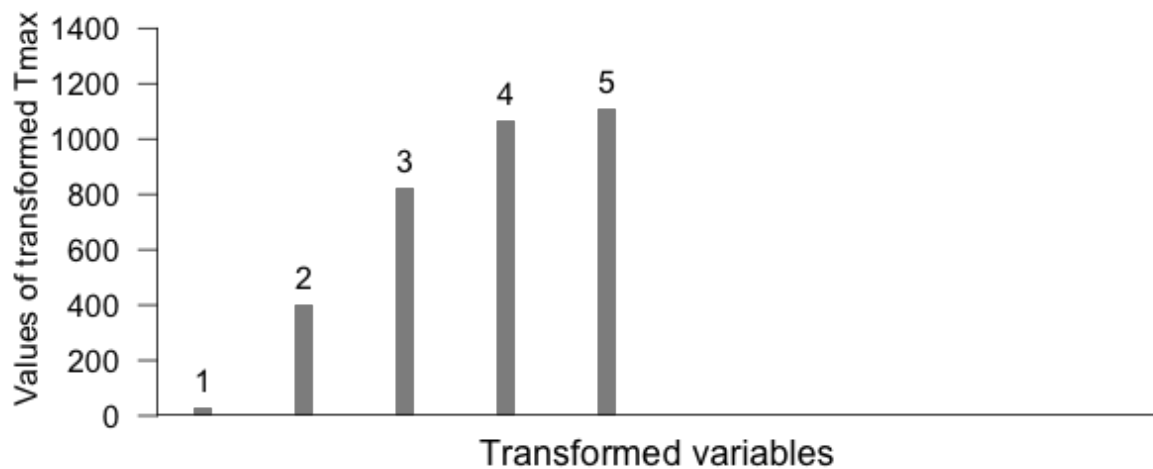
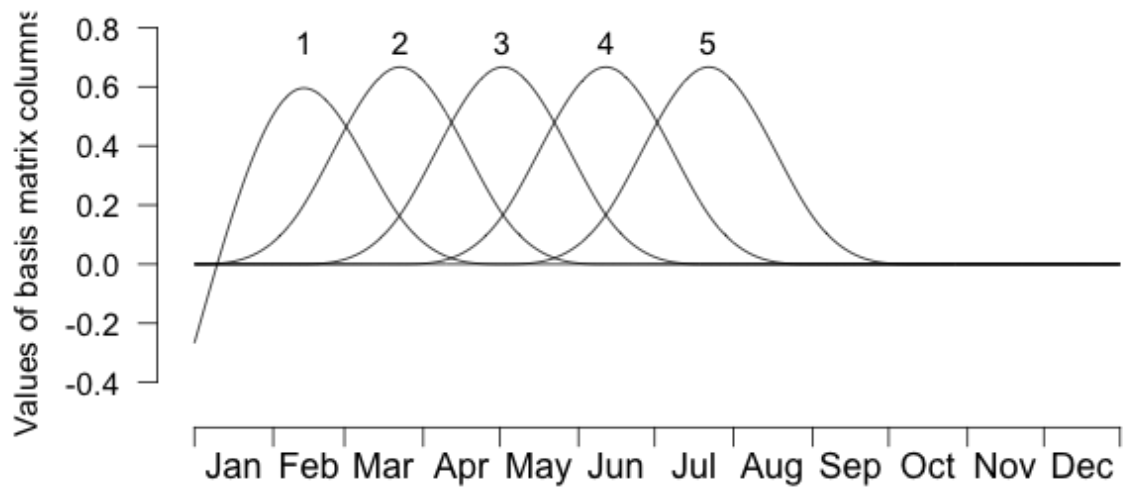
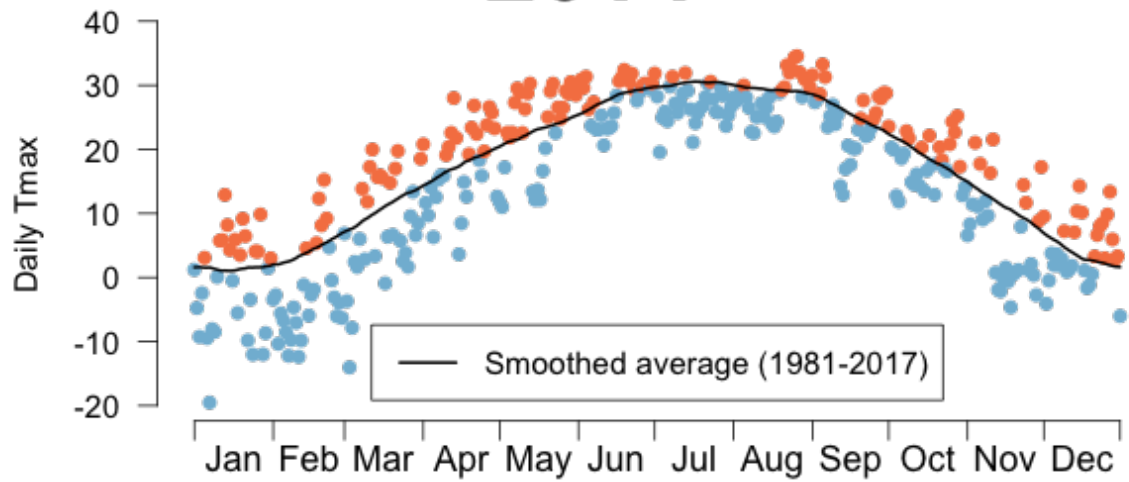
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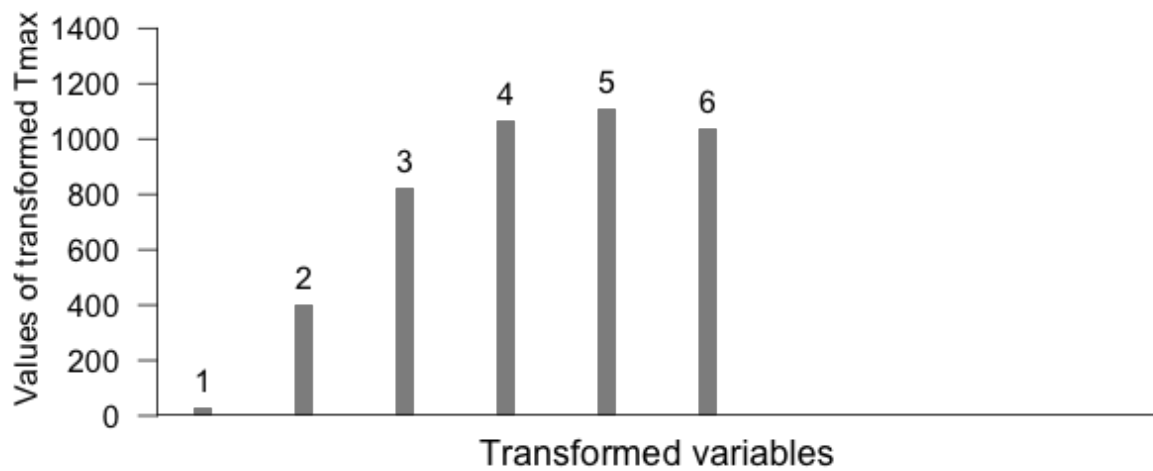
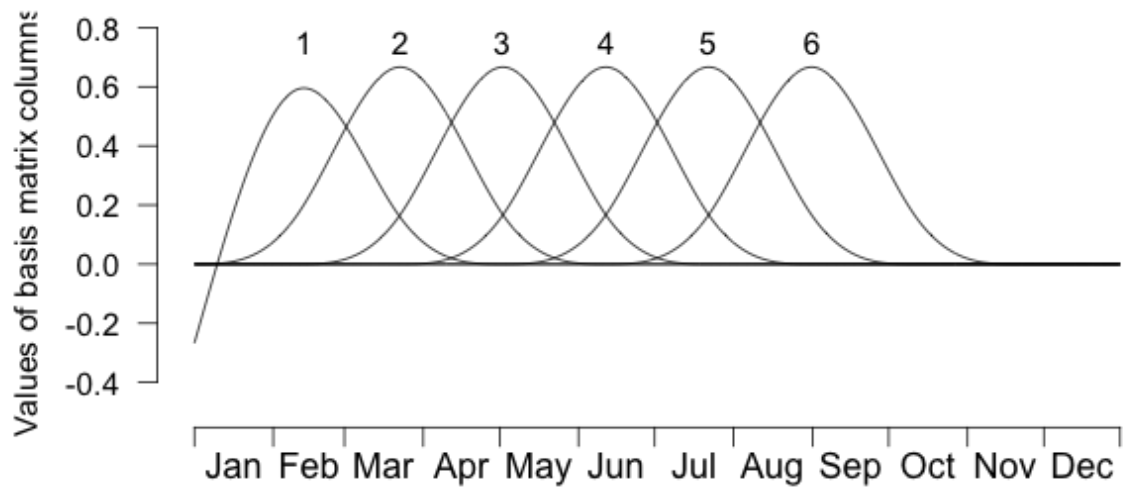
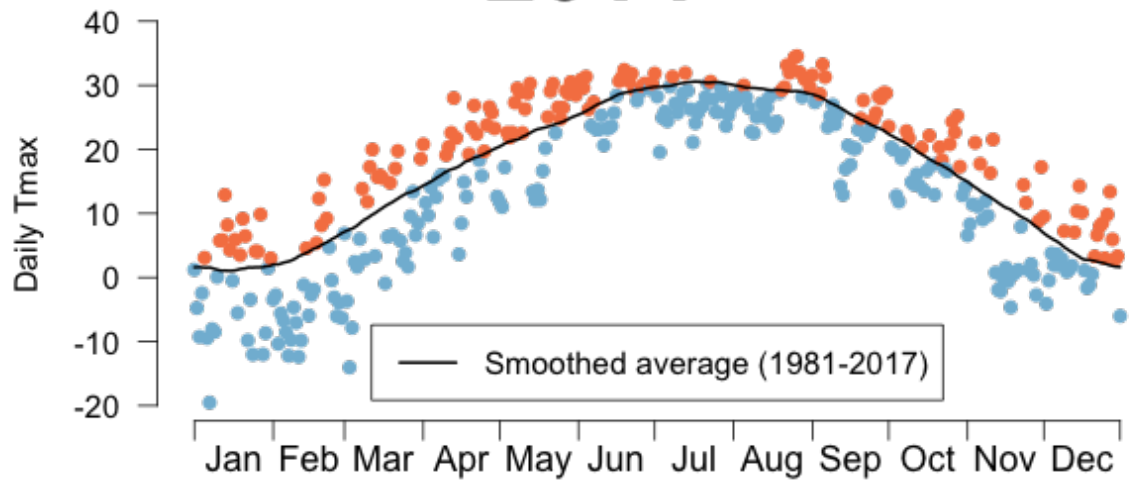
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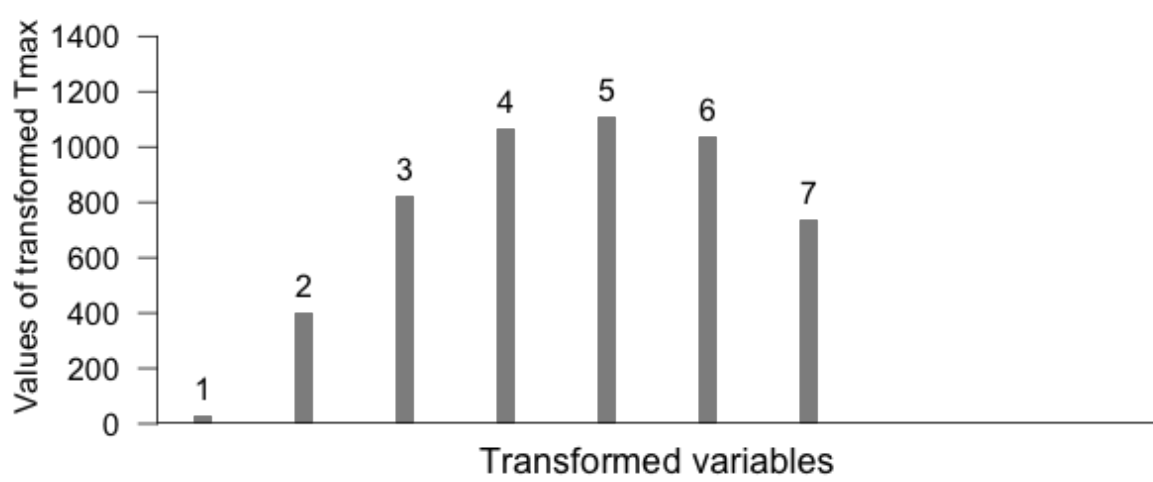
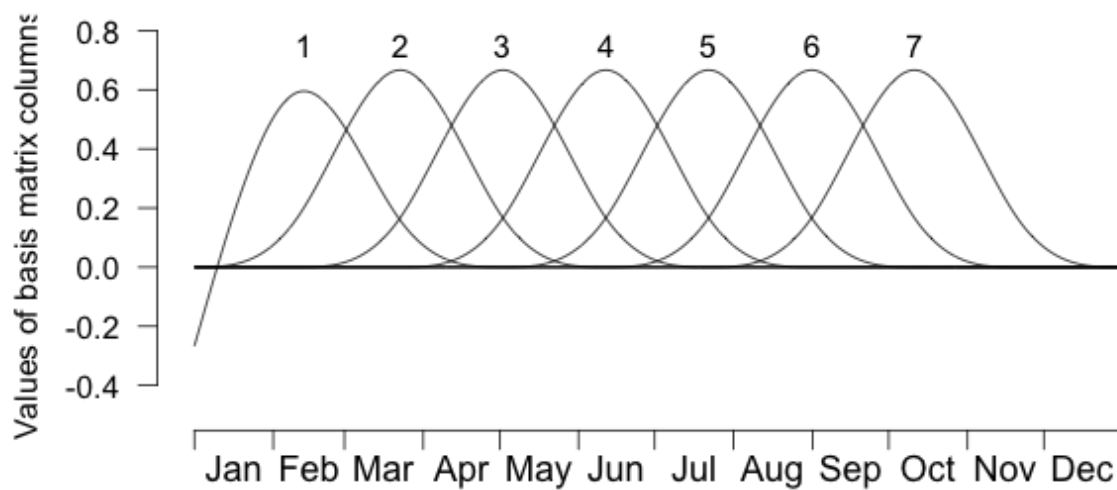
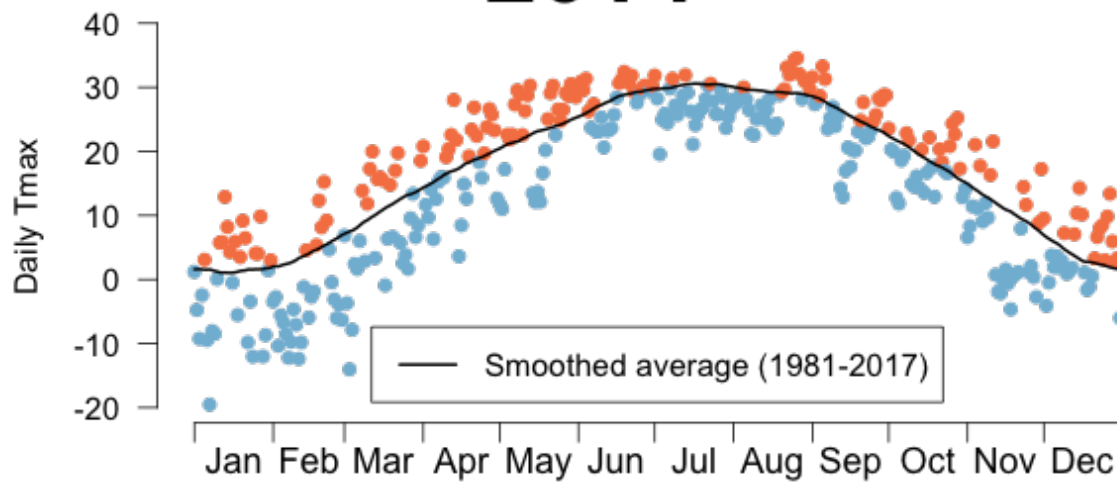
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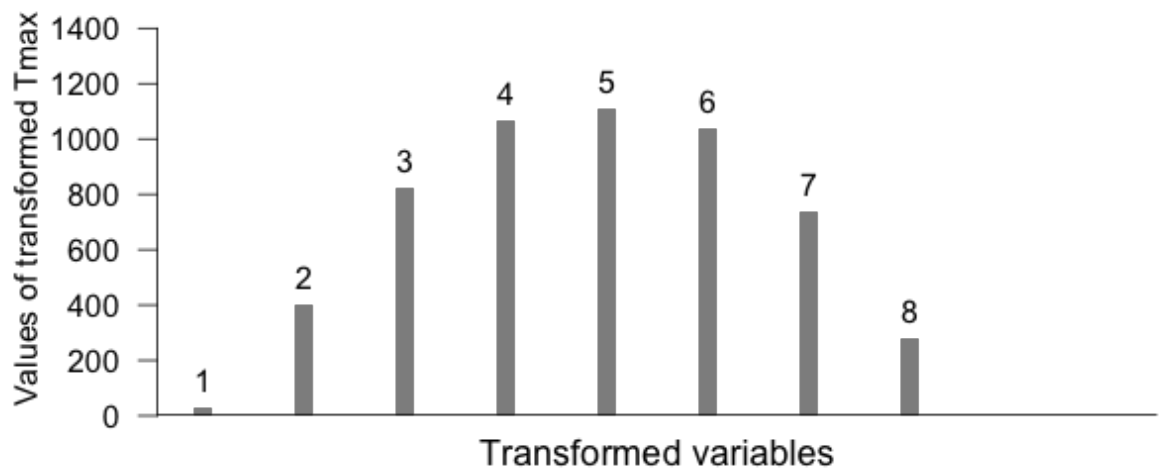
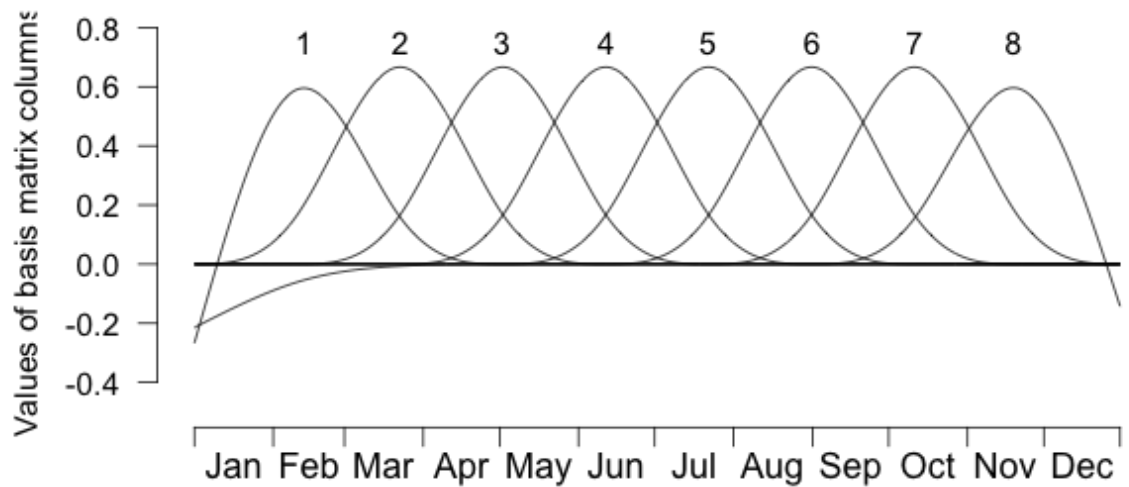
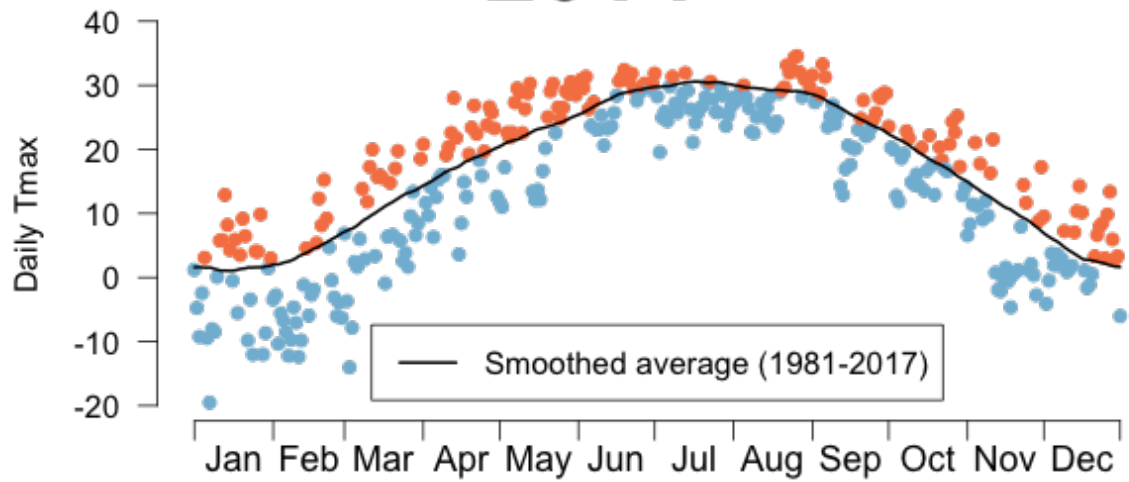
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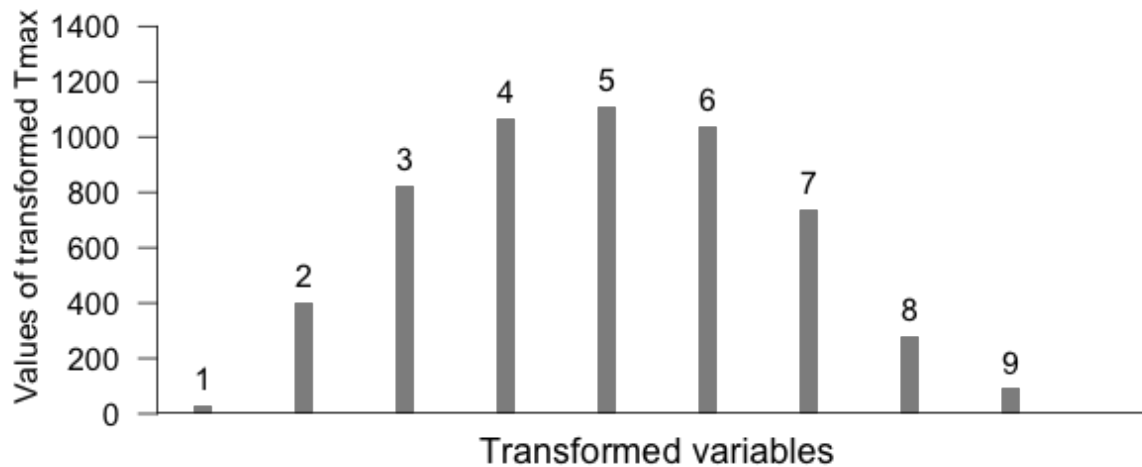
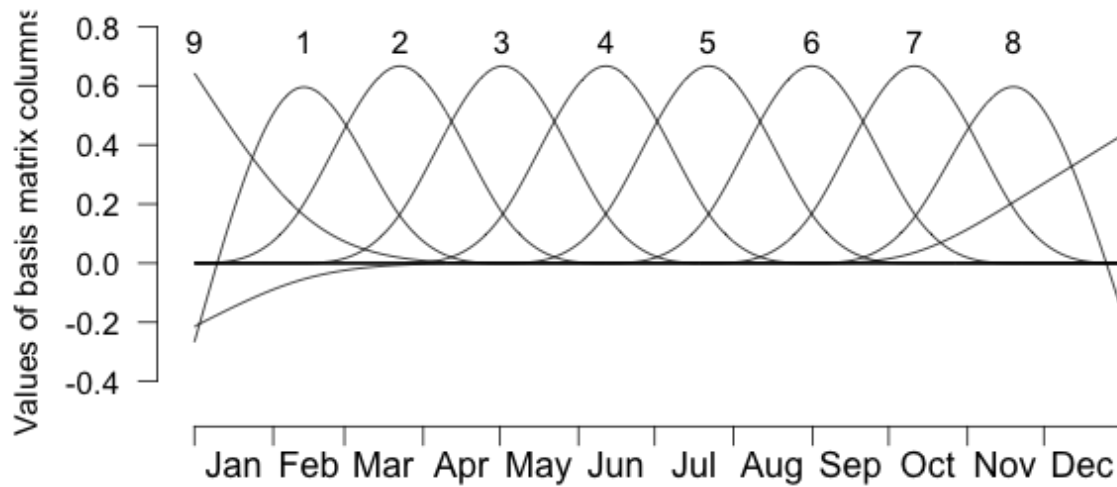
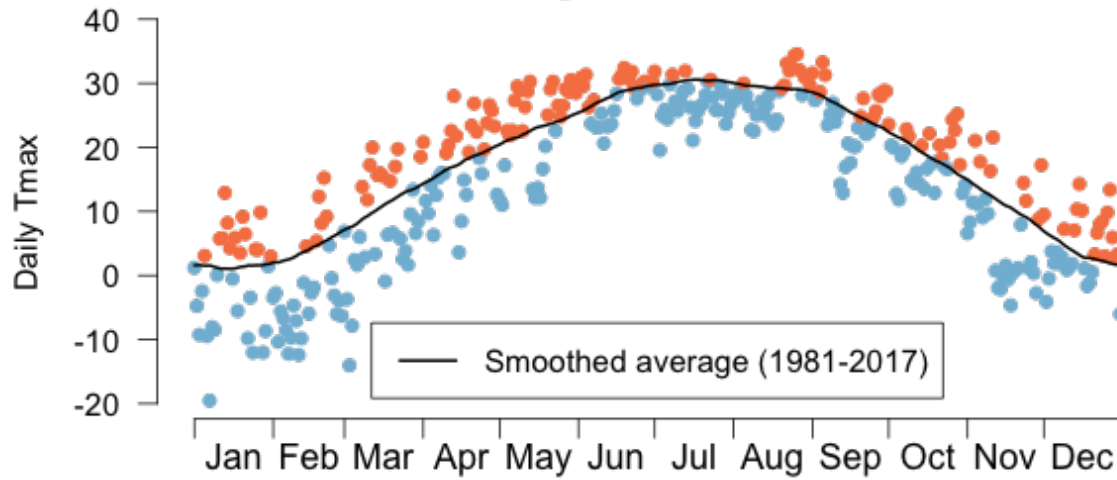
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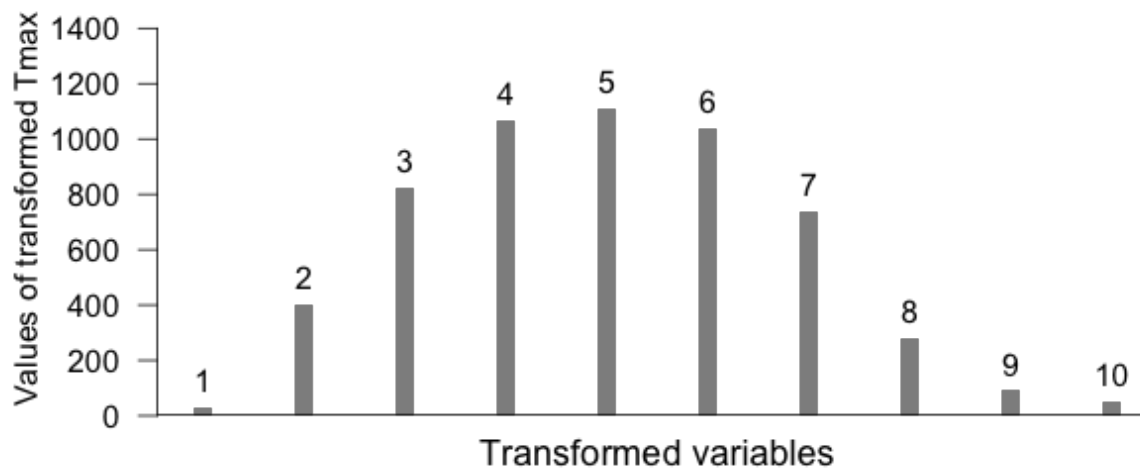
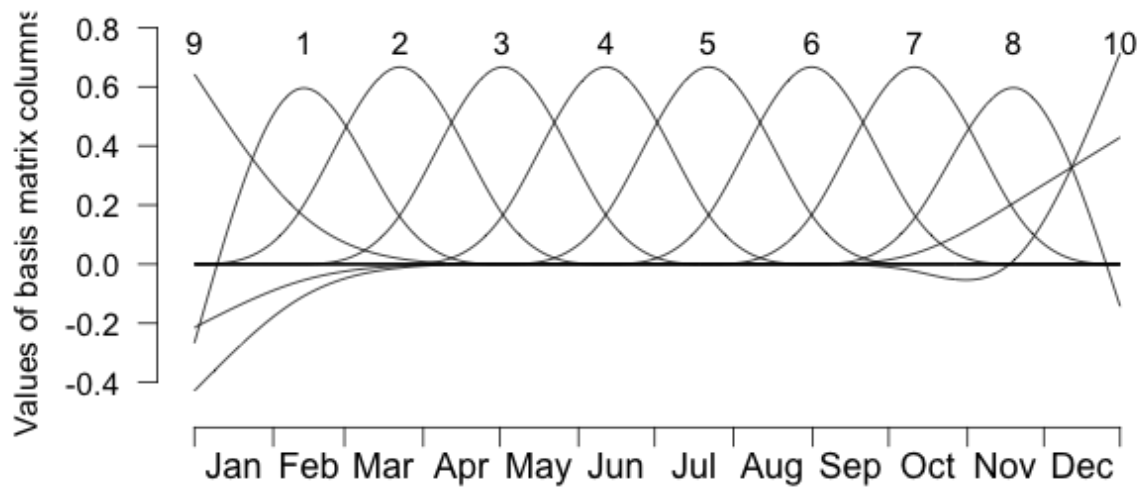
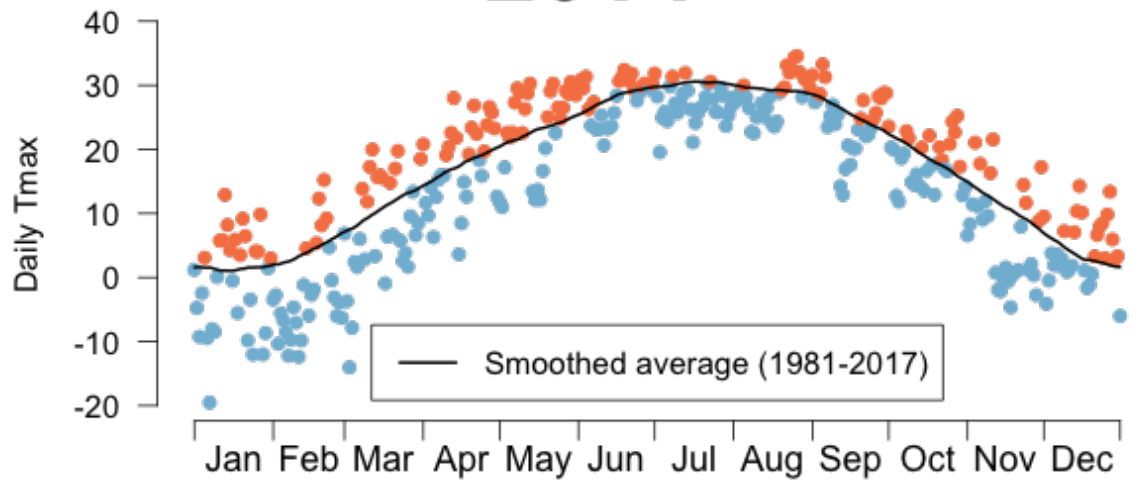
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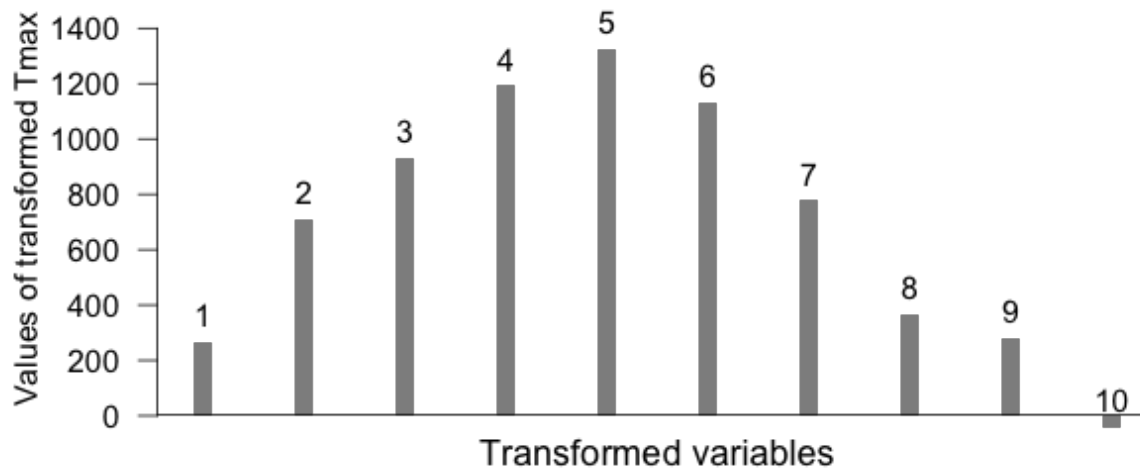
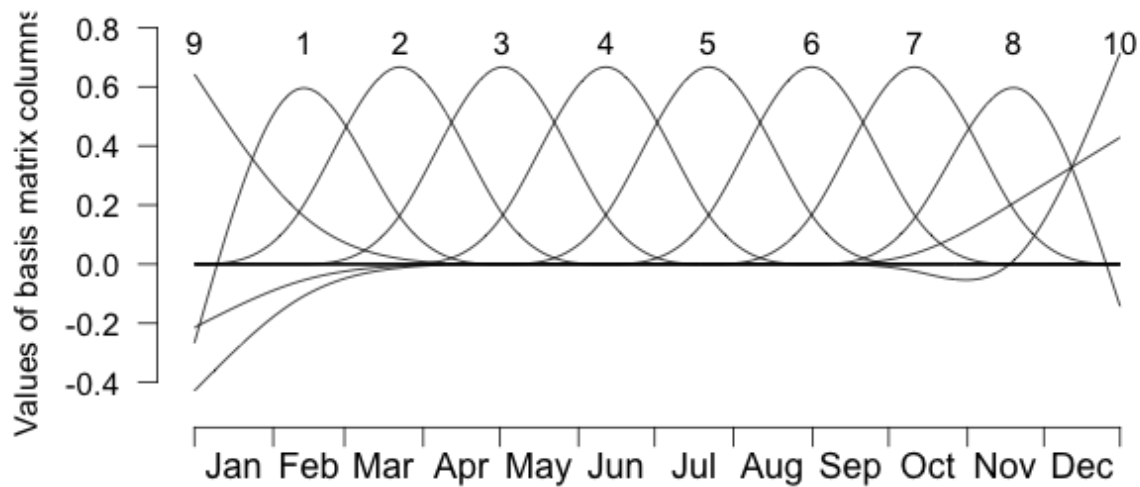
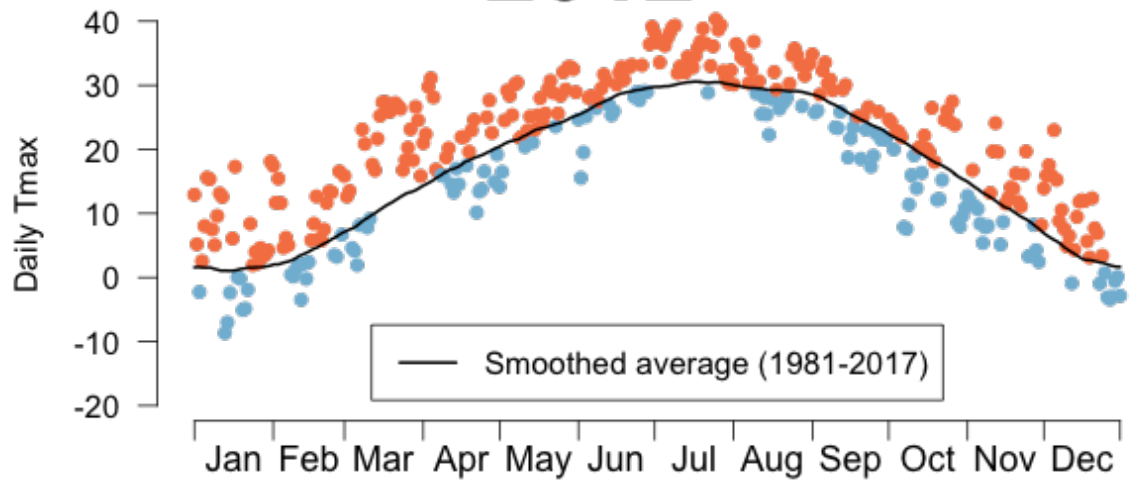
2014



2014

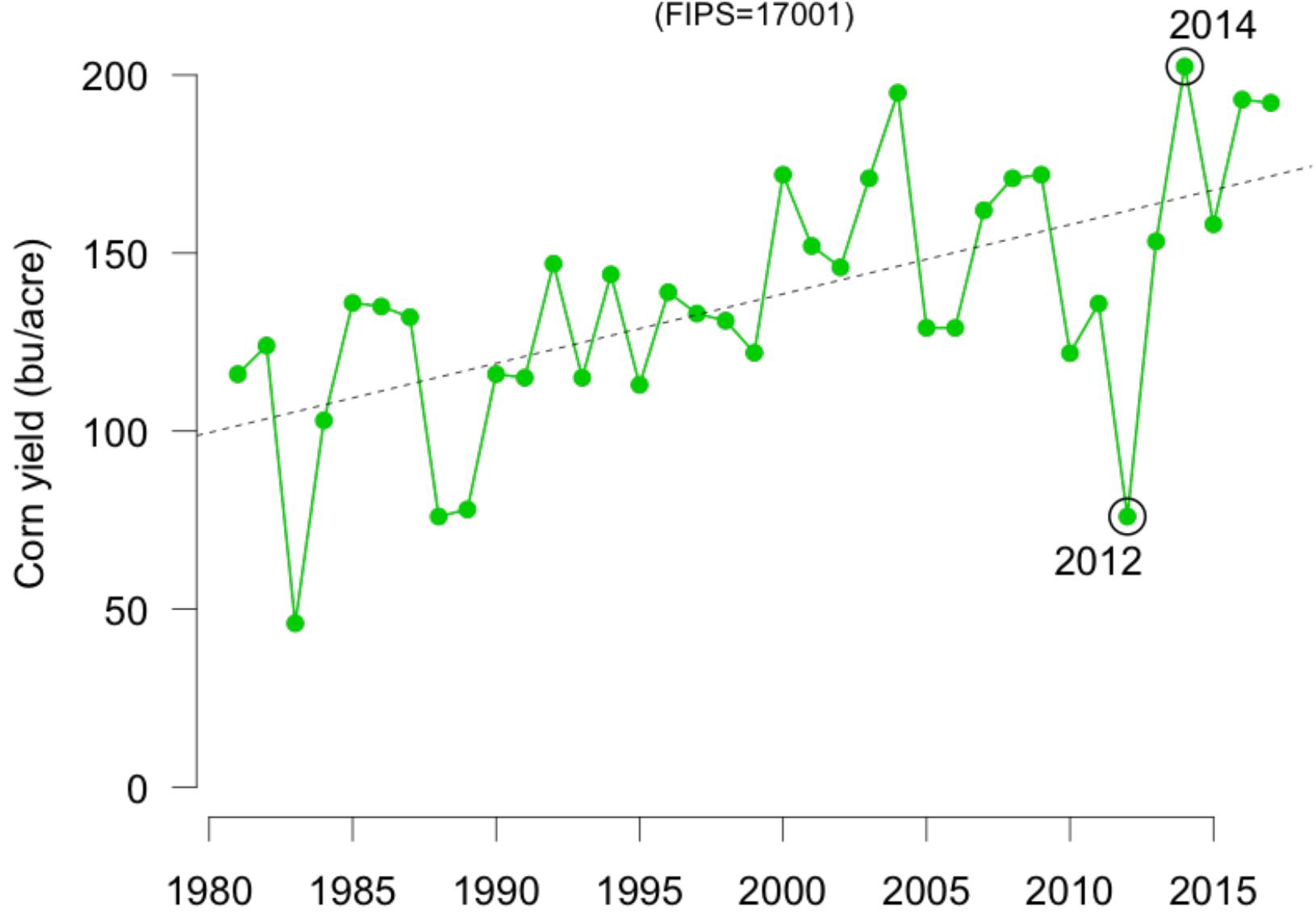


2012



Adams county, IL

(FIPS=17001)



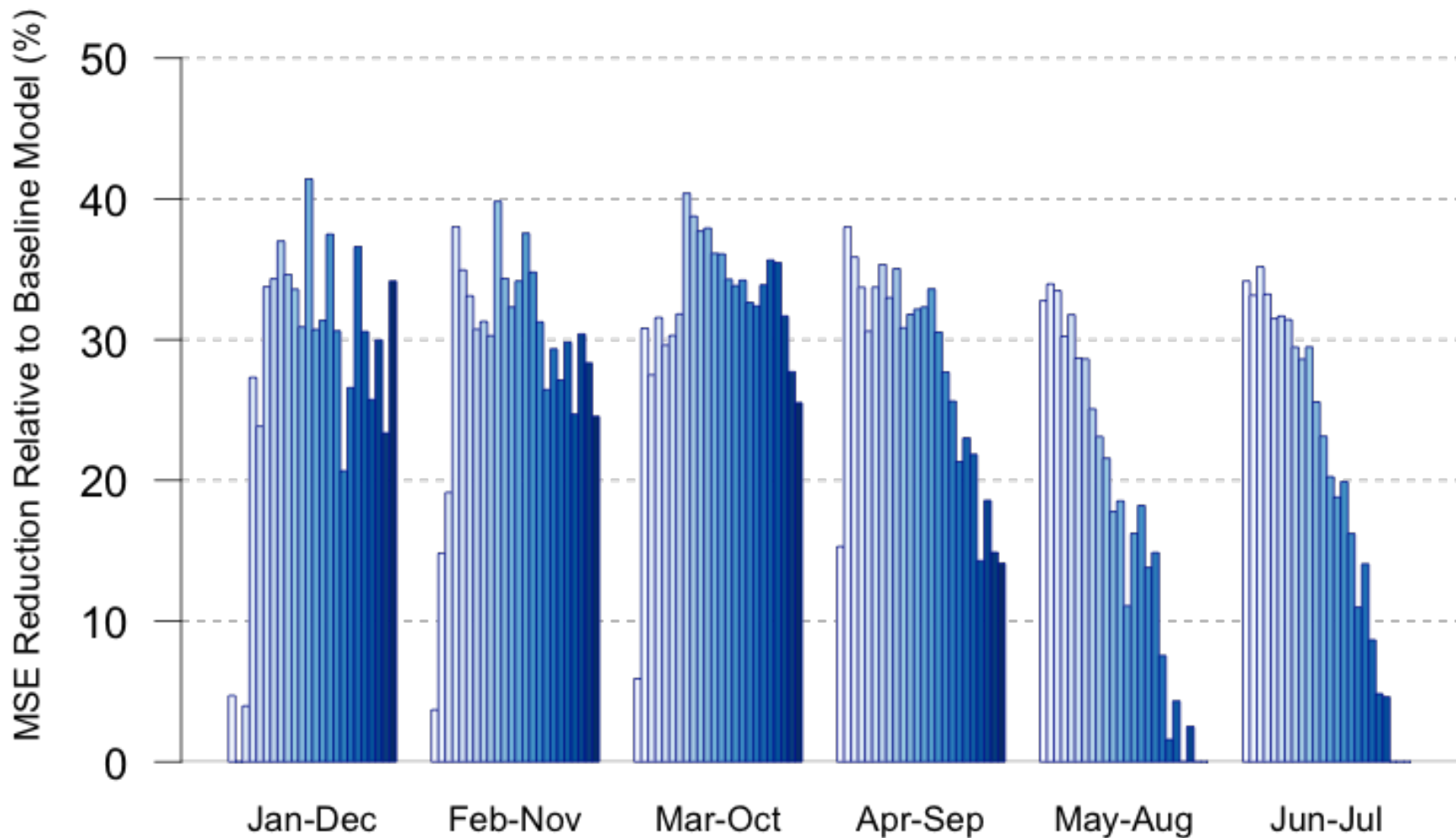
Cross-validation (parameter search)

Cross-validation

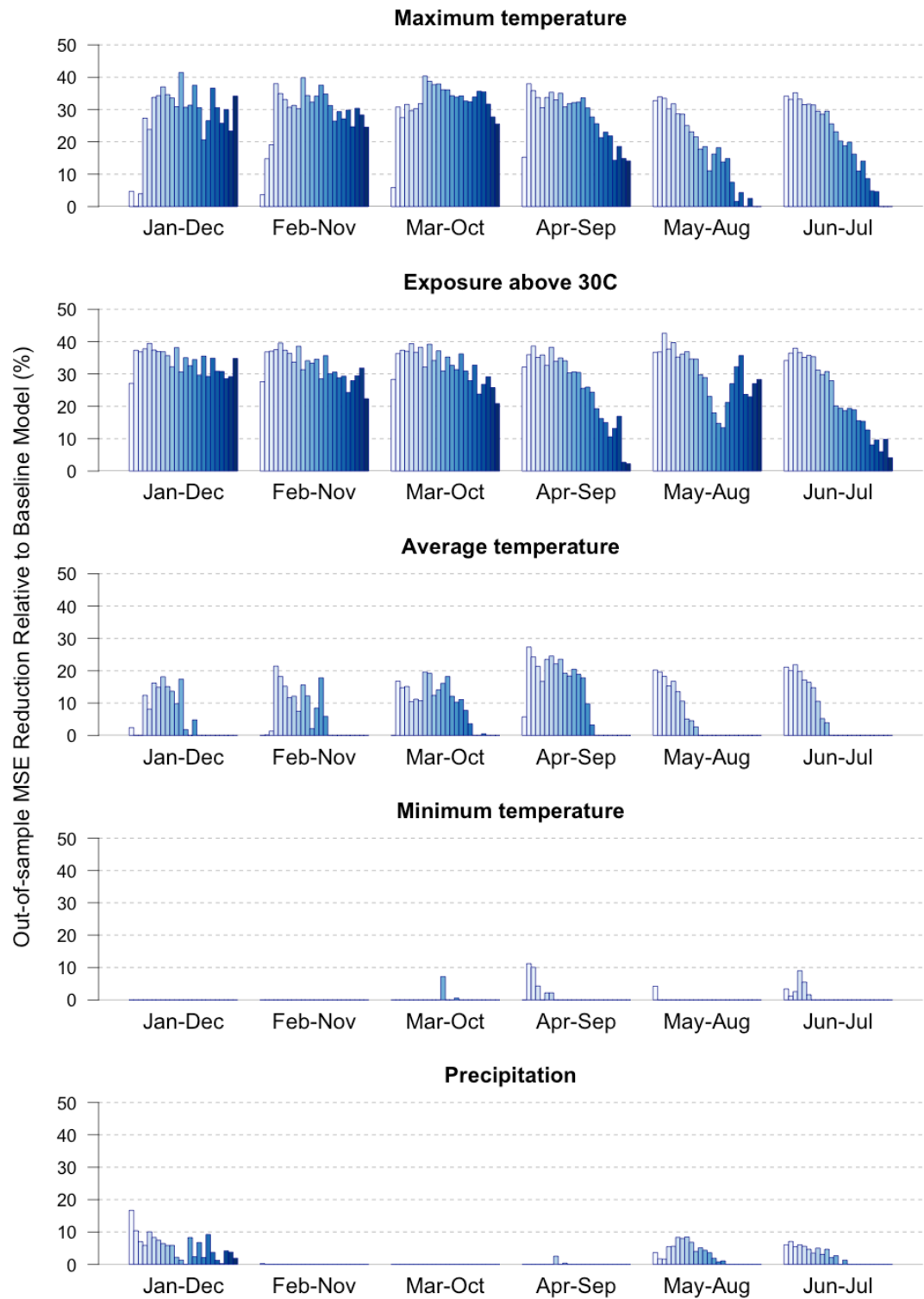
- Data: corn yields, 1981-2017, Illinois
- Cross-validation: 10 year folds
- Dimensions we explore:
 - Growing season period (e.g. Jan-Dec, Apr-Sep, etc.)
 - Spline with more/less flexibility
 - Different climate variables (Tmax, Precip, etc.)

IL

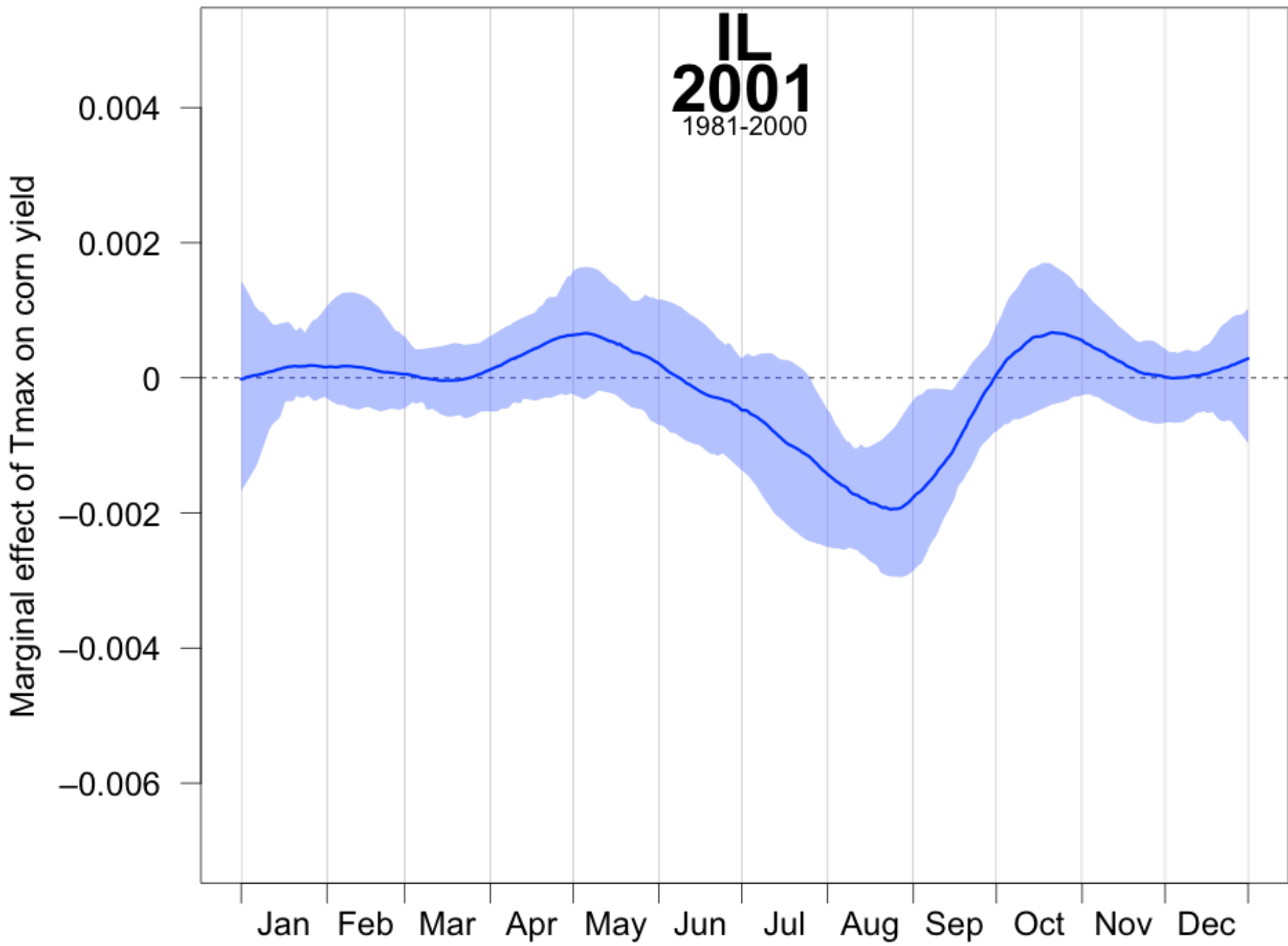
Maximum temperature

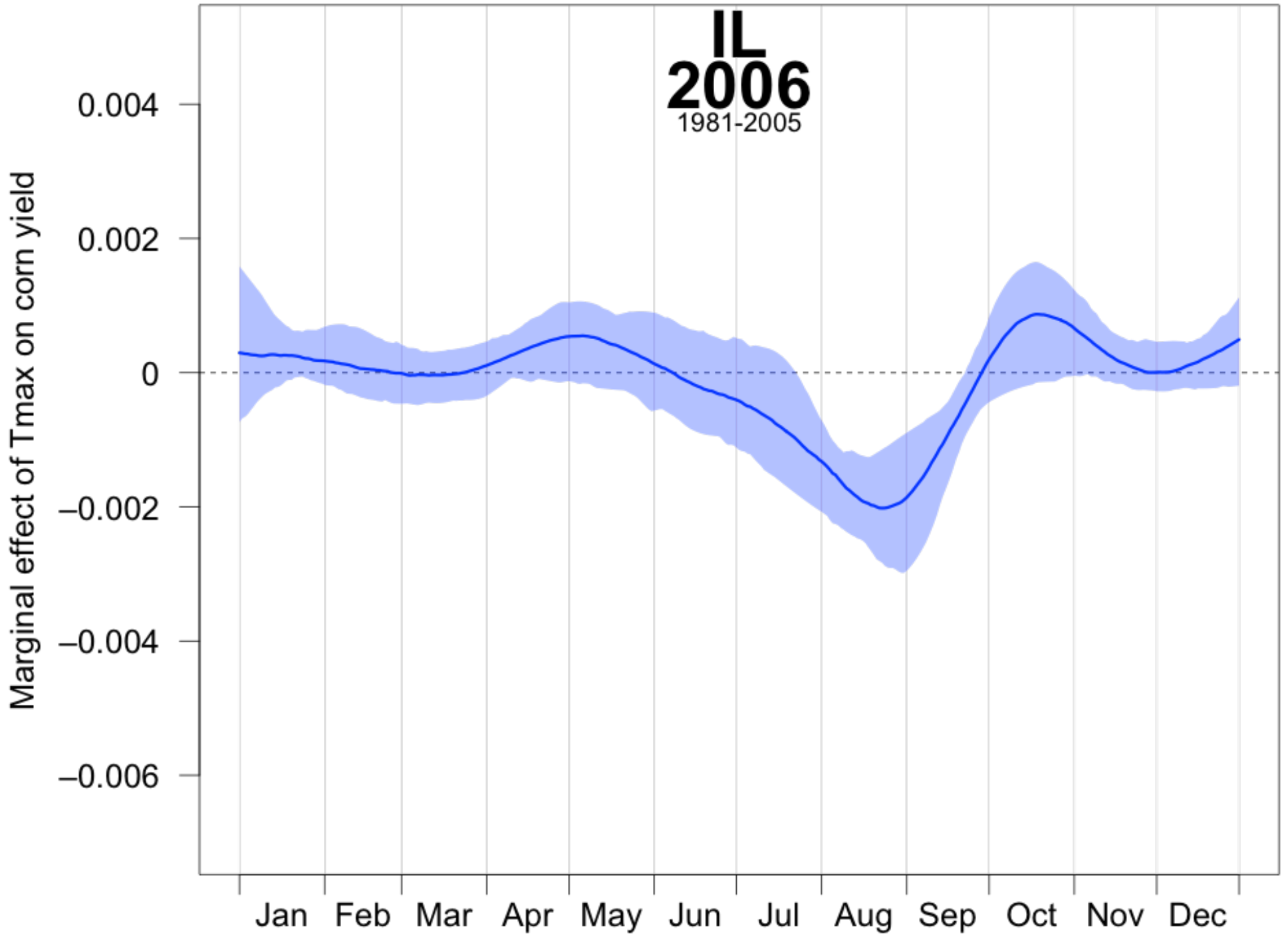


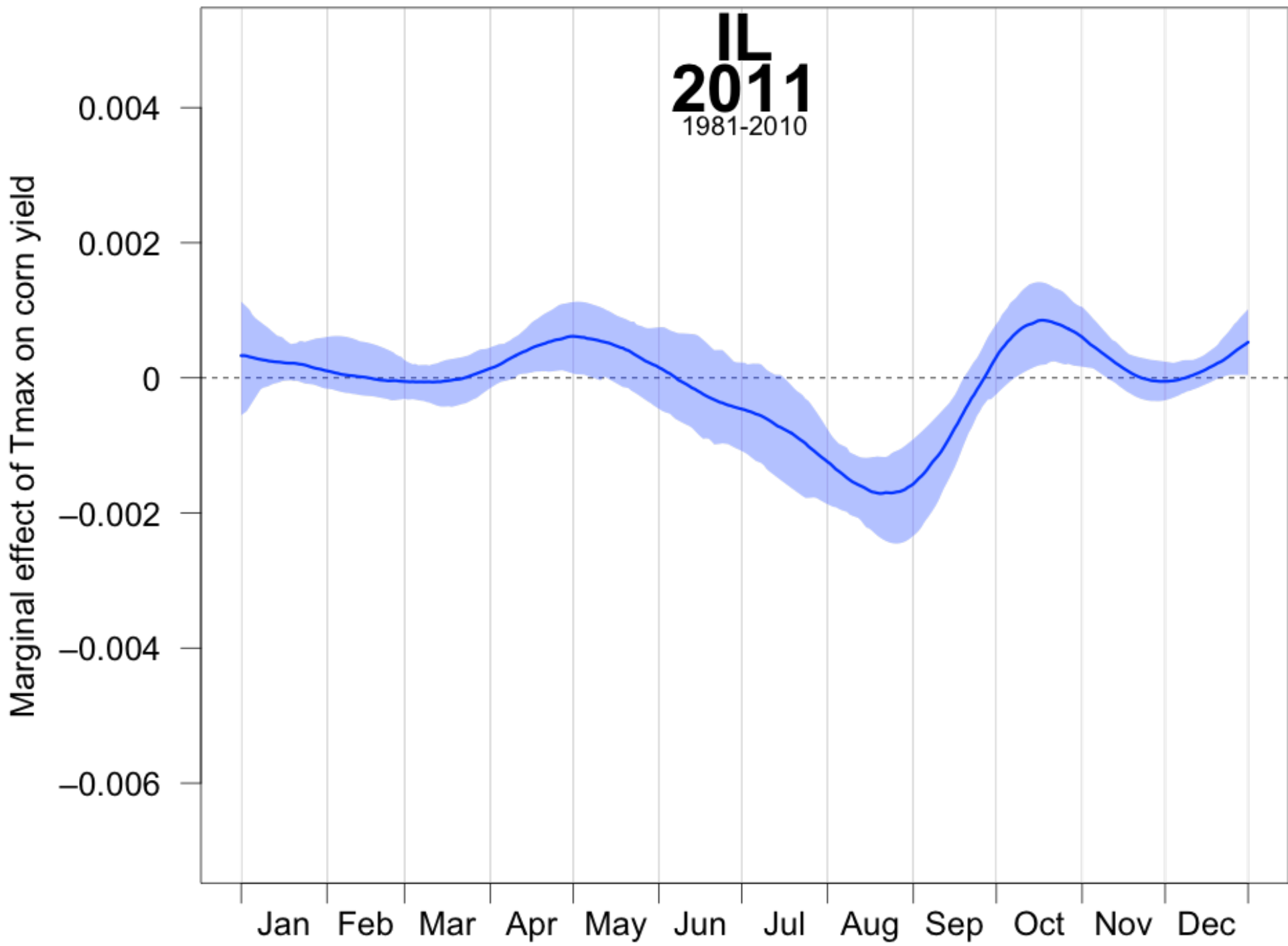
B-Spline d.o.f							
□ 2	□ 5	□ 8	□ 11	□ 14	□ 17	□ 20	□ 23
□ 3	□ 6	□ 9	□ 12	□ 15	□ 18	□ 21	□ 24
□ 4	□ 7	□ 10	□ 13	□ 16	□ 19	□ 22	□ 25



Marginal effects



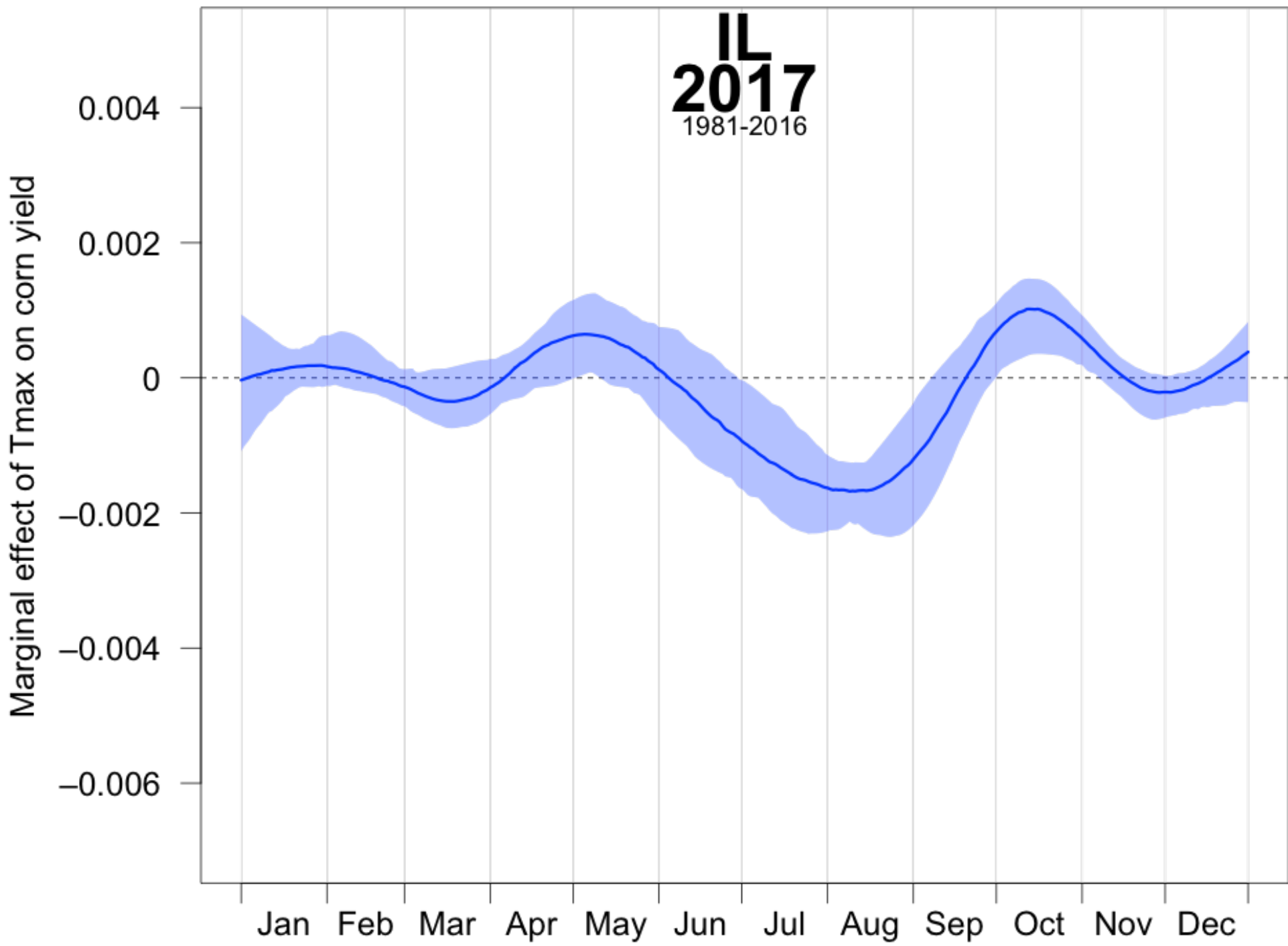


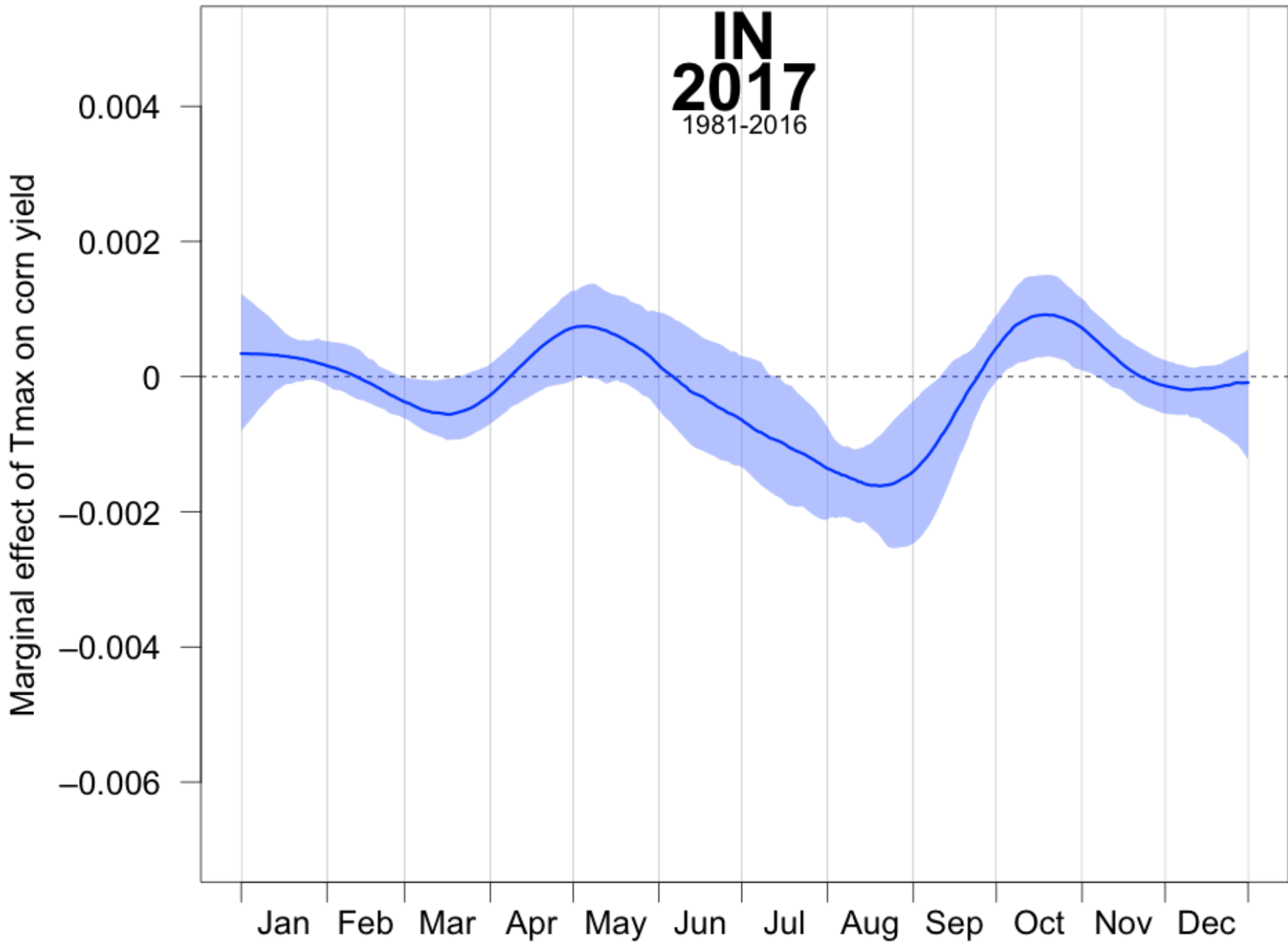


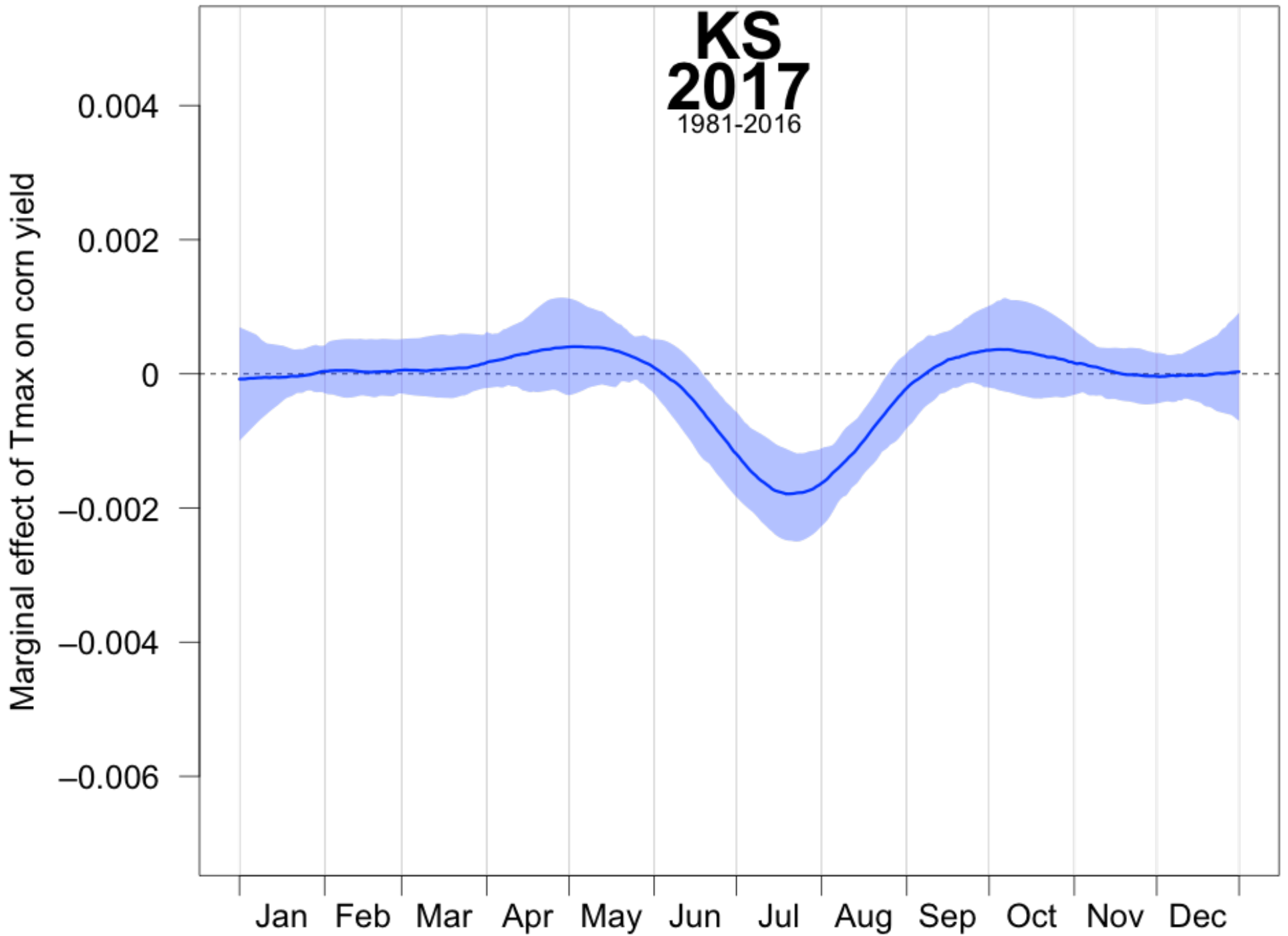
IL
2011
1981-2010

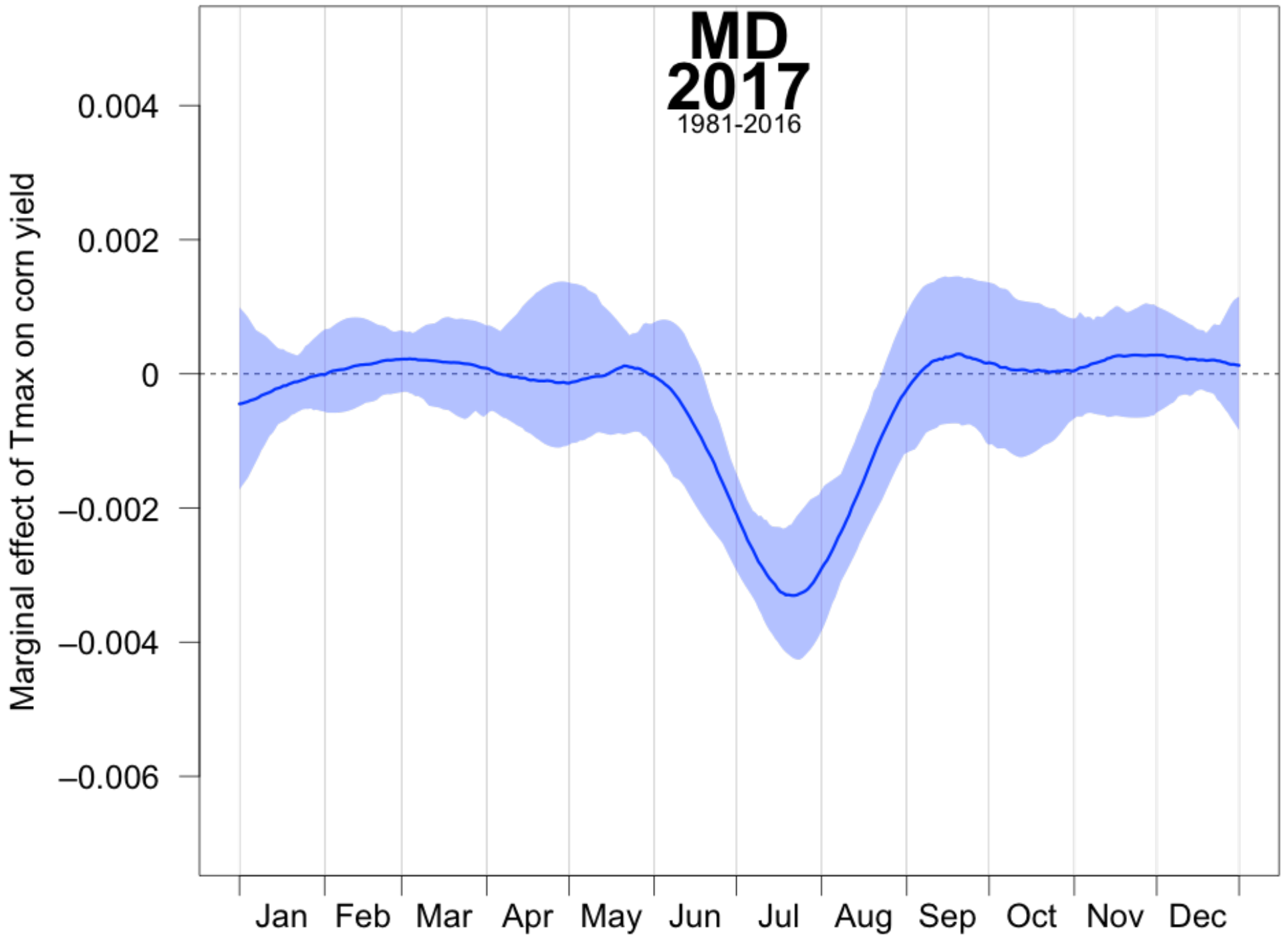
Marginal effect of Tmax on corn yield

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

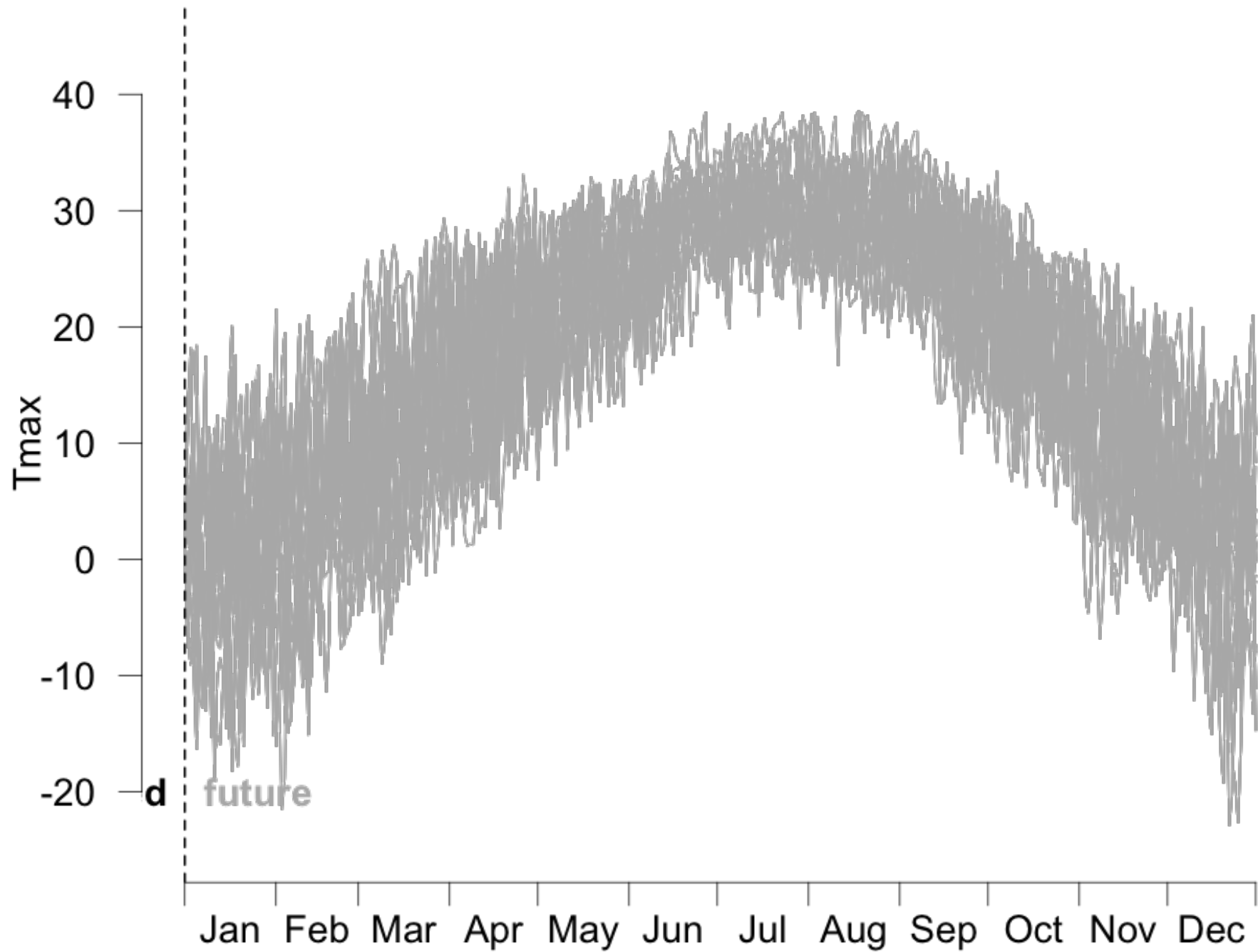


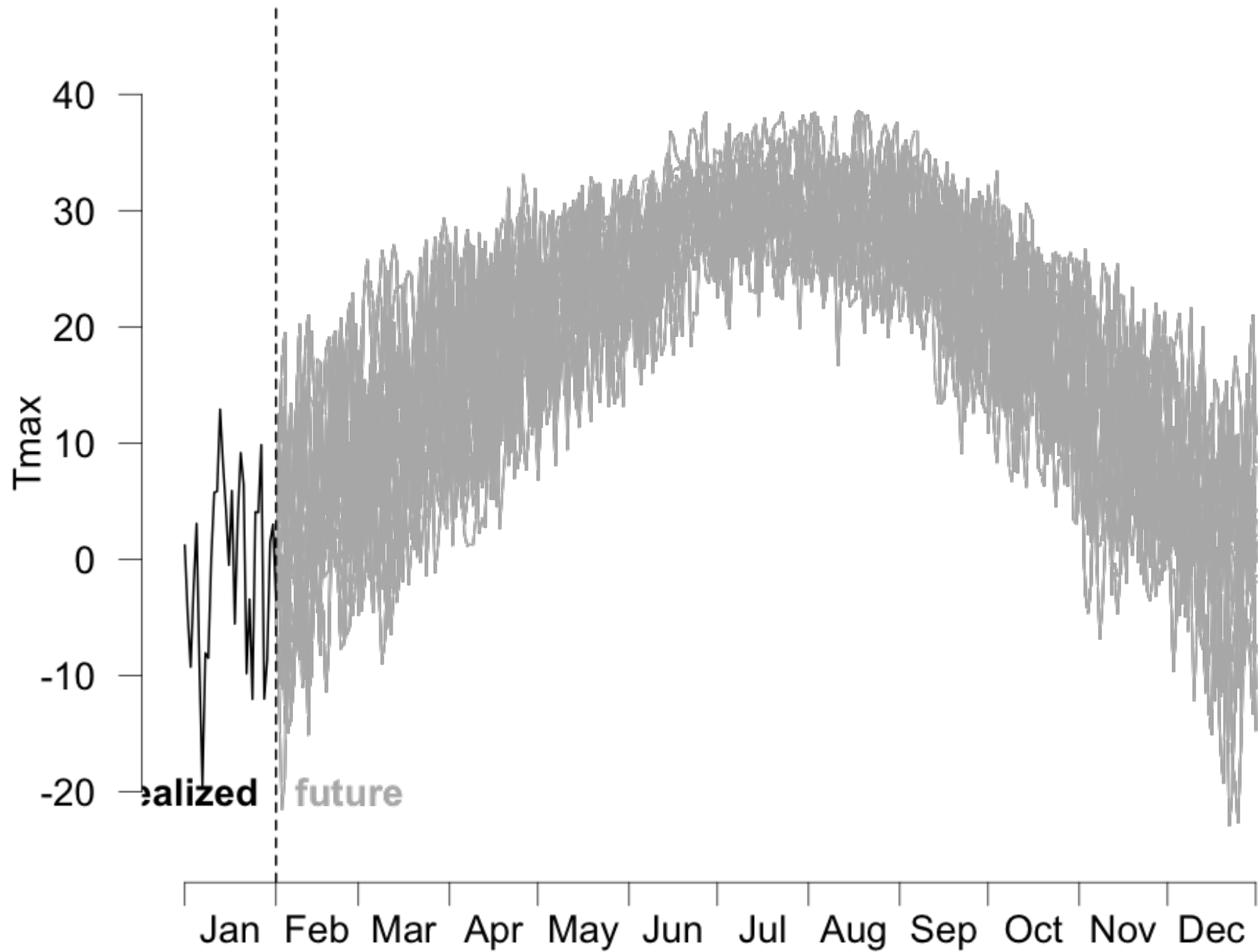


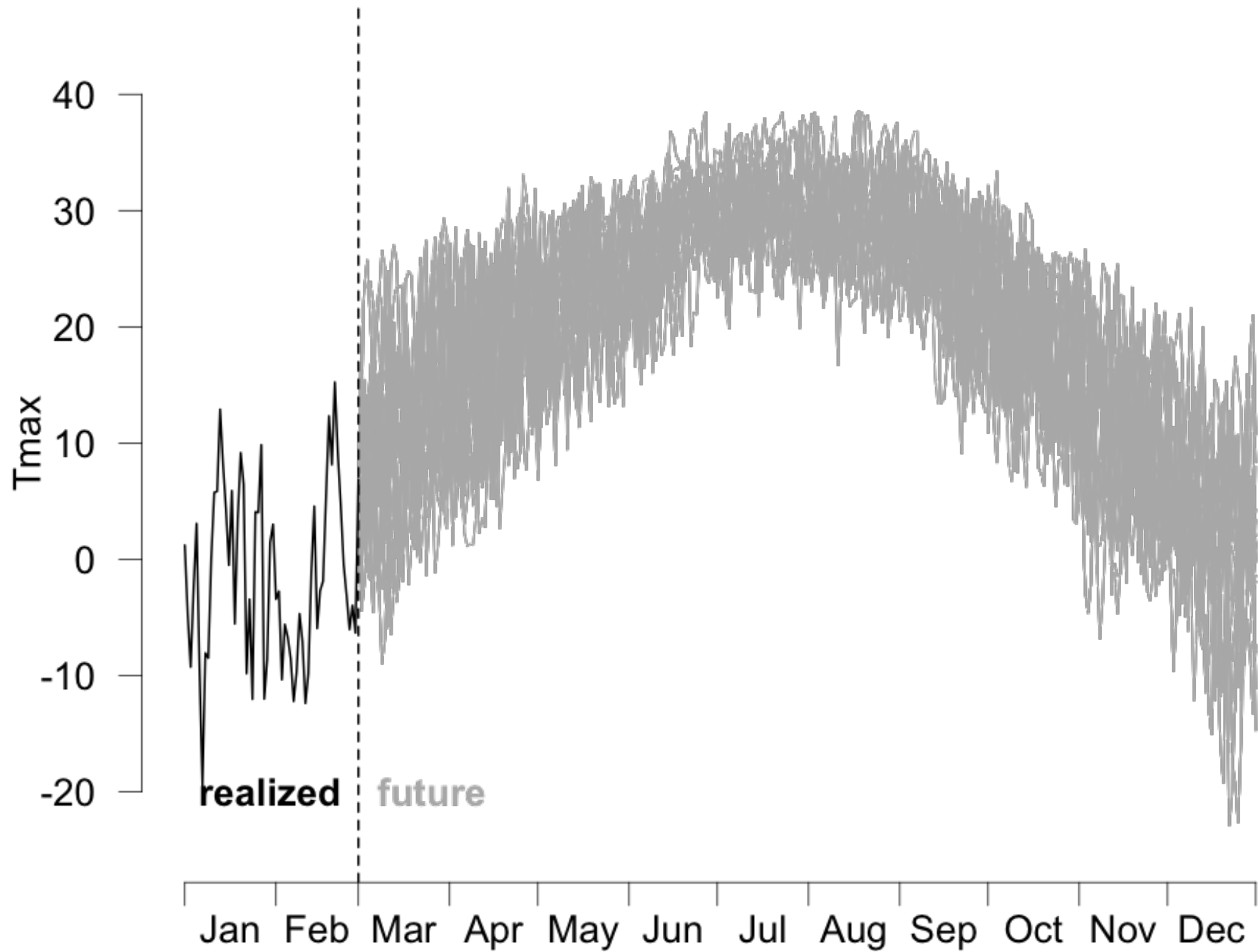


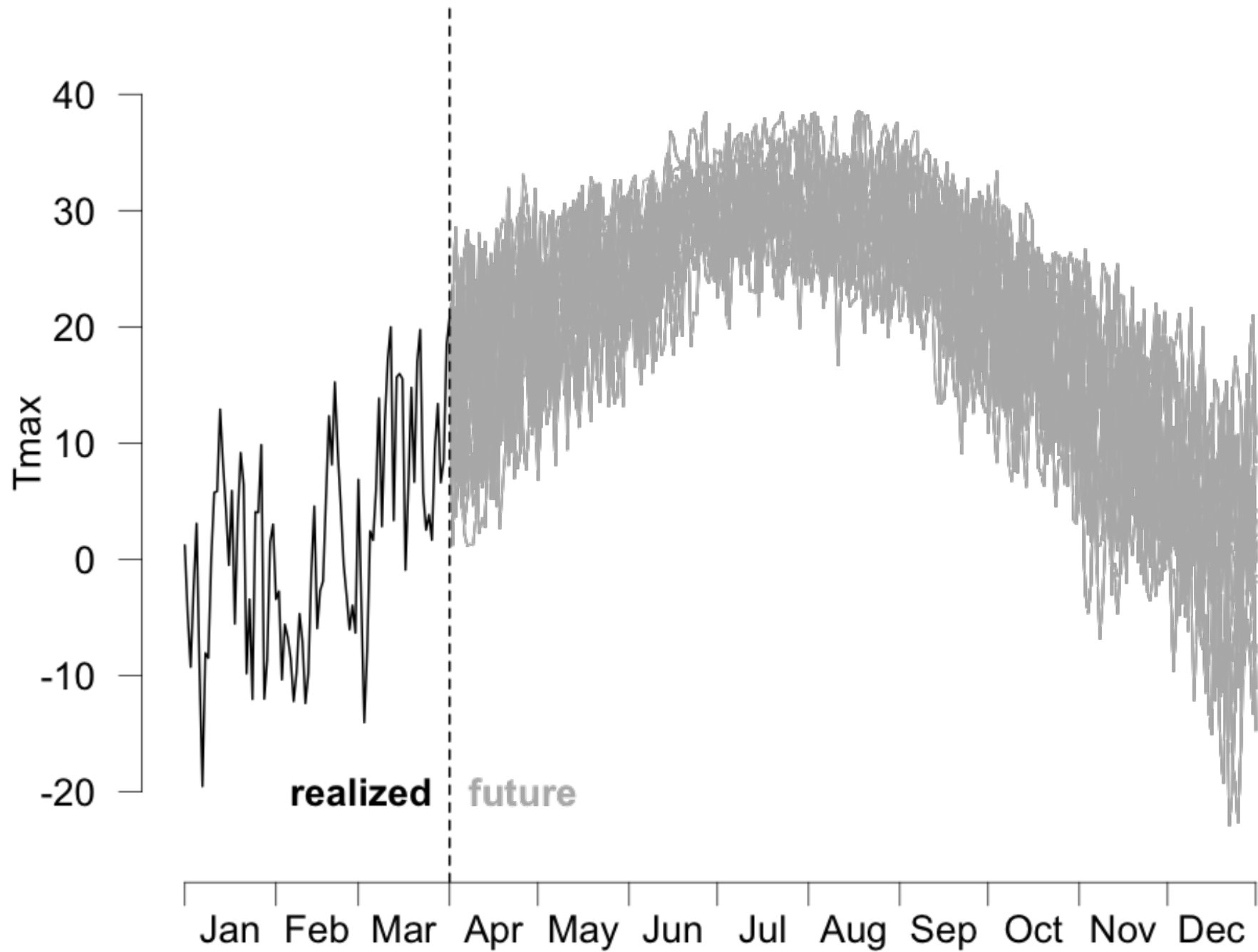


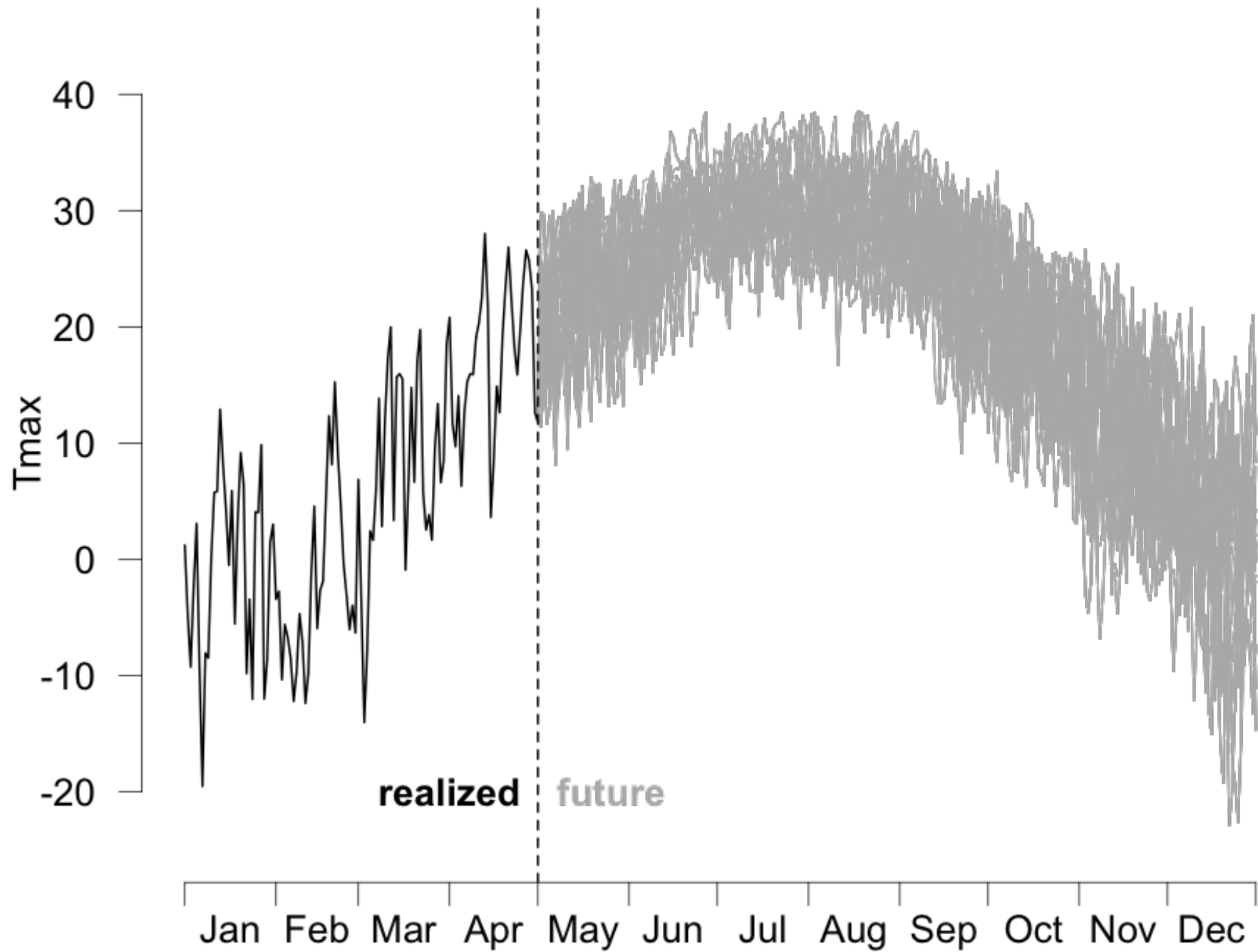
Imputing weather for forecasting

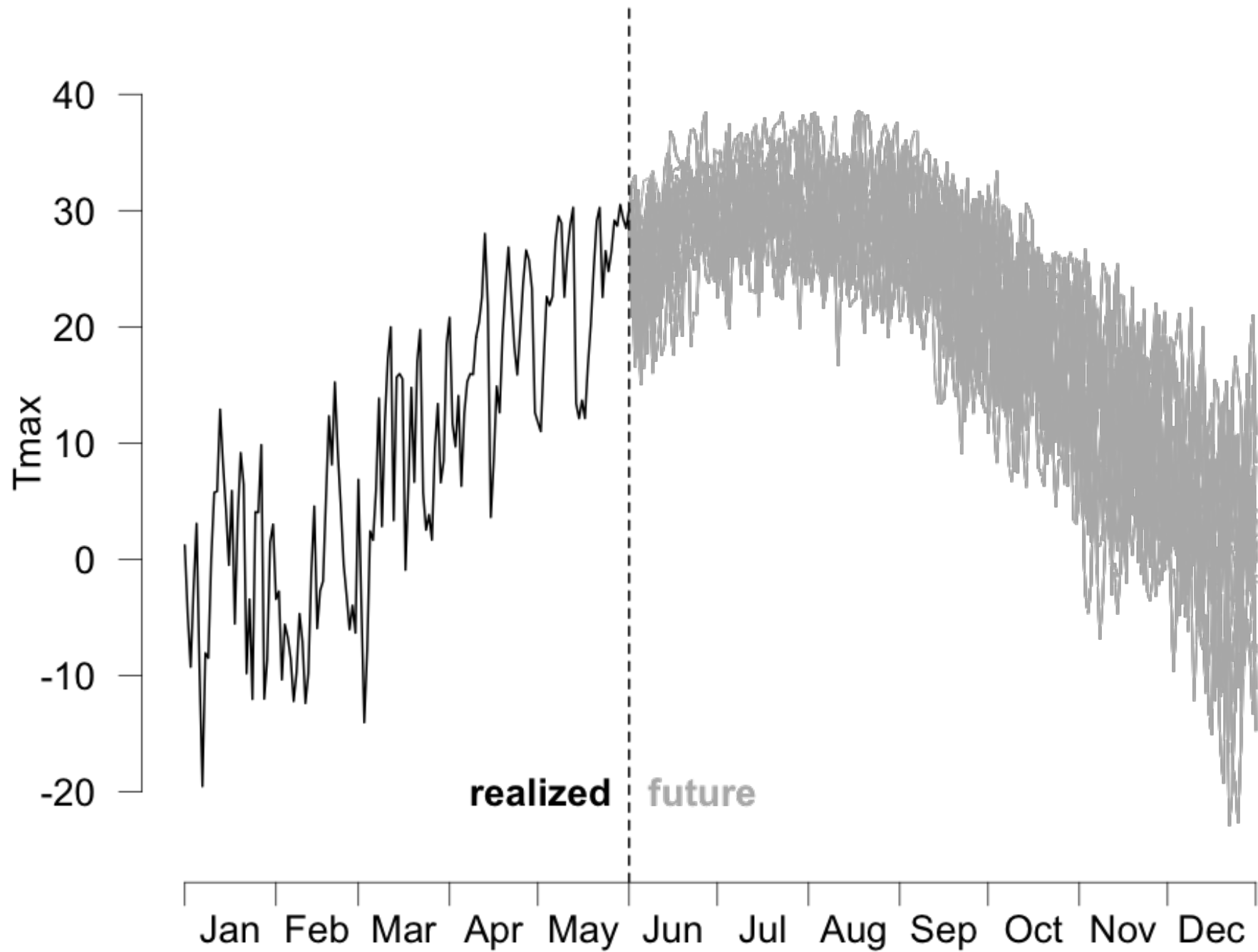


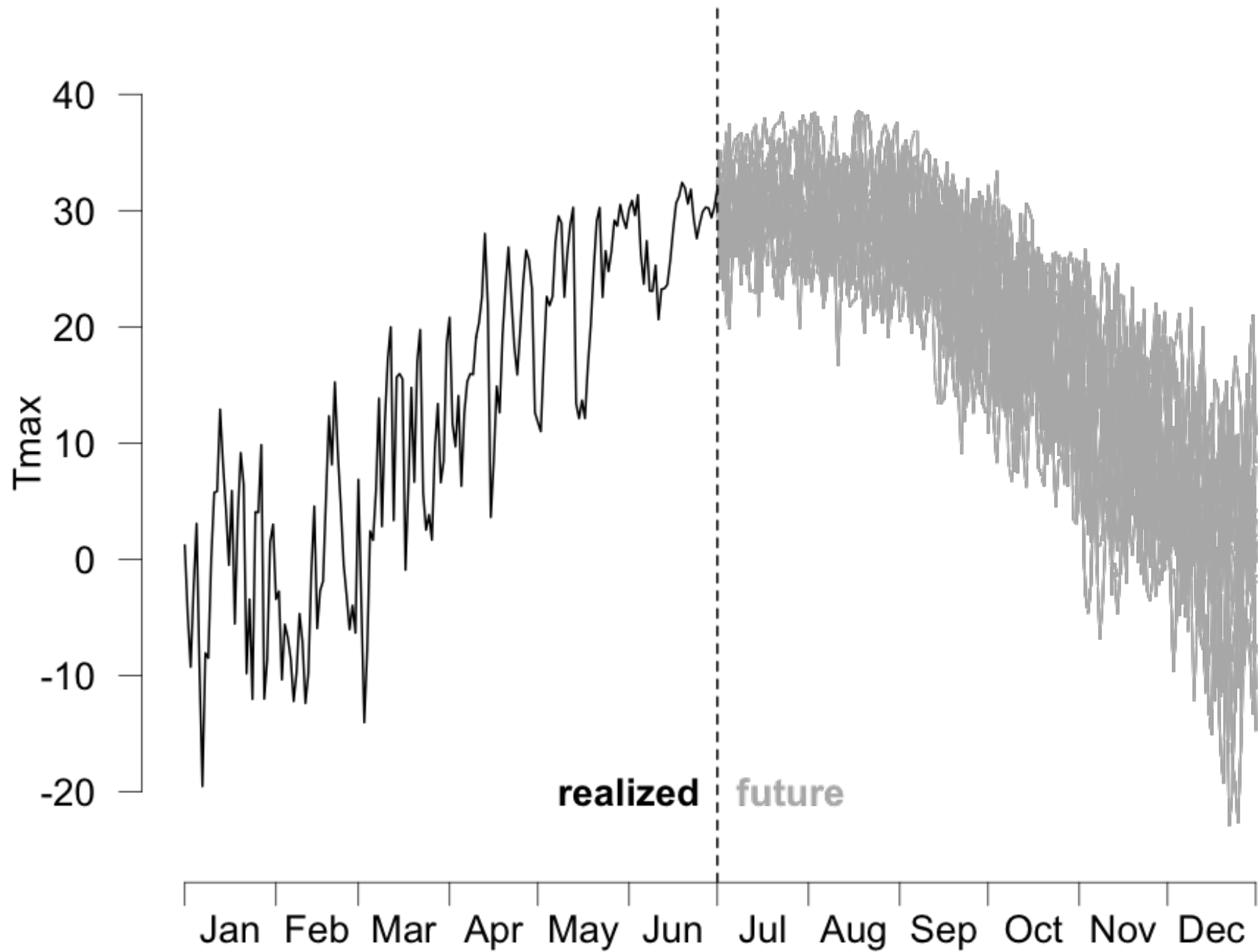


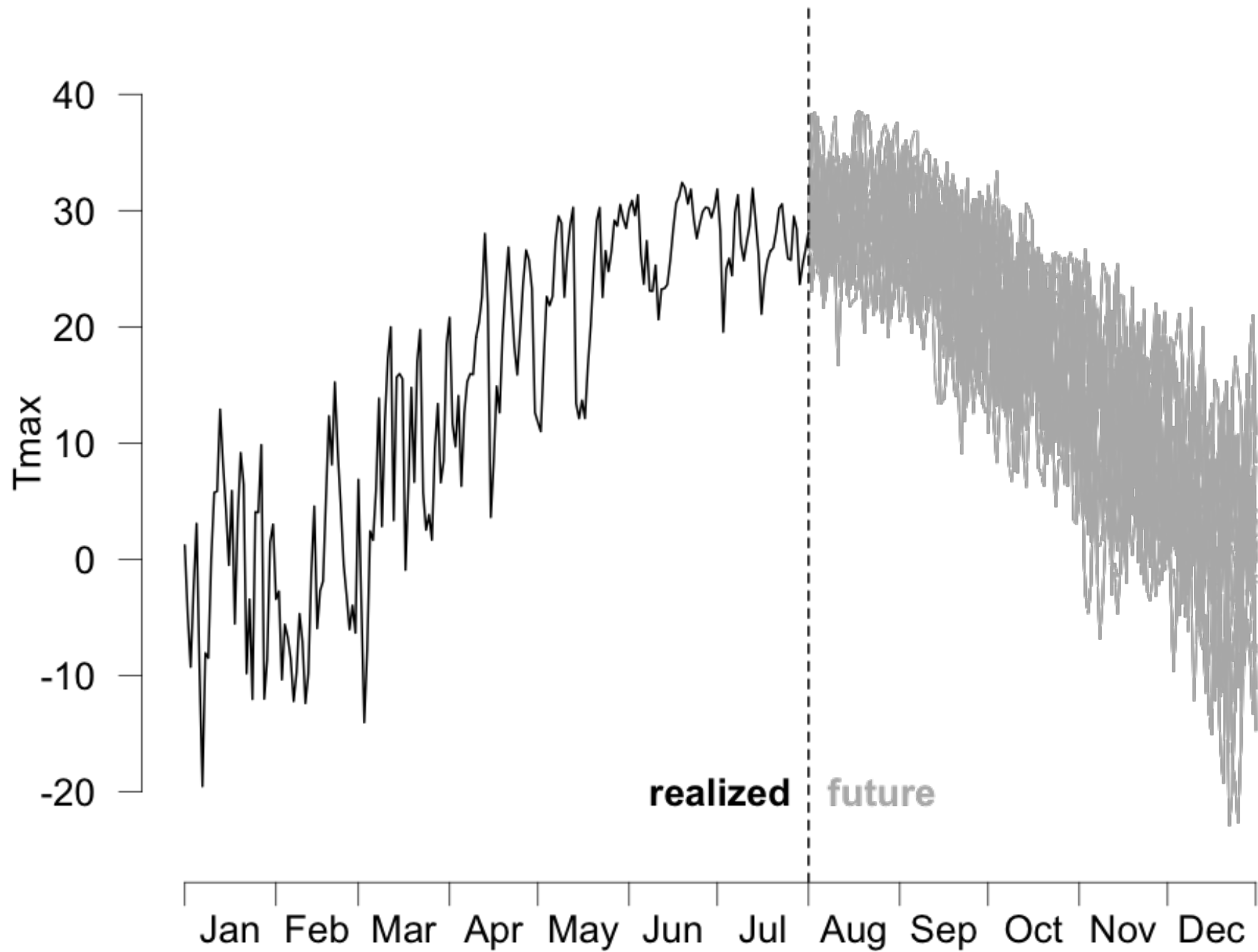


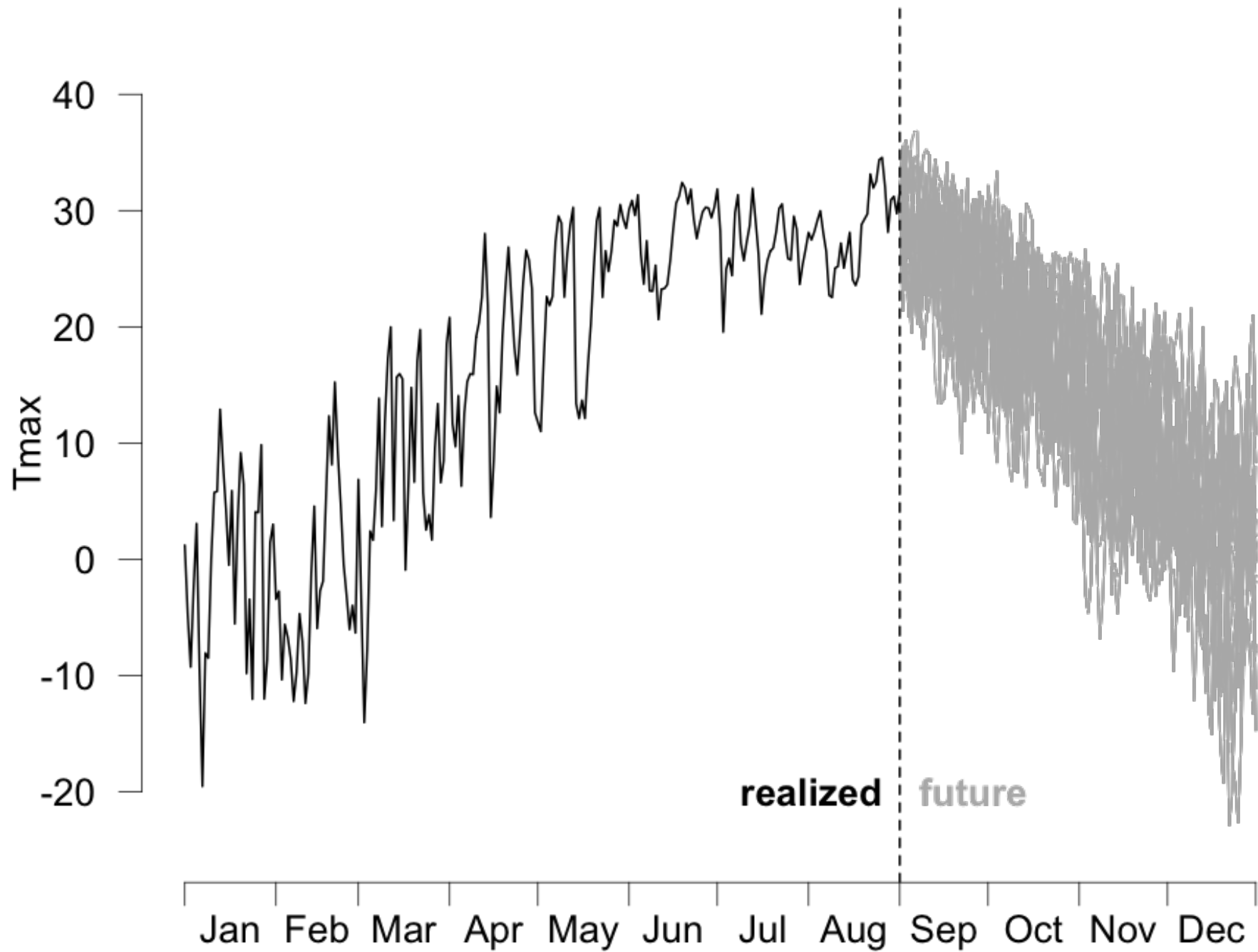


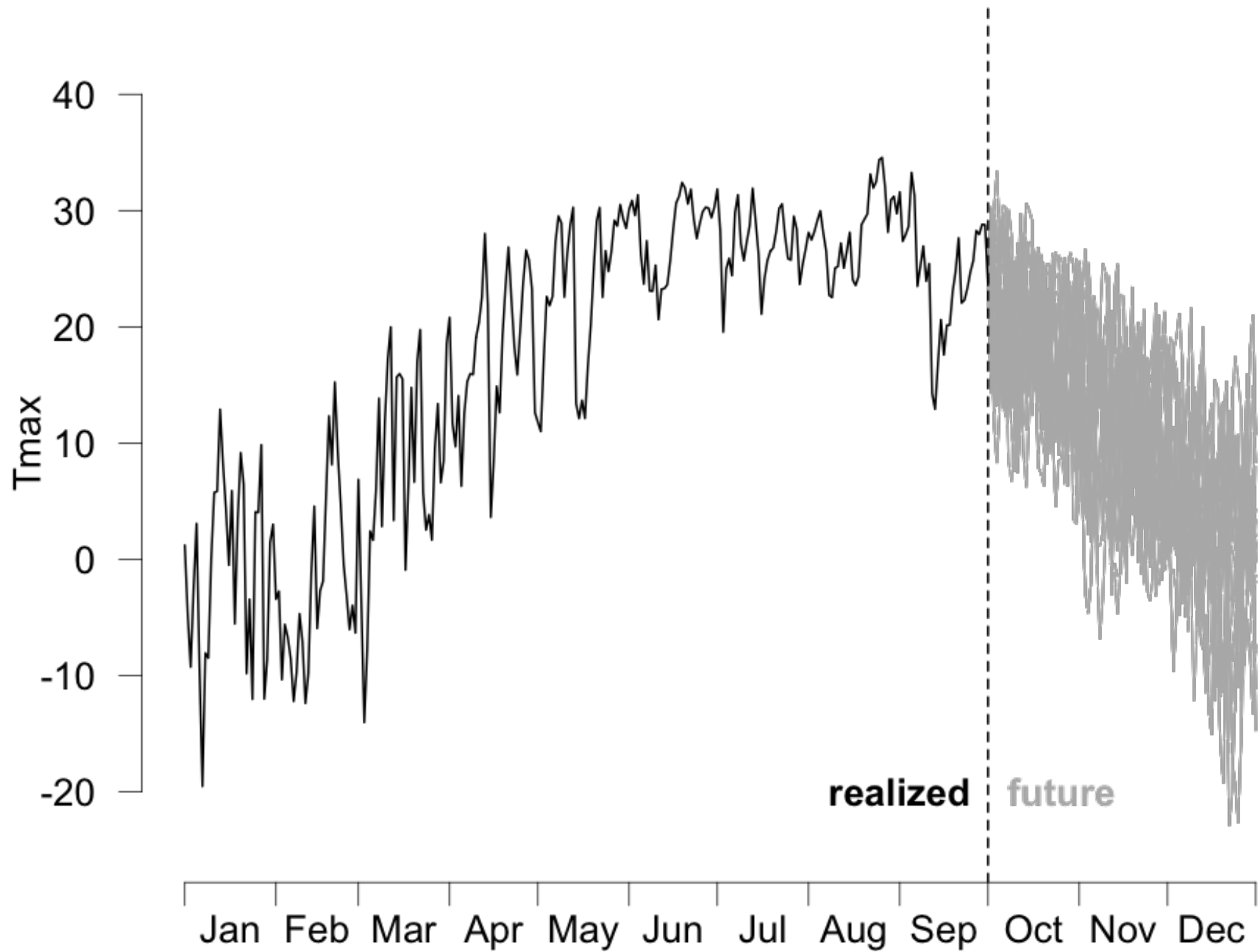


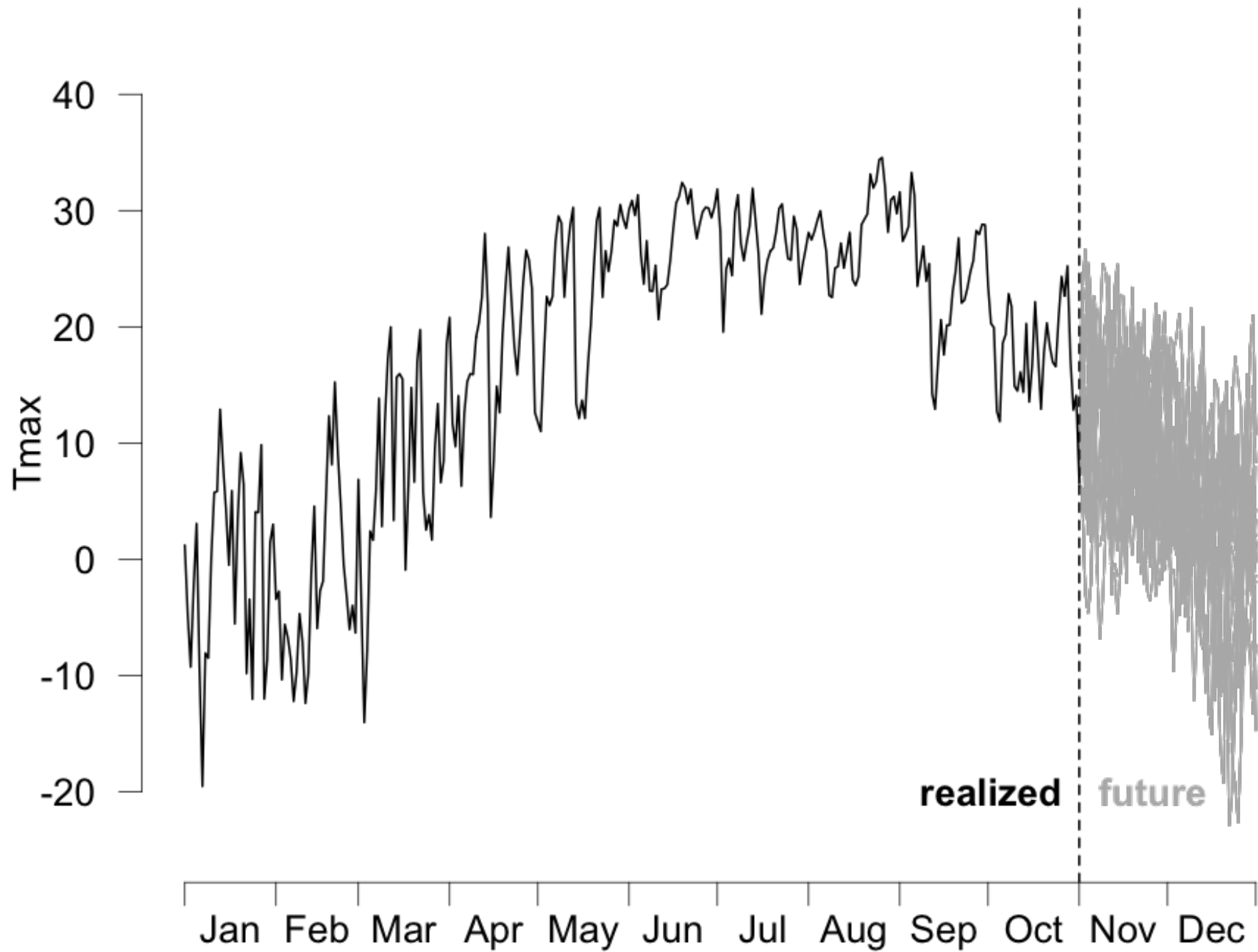


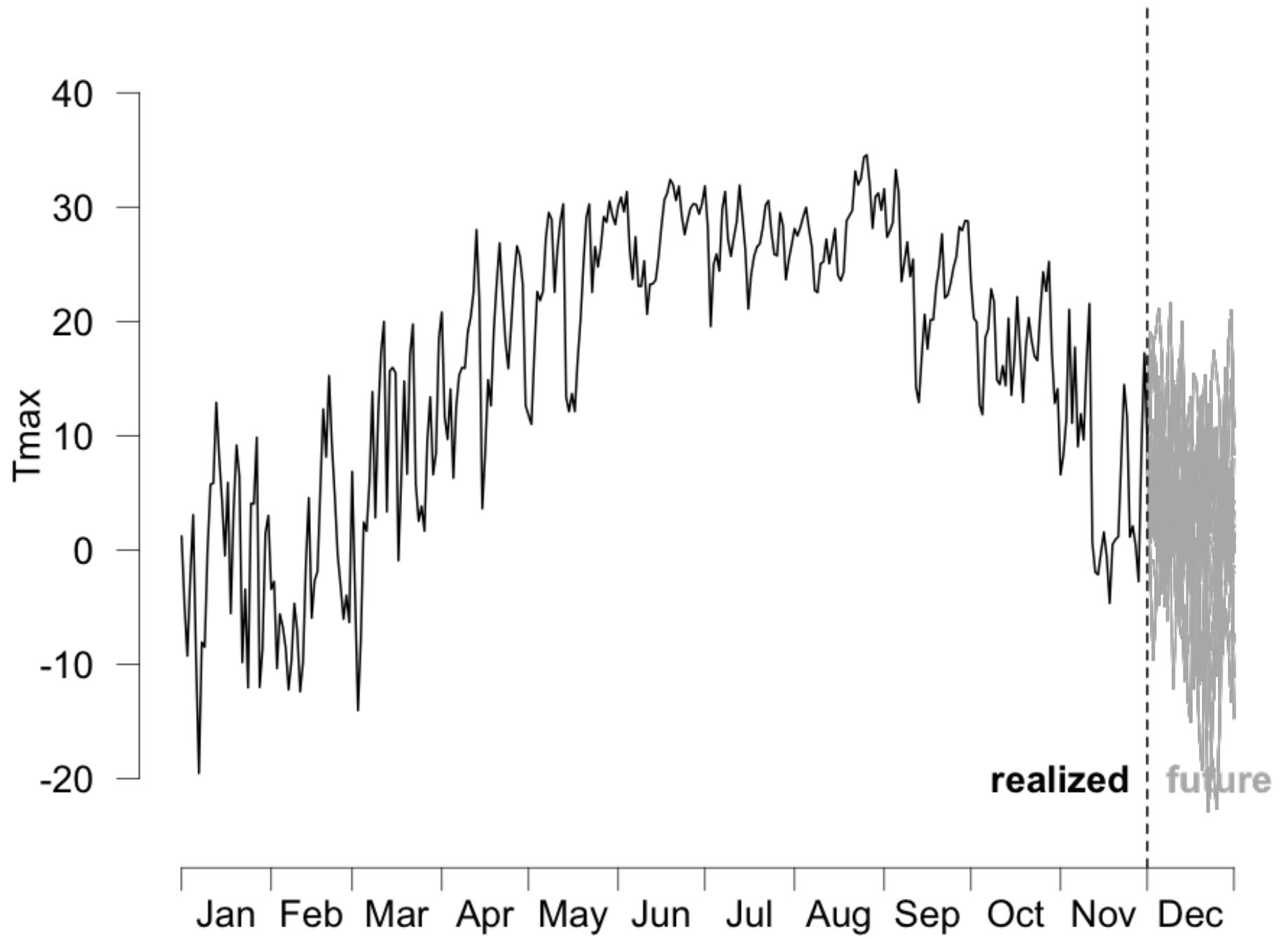


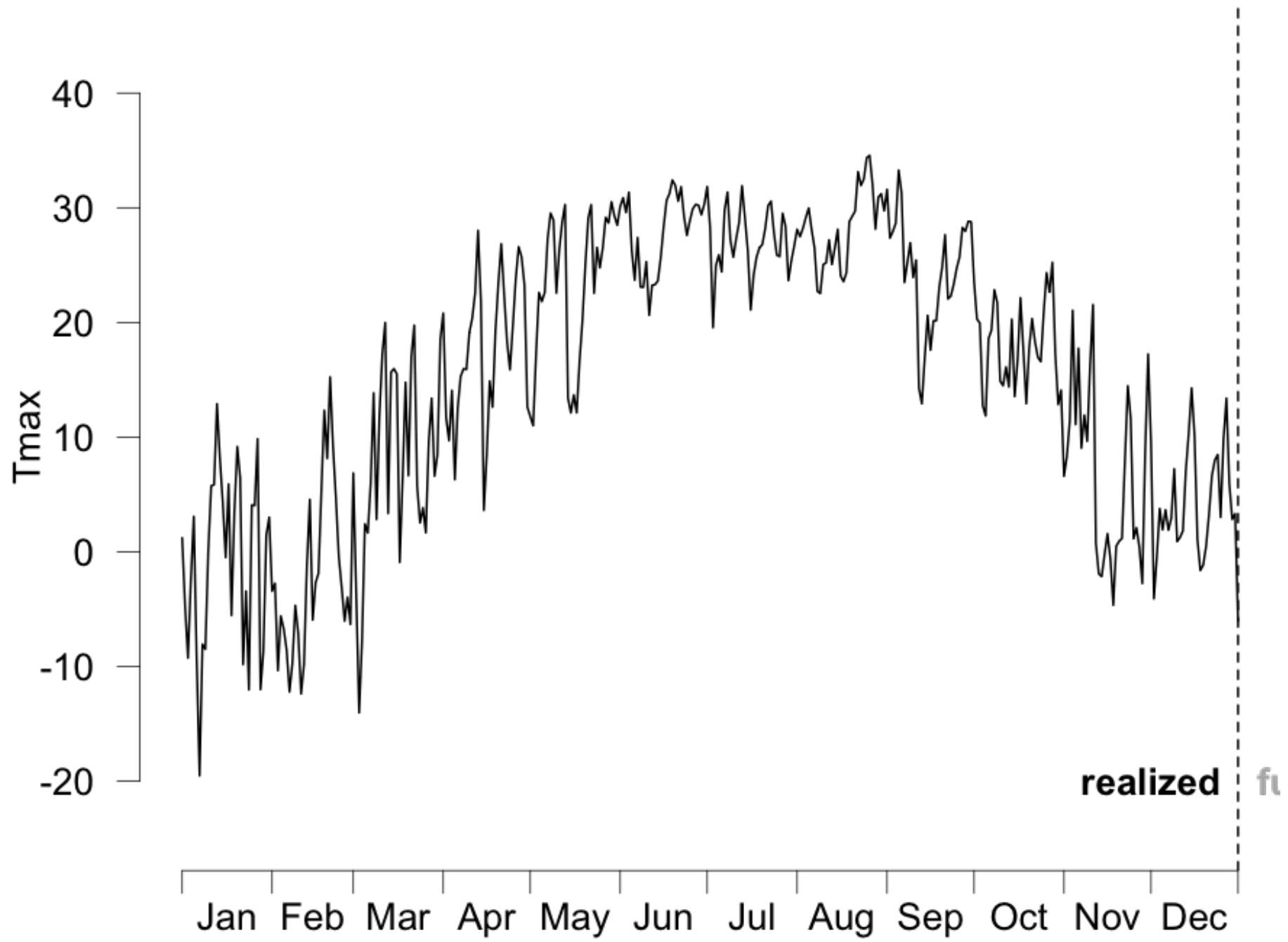






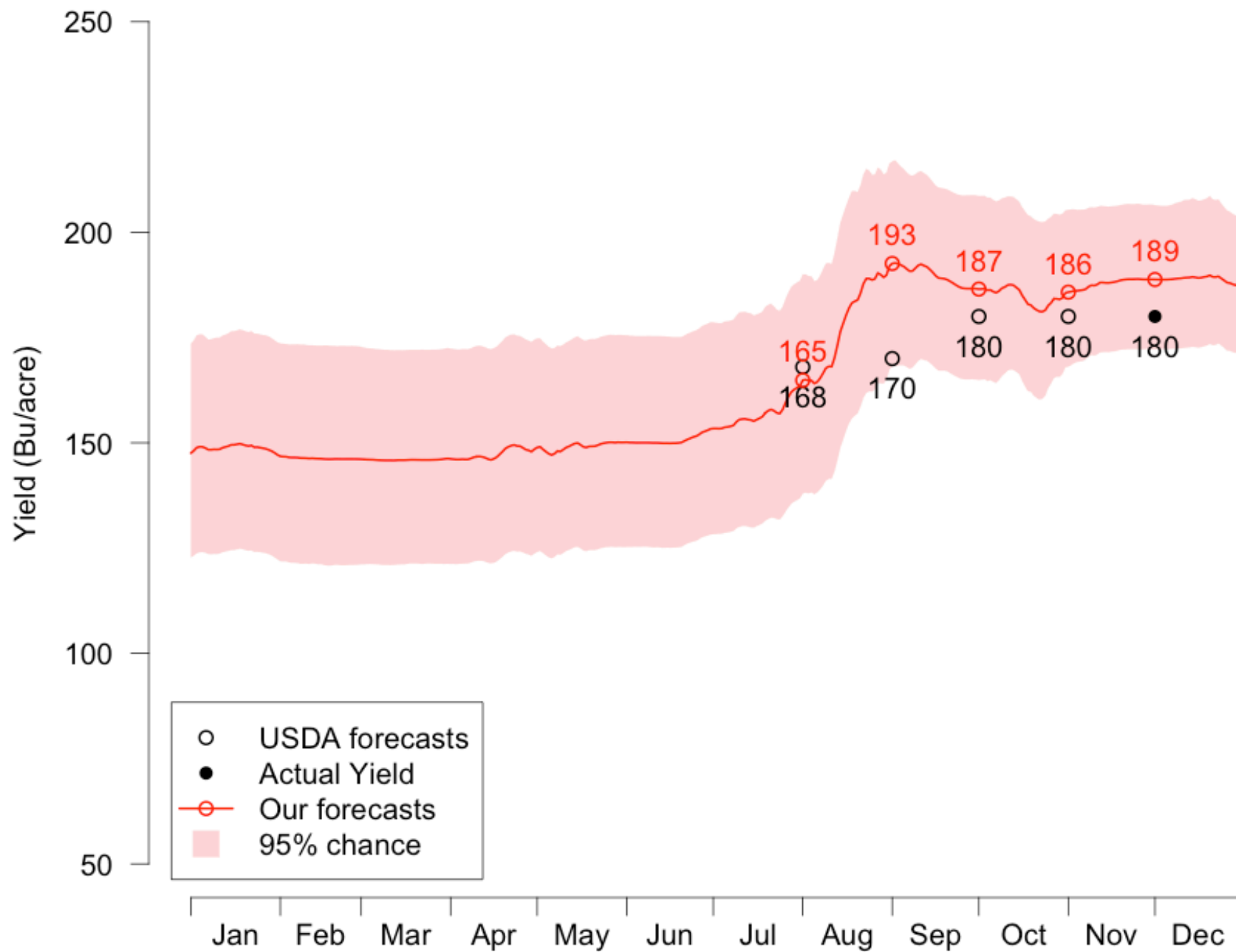




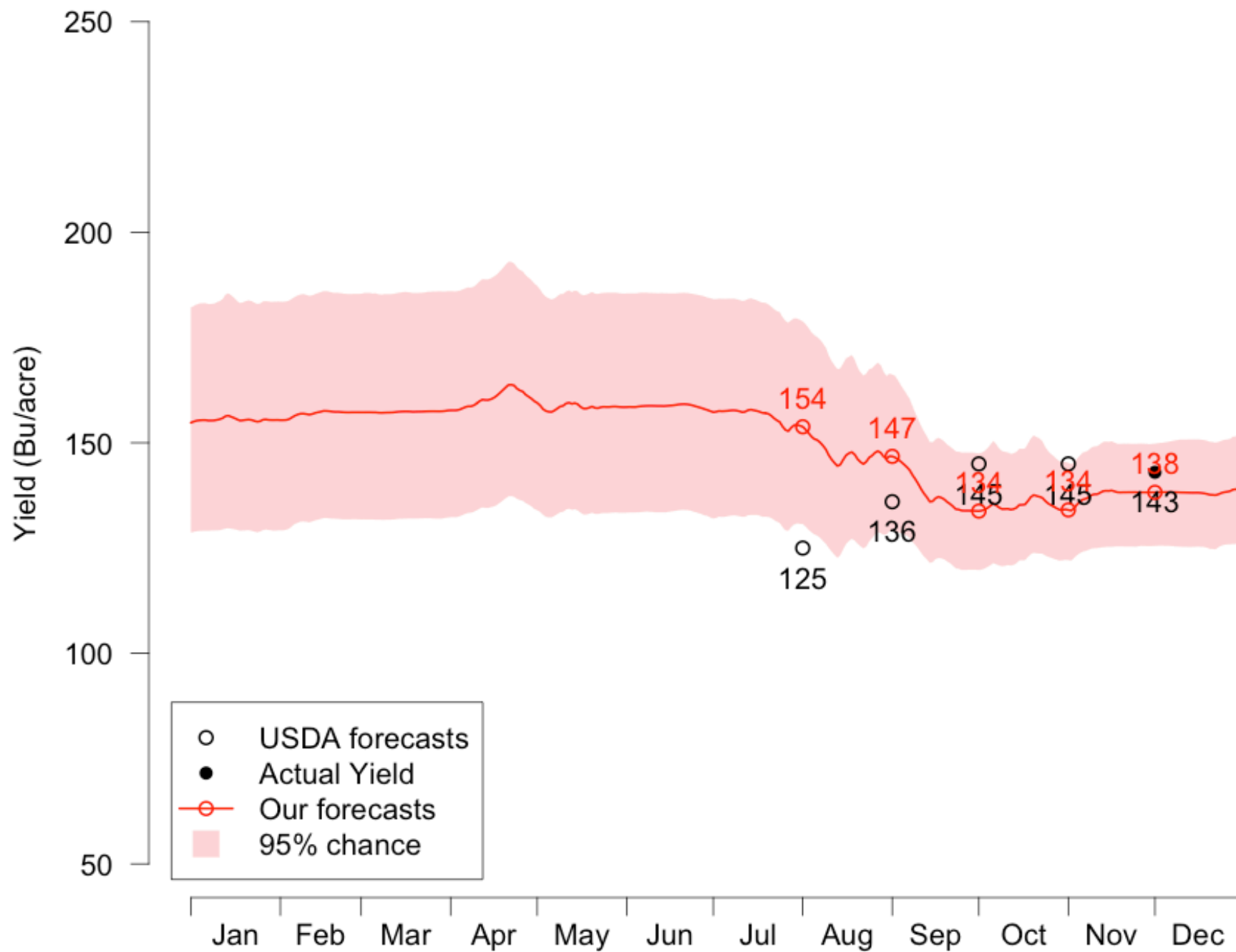


Forecasting (state-level yields)

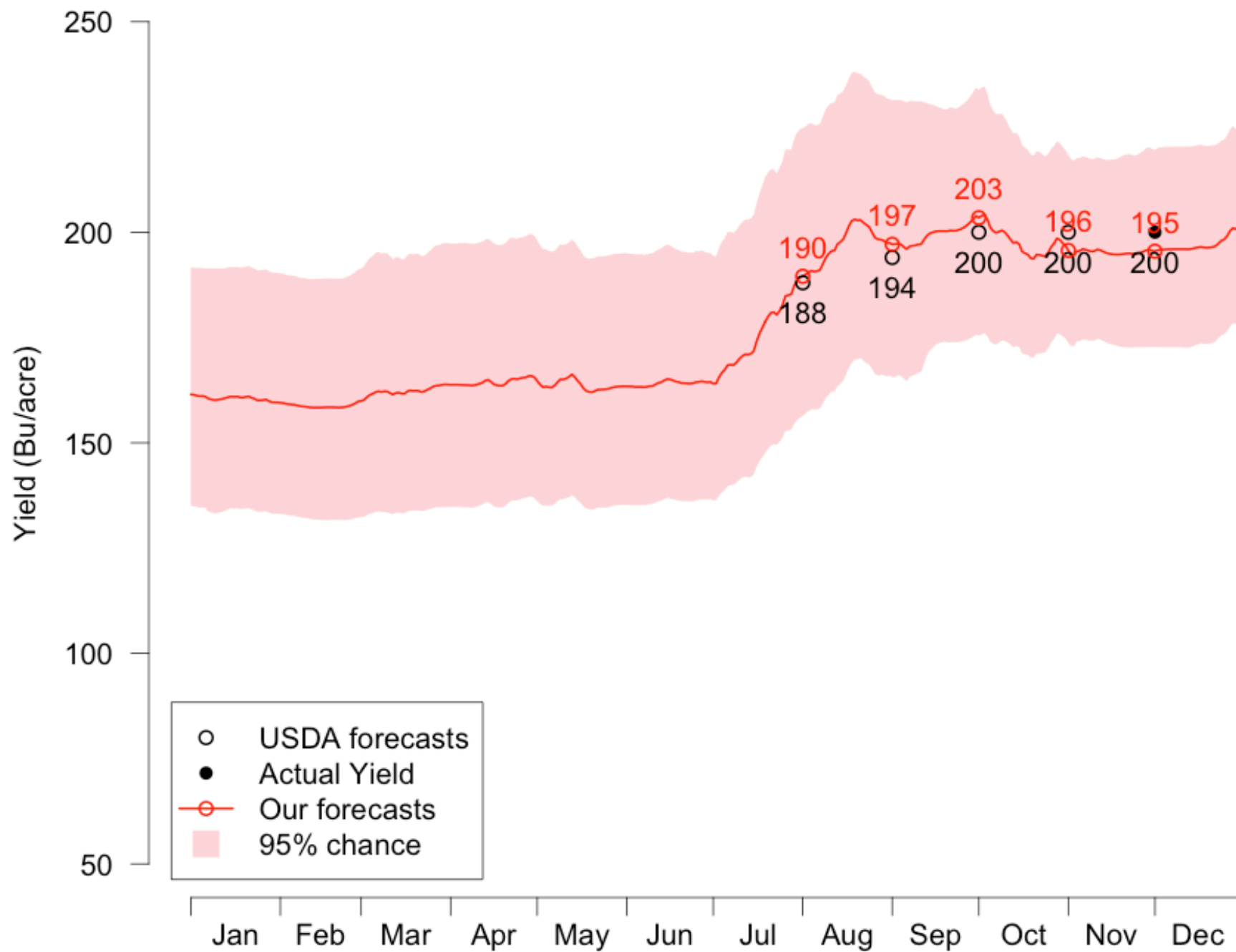
Yield Forecast for IL , 2004



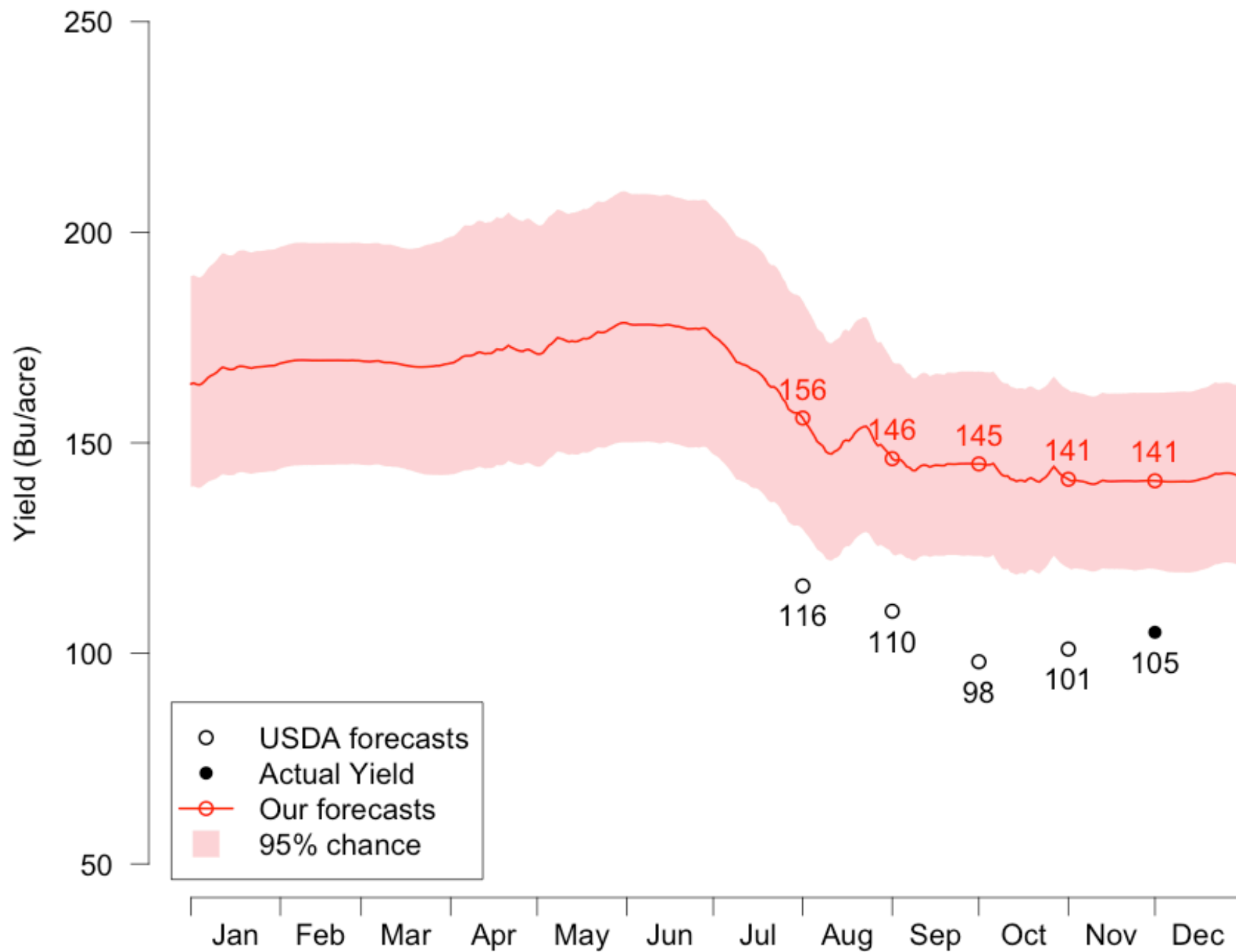
Yield Forecast for IL , 2005



Yield Forecast for IL , 2014



Yield Forecast for IL , 2012

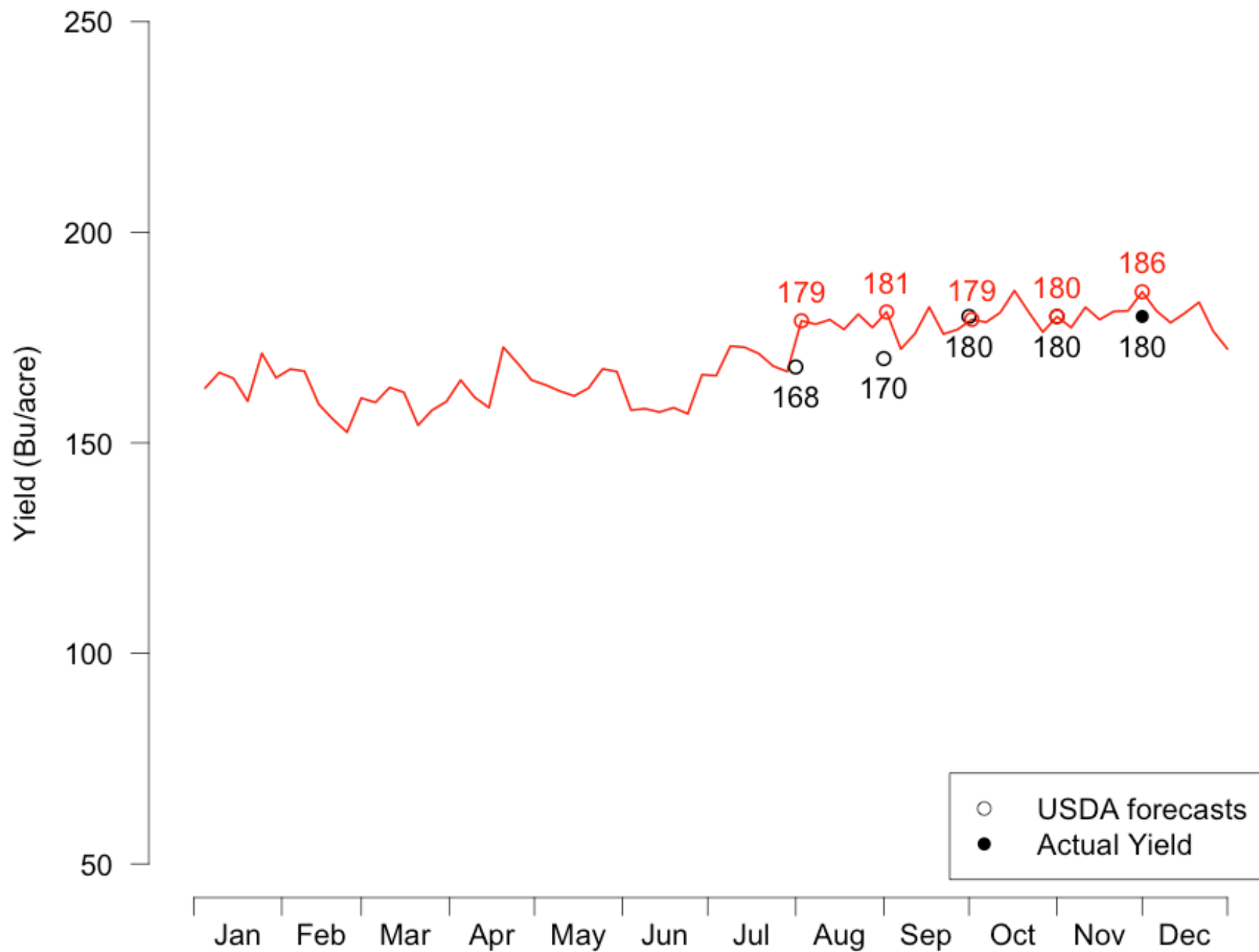


Serial model approach

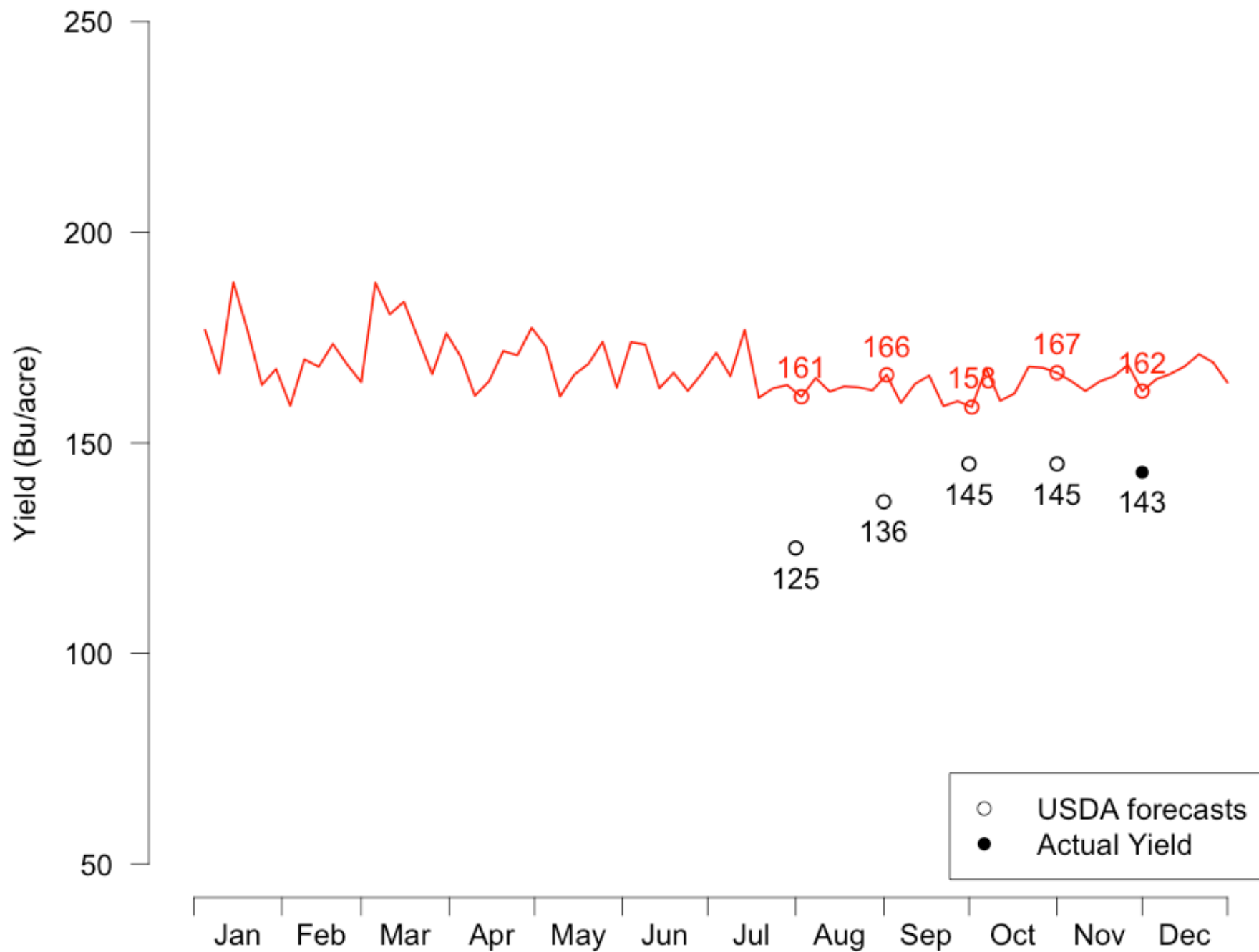
Alternative model

- Implement a different model for each period (e.g. day, pentad, week, month)
- Model used is a boosted regression tree (XGBoost)

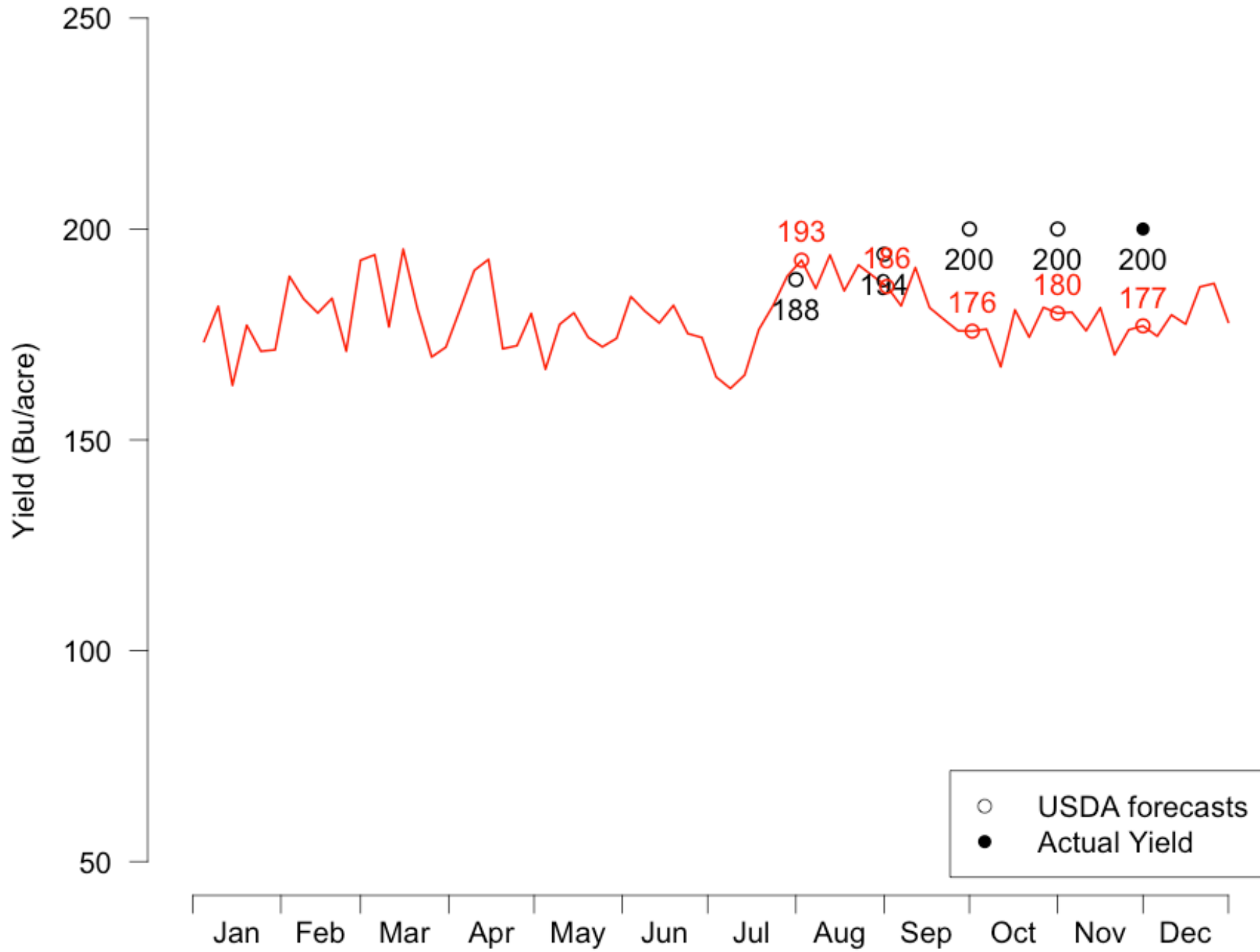
Yield Forecast for IL , 2004



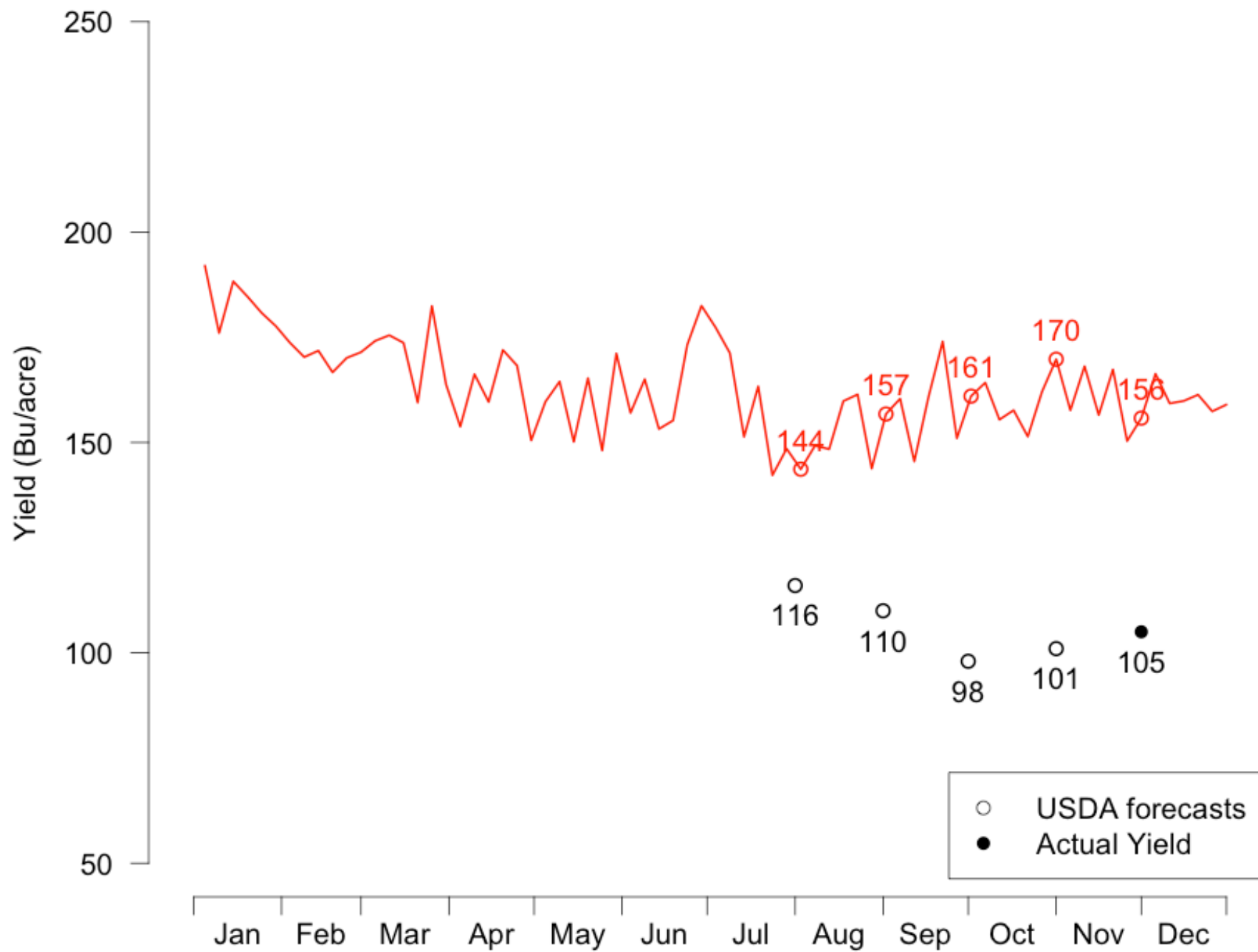
Yield Forecast for IL , 2005



Yield Forecast for IL , 2014



Yield Forecast for IL , 2012



Next steps

- Improve the one-model approach (weather uncertainty, tensor splines)
- Improve the serial model approach
- Incorporate forecasted weather in both approaches

Thank you

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