



Updates to the crop model for CLM6 (and since CLM5)

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*Software engineer,
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February, 2024

Covering changes since CLM5.0 (Lombardozzi et al., 2020, *JGR Biogeosci.*)

CTSM5.1

- Bioenergy crops

CTSM5.2 (coming soon)

- New outputs
- Crop distribution updates
- Tillage
- Residue removal
- Prescribed crop calendars

(experimental)

CTSM6 (in progress)

- Improved crop calendars

Other

- Narender Reddy: Improved Indian wheat and rice phenology

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CTSM5.1: Bioenergy crops

- *Miscanthus* and switchgrass
- Uptake more C than maize/soy rotation, with similar evapotranspiration
- Not actually in CTSM land-use inputs at this point

JAMES | Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems

RESEARCH ARTICLE
10.1029/2019MS001719

Special Section:
Community Earth System
Model version 2 (CESM2)
Special Collection

Parameterizing Perennial Bioenergy Crops in Version 5 of the Community Land Model Based on Site-Level Observations in the Central Midwestern United States

Yanyan Cheng¹, Maoyi Huang¹, Min Chen², Kaiyu Guan^{3,4}, Carl Bernacchi^{5,6,7}, Bin Peng^{3,4}, and Zeli Tan¹

Key Points:

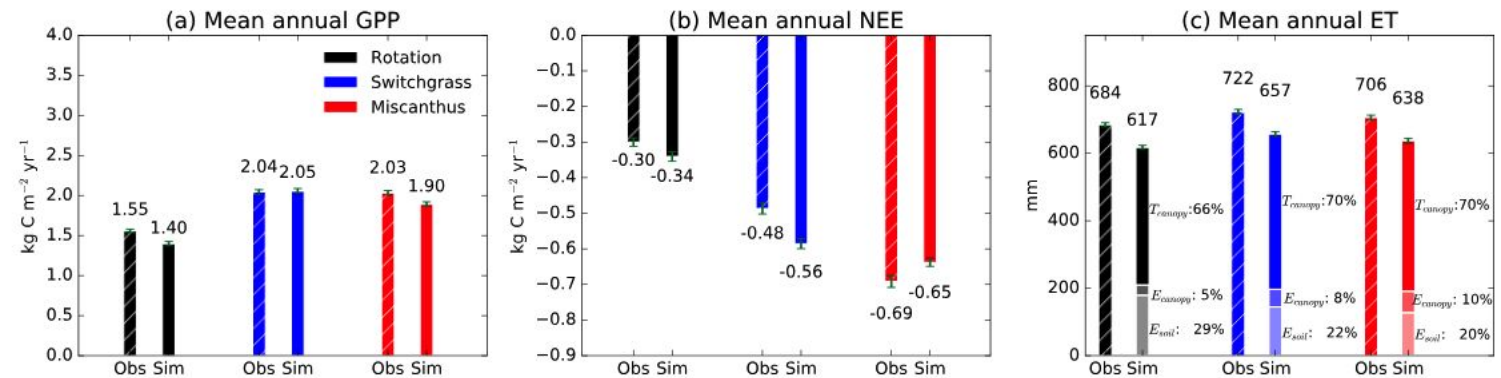


Figure 6. Five-year-average observed (hatched) and simulated annual (a) gross primary productivity (GPP), (b) net ecosystem exchange (NEE), and (c) evapotranspiration (ET) together with its component contribution for maize/soybean rotation (black bar), switchgrass (blue bar), and Miscanthus (red bar). Obs: observed; Sim: simulated; E_{soil} : soil evaporation; E_{canopy} : canopy evaporation; T_{canopy} : canopy transpiration.

Overview

Covering changes since CLM5.0 (Lombardozzi et al., 2020, *JGR Biogeosci.*)

JGR Biogeosciences

RESEARCH ARTICLE
10.1029/2019JG005529

Special Section:
Community Earth System
Model version 2 (CESM2)
Special Collection

Simulating Agriculture in the Community Land
Model Version 5

Danica L. Lombardozzi¹, Yaqlong Lu², Peter J. Lawrence¹, David M. Lawrence¹,
Sean Swenson¹, Keith W. Oleson¹, William R. Wieder¹, and Elizabeth A. Ainsworth³

¹Climate and Global Dynamics Laboratory, National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, CO, USA, ²Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chengdu, China, ³USDA ARS Global Change and Photosynthesis Research Unit, Urbana, IL, USA

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CTSM5.2: New outputs

tinyurl.com/ctsm-outputs-nofates
CTSM User's Guide Sect. 1.2.5

- **GRAINC_TO_FOOD_ANN**: You don't have to save daily GRAINC_TO_FOOD to get yield anymore!
- Sowing and harvest dates: **SDATES**, **HDATES**
- Nitrogen in harvested crop biomass: **GRAINN_TO_FOOD**, **GRAINN_TO_SEED**
- Various per-harvest (**_PERHARV**) outputs: Simplifies analyses for individual growing seasons

Docs » 1. CTSM1 User's Guide » 1.2. Setting Up and Running a Case »
1.2.5. CTSM History Fields (nofates)

[View page source](#)

1.2.5. CTSM History Fields (nofates)

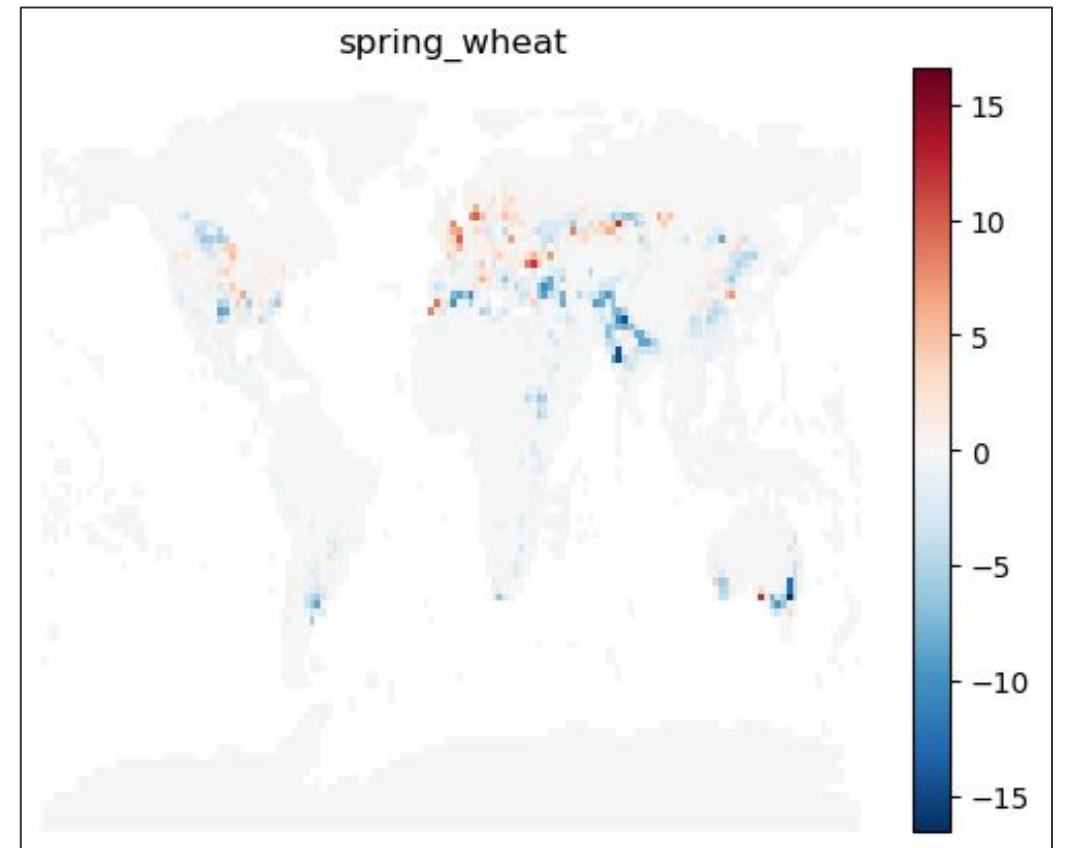
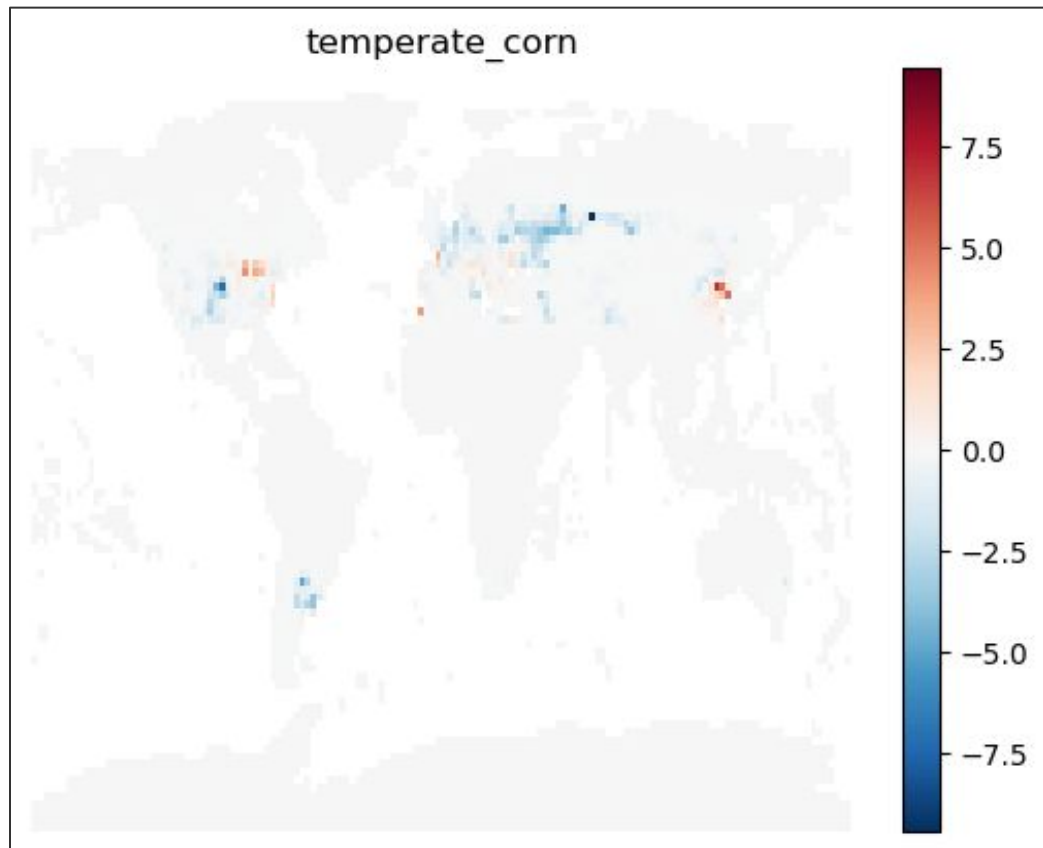
CAUTION: Not all variables are relevant / present for all CTSM cases. Key flags used in this CTSM case: use_cn = T use_crop = T use_fates = F

CTSM History Fields

Variable Name	Level Dim.	Long Description
A10TMIN	•	10-day running mean of mir
A5TMIN	•	5-day running mean of min :
ACTUAL_IMMOB	•	actual N immobilization
AGLB	•	Aboveground leaf biomass

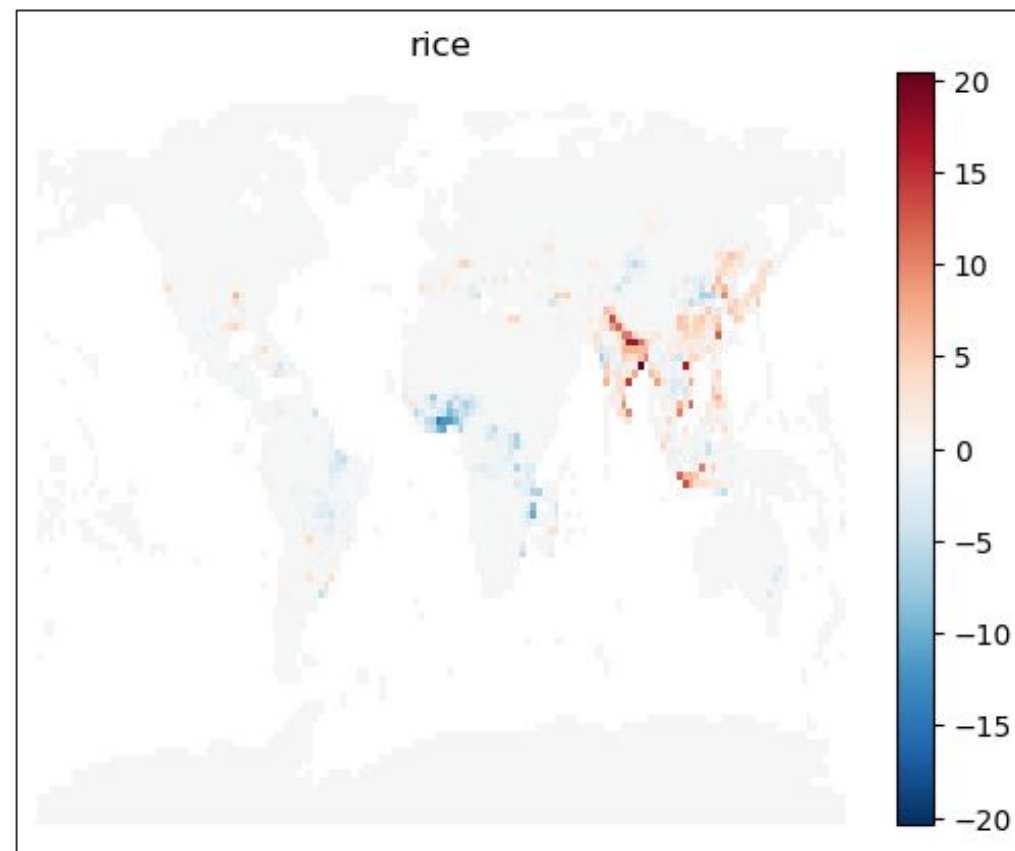
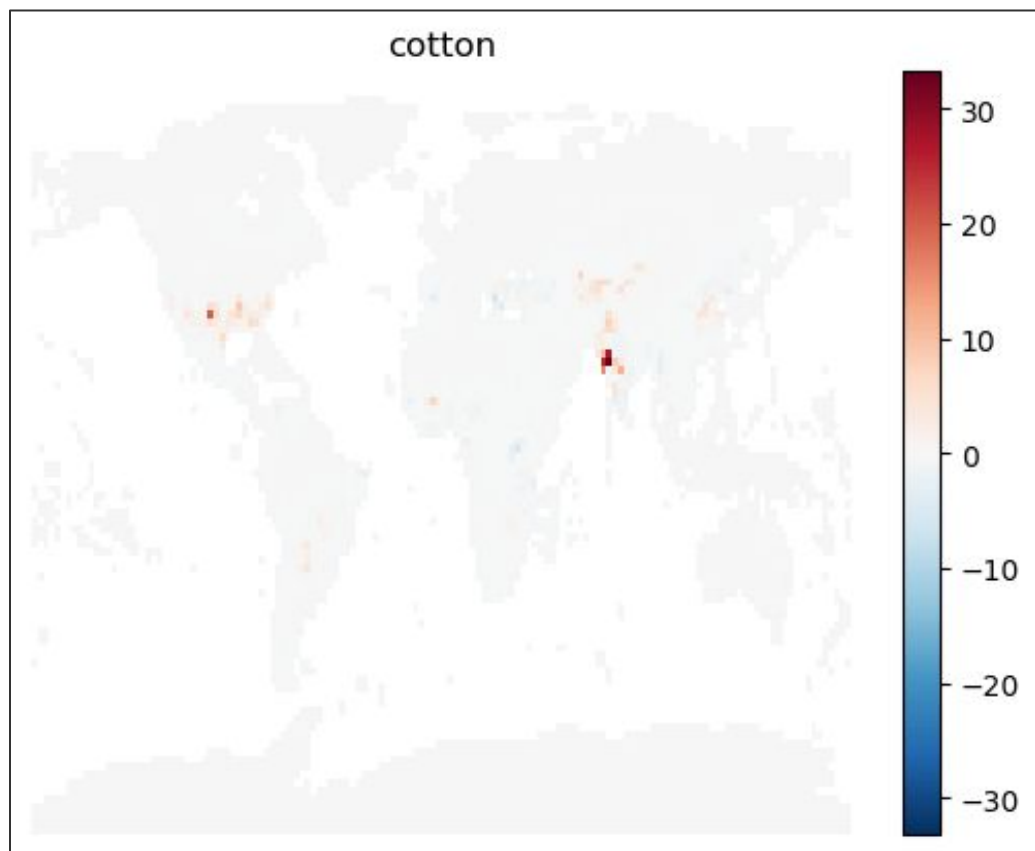
CTSM5.2: Improved crop distributions

Change in % of gridcell, 2010, CTSM 5.1 to 5.2



CTSM5.2: Improved crop distributions

Change in % of gridcell, 2010, CTSM 5.1 to 5.2



ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LETTERS



LETTER

Modest capacity of no-till farming to offset emissions over 21st century

OPEN ACCESS

RECEIVED
23 July 2020

REVISED
11 February 2021

ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION
16 February 2021

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7 May 2021

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Tillage as a multiplier (>1) on decomposition rate in top 26 cm of soil

Table 1. Decomposition rate multipliers for various soil carbon pools based on DayCent tillage implements for 'high' and 'low' intensive tillage treatments. DAP = days after planting; Litter2 = CLM litter pool 2; Litter3 = CLM litter pool 3; SOM1 = CLM soil organic matter pool 1; SOM2 = CLM soil organic matter pool 2; SOM3 = CLM soil organic matter pool 3.

DAP	Litter2	Litter3	SOM1	SOM2	SOM3
High intensity scenario					
0–15	1.8	1.8	1.2	4.8	4.8
15–45	1.5	1.5	1	3.5	3.5
45–75	1.1	1.1	1	2.5	2.5

Default "low" intensity

CTSM5.2: Residue removal

**Evaluating the Interactions of Crop Management, Carbon Cycling, and Climate
Using Earth System Modeling and Remote Sensing**

Michael William Graham

Dissertation submitted to the faculty of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State
University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy
In
Geospatial and Environmental Analysis

Megan E. O'Rourke, Chair
R. Quinn Thomas, Co-Chair
James B. Campbell, Member
Brian D. Strahm, Member

August 1, 2019
Blacksburg, Virginia

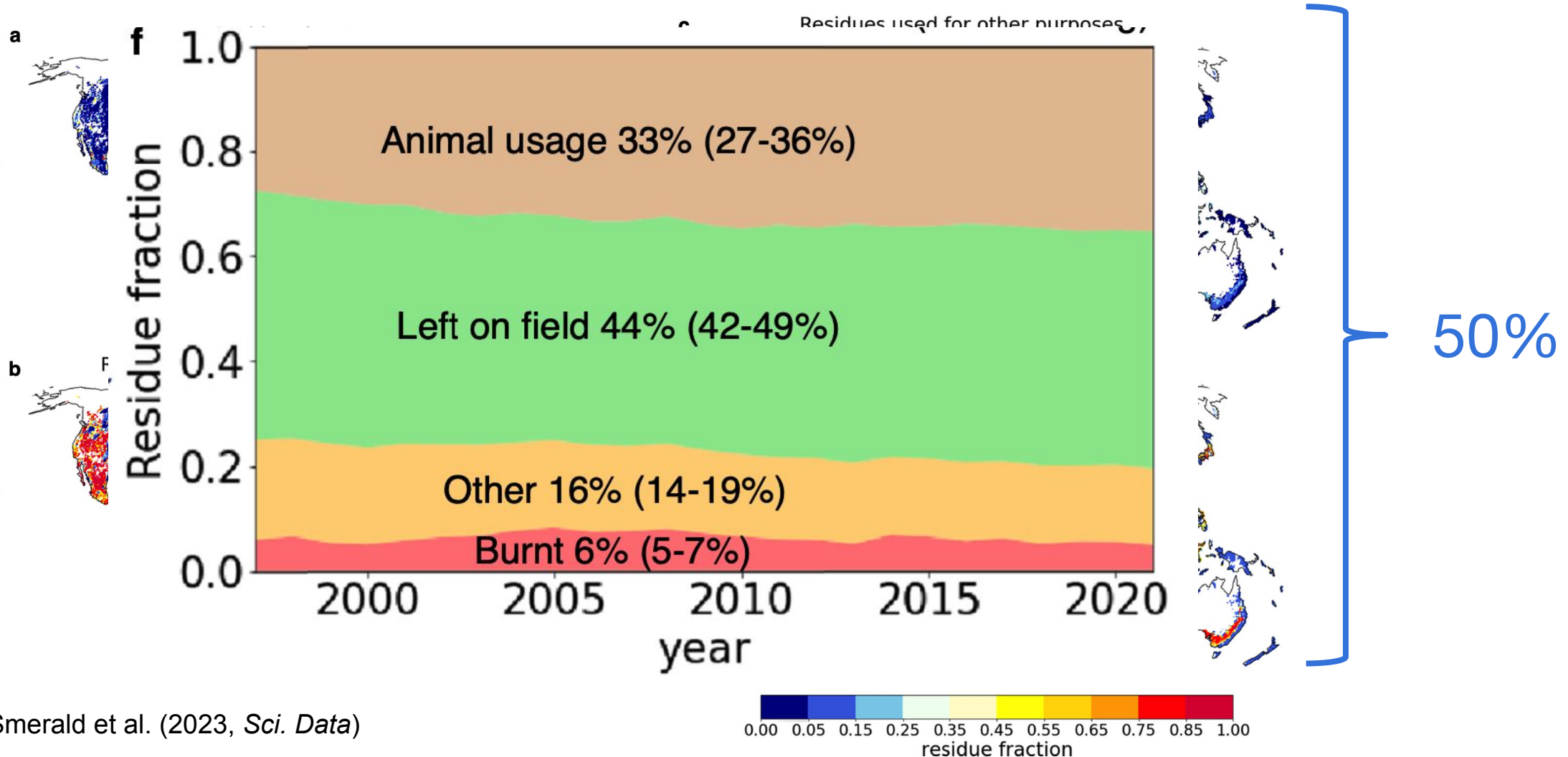
CHAPTER 4. ADDING FULL RANGE OF CROP MANAGEMENT PRACTICES INCREASES LAND USE CHANGE EMISSIONS AND REDUCES SOIL CARBON IN THE COMMUNITY LAND MODEL

Graham, M.W., R.Q. Thomas, D.L. Lombardozzi, M.E. O'Rourke

CTSM5.2: Residue removal

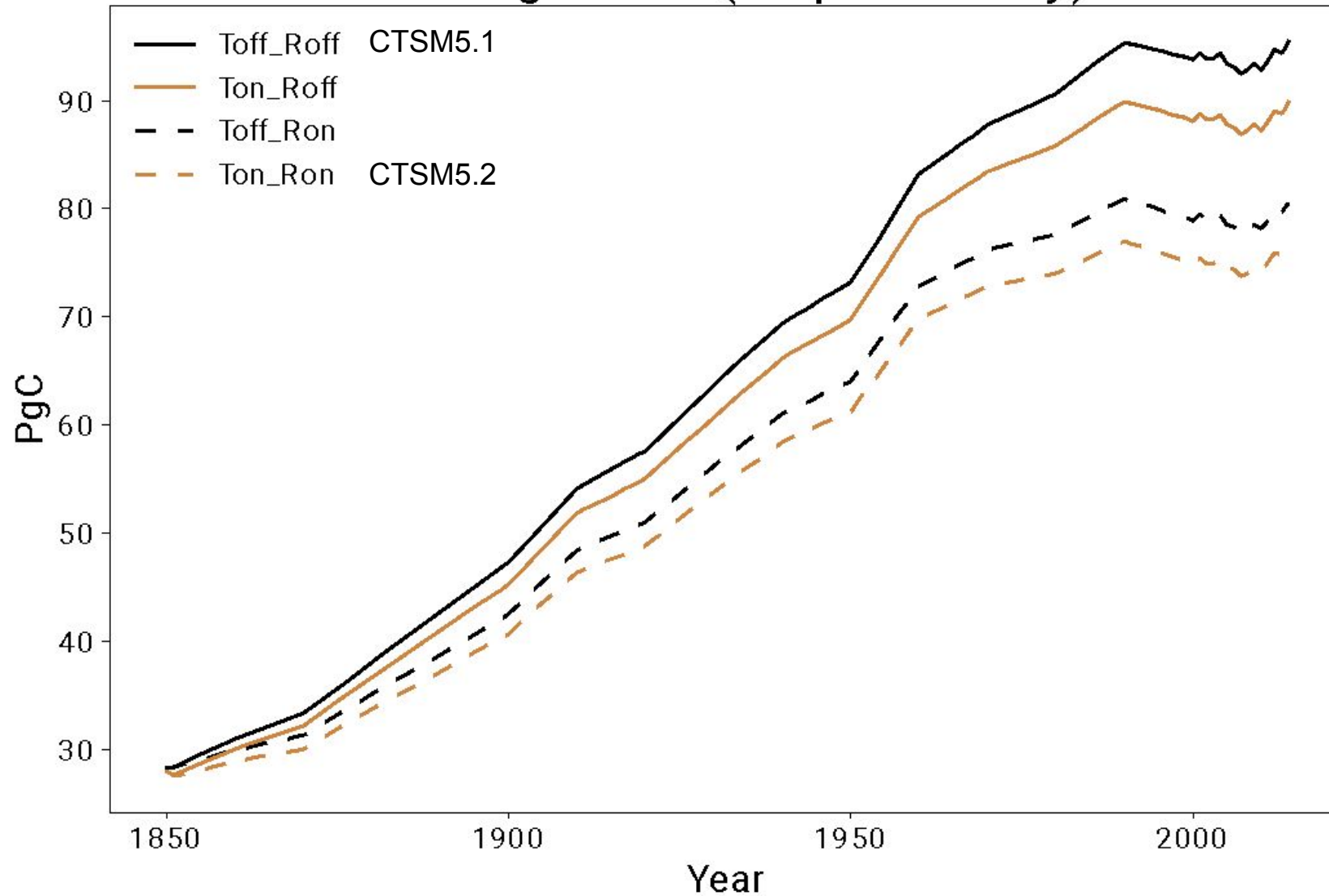
Leaves & stem remaining after harvest
→ “crop product” pool (1-yr res. time)

How much?



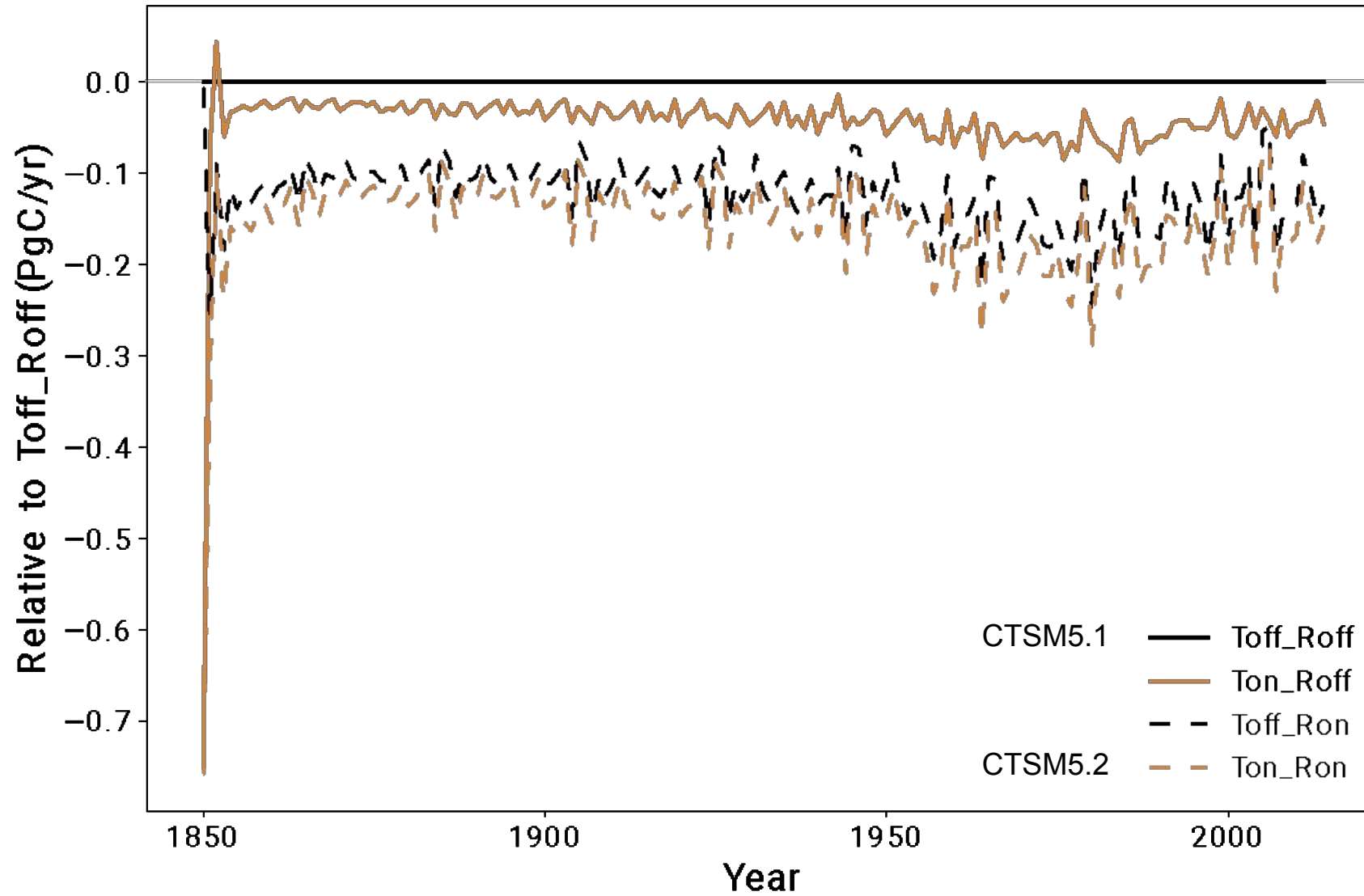
CTSM5.2: Tillage & residue removal

Soil organic C (cropland only)



CTSM5.2: Tillage & residue removal

NBP



- Derived from GGCM1 mean sowing and harvest dates:
 - Sowing date
 - Maturity requirements

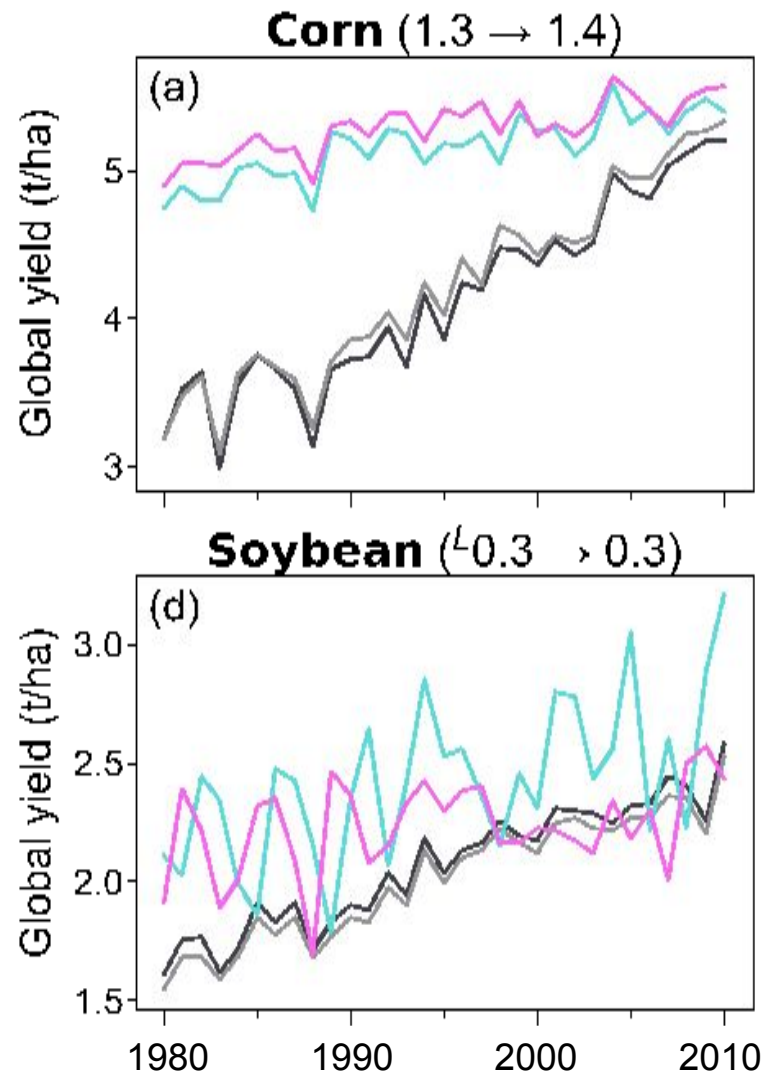
Geosci. Model Dev., 16, 7253–7273, 2023
<https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-16-7253-2023>
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Observation-based sowing dates and cultivars significantly affect yield and irrigation for some crops in the Community Land Model (CLM5)

Sam S. Rabin^{1,2}, William J. Sacks², Danica L. Lombardozzi², Lili Xia¹, and Alan Robock¹

CTSM5.2: Prescribed crop calendars (*experimental*)



CTSM5.2: Prescribed crop calendars (*experimental*)

- Derived from GGCM I mean sowing and harvest dates:
 - Sowing date
 - Maturity requirements
- ***Not prognostic***
- ***Often worse than default behavior***
- ***You probably shouldn't use these!***
- Use cases?
 - Use arbitrary calendar algorithms without needing to code them into CLM
 - Participate in model intercomparisons like GGCM I
 - Force CLM with observed seasons to understand and improve crop PFTs

Geosci. Model Dev., 16, 7253–7273, 2023
<https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-16-7253-2023>
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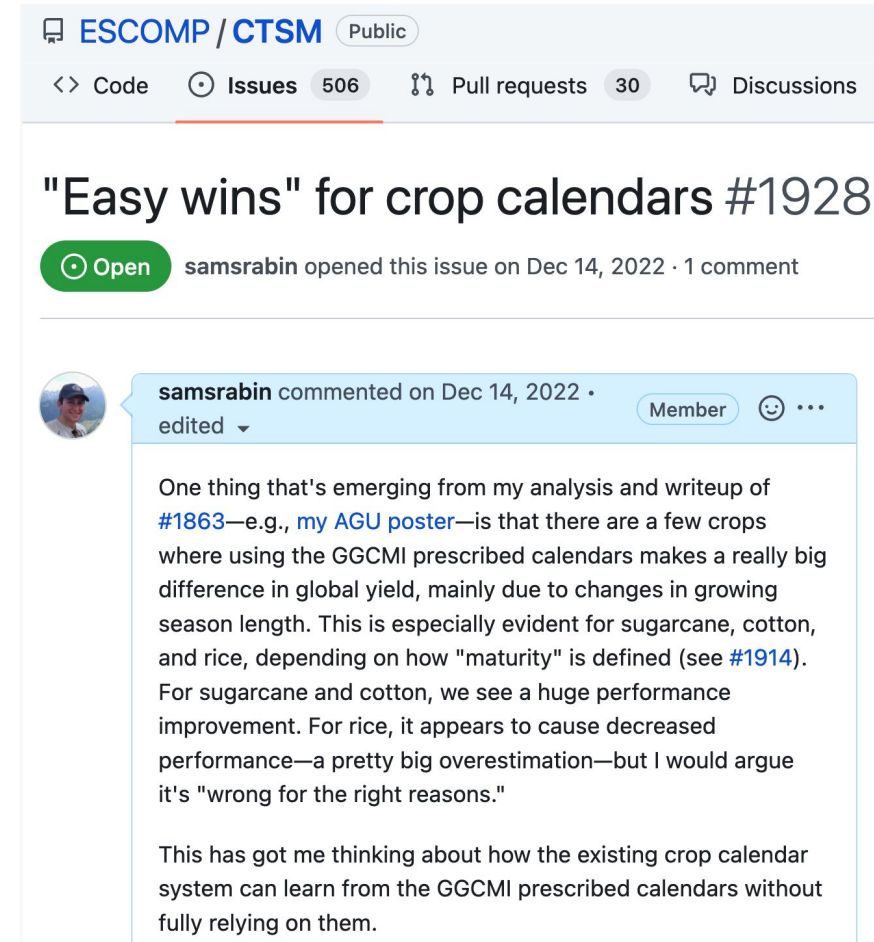
- Improved crop calendars

Other

- Narender Reddy: Improved Indian wheat and rice phenology

CTSM6 (in progress): Improved crop calendars

-  Sowing windows:
 - Gridcell-specific
 - Derived from GGCM dataset
- Maturity requirements:
 - Gridcell-specific
 - Derived from GGCM dataset (present-day)
 - Allow shifting based on recent climate
- Rework max growing season length
- Reparameterize crop parameters, esp. phenology



ESCOMP / CTSM Public

<> Code Issues 506 Pull requests 30 Discussions

"Easy wins" for crop calendars #1928

Open samsrabin opened this issue on Dec 14, 2022 · 1 comment

samsrabin commented on Dec 14, 2022 · Member

edited

One thing that's emerging from my analysis and writeup of [#1863](#)—e.g., [my AGU poster](#)—is that there are a few crops where using the GGCM prescribed calendars makes a really big difference in global yield, mainly due to changes in growing season length. This is especially evident for sugarcane, cotton, and rice, depending on how "maturity" is defined (see [#1914](#)). For sugarcane and cotton, we see a huge performance improvement. For rice, it appears to cause decreased performance—a pretty big overestimation—but I would argue it's "wrong for the right reasons."

This has got me thinking about how the existing crop calendar system can learn from the GGCM prescribed calendars without fully relying on them.

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Thanks!

samrabin@ucar.edu