

Vegetation Health Applications in USDA

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STAR JPSS

2017 Annual Science Team Meeting

August 14, 2017



1972 Soviet Grain Purchases

Former National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger had this to say about record July 1972 Soviet grain purchases from the United States:

- “Our intelligence about Soviet needs was appalling.
- Our knowledge of what was happening in our markets was thin.
- The U.S. Government was simply not organized at the time to supervise or even monitor private grain sales as a foreign policy matter.”

WASDE Report



World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates

United States Department of Agriculture

Office of the
Chief Economist

Agricultural Marketing Service
Farm Service Agency

Economic Research Service
Foreign Agricultural Service

WASDE - 510

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board

September 12, 2012

WHEAT: The 2012/13 U.S. wheat balance sheet is unchanged this month; however, small by-class adjustments are made to projected exports and stocks. Projected exports for Hard Red Winter wheat are lowered 25 million bushels with Hard Red Spring and White wheat exports raised 15 million bushels and 10 million bushels, respectively. Corresponding changes are made to projected ending stocks for these three classes. The price is lowered to \$7.50 to \$8.70 per bushel on Prices reported for the summer months, when prices remained well below cash bids and futures prices earlier in the year.

Global wheat supplies for 2012/13 are projected production in Russia. An increase in foreign beginning stocks partly offsets the projected 4.1-million-ton reduction in world wheat output. Beginning stocks for Argentina. Production for Russia is reduced 4.0 million tons with lower reported area and reduced yields as harvest results confirm additional spring wheat crops. Production is also lowered 0.5 million tons for adjoining Kazakhstan, which experienced the same adverse drought and heat in the central and eastern growing regions of Russia mostly reflecting lower expected yields in the United Kingdom. Ukraine production is raised 0.5 million tons based on higher reported yields. Production for Afghanistan is raised 0.4 million tons mostly on higher reported area.

Global wheat consumption for 2012/13 is lowered residual use in Russia and Kazakhstan. Food use additional reductions projected for food use in Egypt, Afghanistan, Iran, and Libya.

Global wheat trade for 2012/13 is lowered slightly EU-27, Israel, and Nigeria. Import increases for Exports are reduced 2.0 million tons for Ukraine government officials and grain traders to limit shipments to domestic supplies. Higher expected exports for Ukraine reduction.

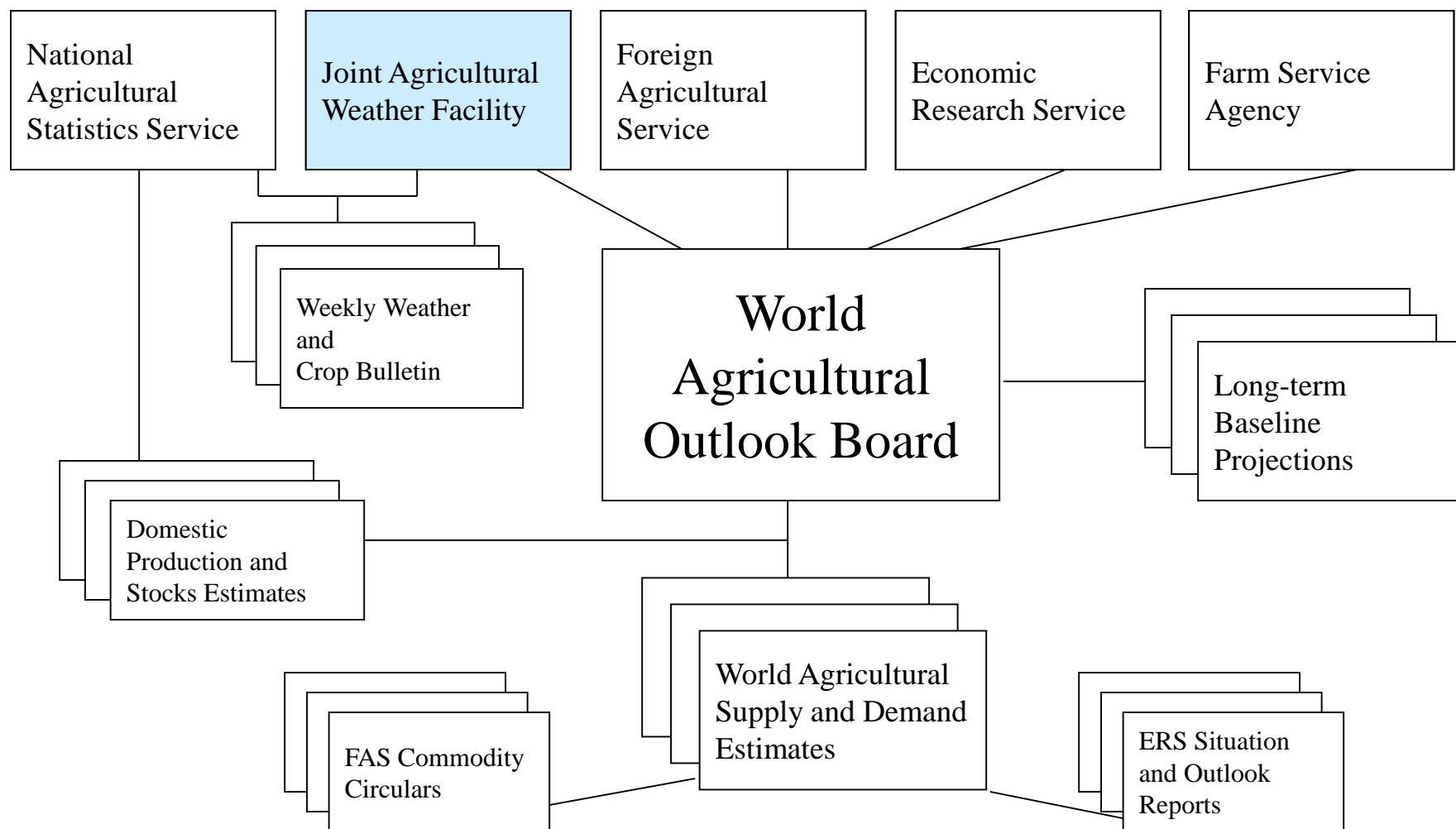
World ending stocks for 2012/13 are projected 0.5 million tons lower with changes to a number of countries. The largest declines in stocks are for Russia, EU-27, China, Brazil, and Argentina. The largest increases are for Ukraine, Canada, Iran, and Turkey.

COARSE GRAINS: U.S. feed grain supplies for 2012/13 are projected higher this month with a reduction in forecast corn production more than offset by higher projected corn carryin. U.S. corn production is lowered 52 million bushels with the national average yield forecast 0.6 bushels per acre lower at 122.8 bushels. Lower yields and production in the Corn Belt and Central Plains are partly

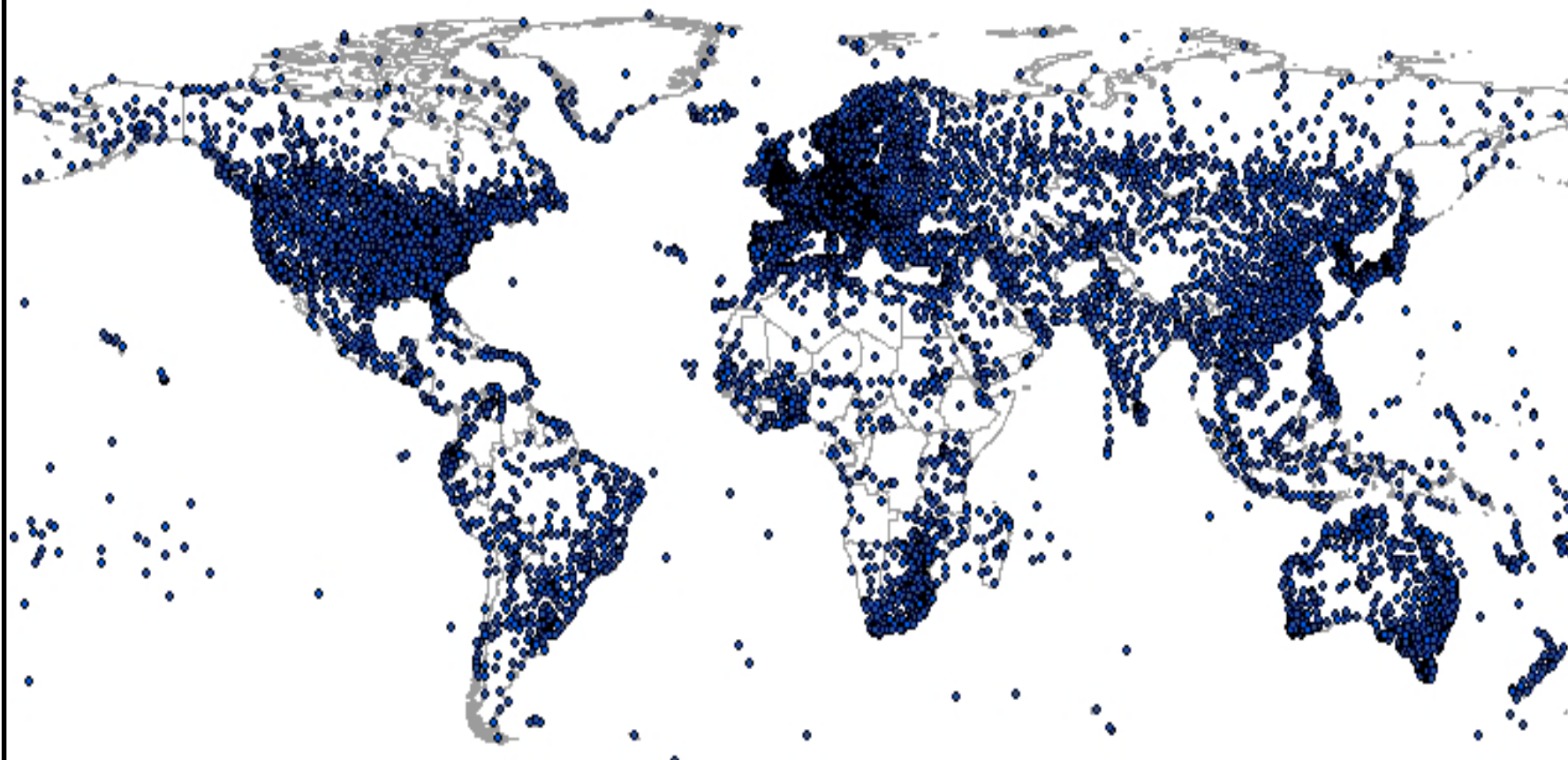
Global wheat supplies for 2012/13 are projected 3.1 million tons lower mostly due to lower expected production in Russia. An increase in foreign beginning stocks partly offsets the projected 4.1-million-ton reduction in world wheat output. Beginning stocks are raised for Canada and Egypt, but lowered for Argentina. Production for Russia is reduced 4.0 million tons with lower reported area and reduced yields as harvest results confirm additional drought and heat damage to both the winter and spring wheat crops. Production is also lowered 0.5 million tons for adjoining Kazakhstan, which experienced the same adverse drought and heat during July and August that affected spring wheat in the central and eastern growing regions of Russia. EU-27 production is lowered 0.5 million tons mostly reflecting lower expected yields in the United Kingdom. Ukraine production is raised 0.5 million tons based on higher reported yields. Production for Afghanistan is raised 0.4 million tons mostly on higher reported area.



USDA's Economic Intelligence System



* Random sampling of available daily weather data

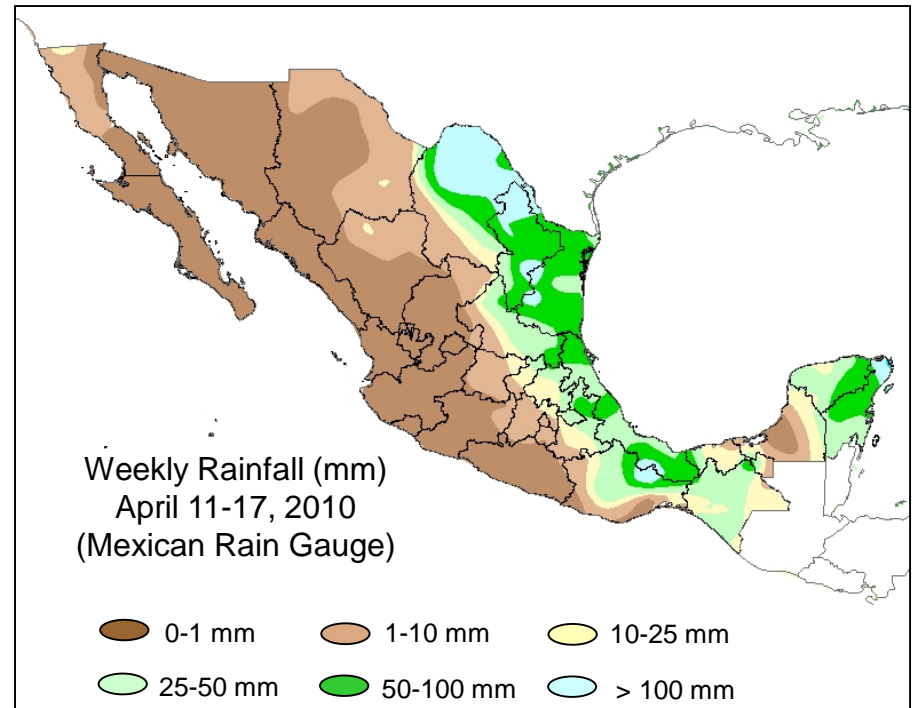
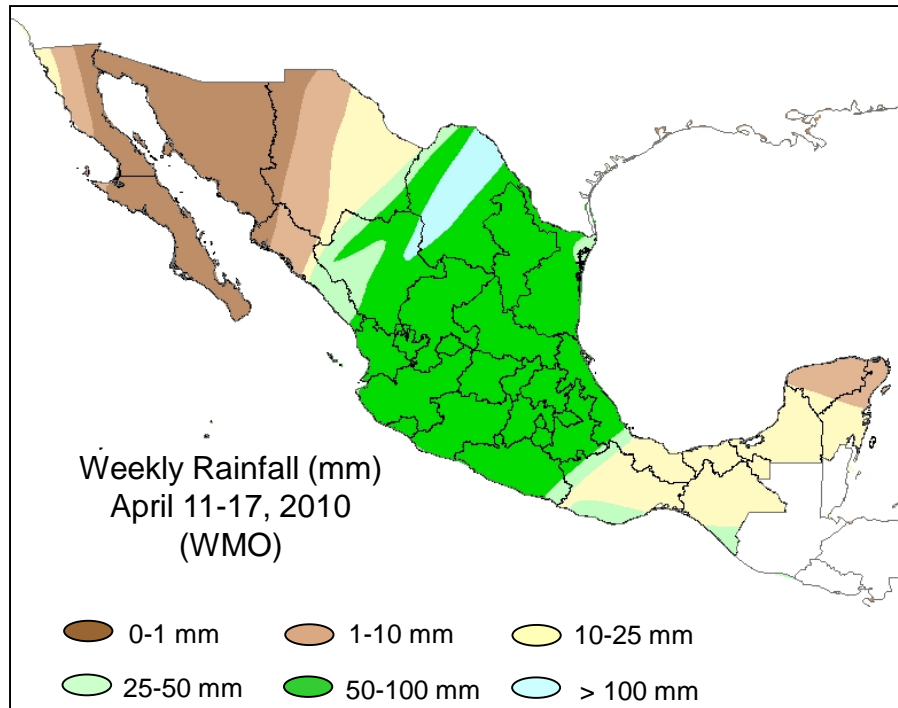


* Most have data since at least 1982
(many with normals)

● Location of weather stations
received daily via the WMO¹

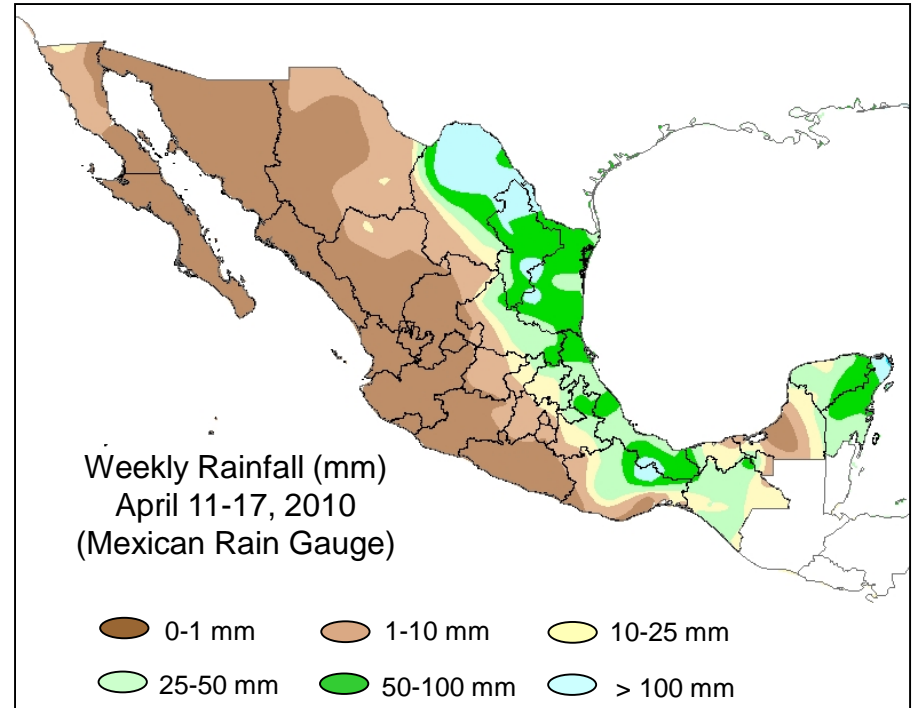
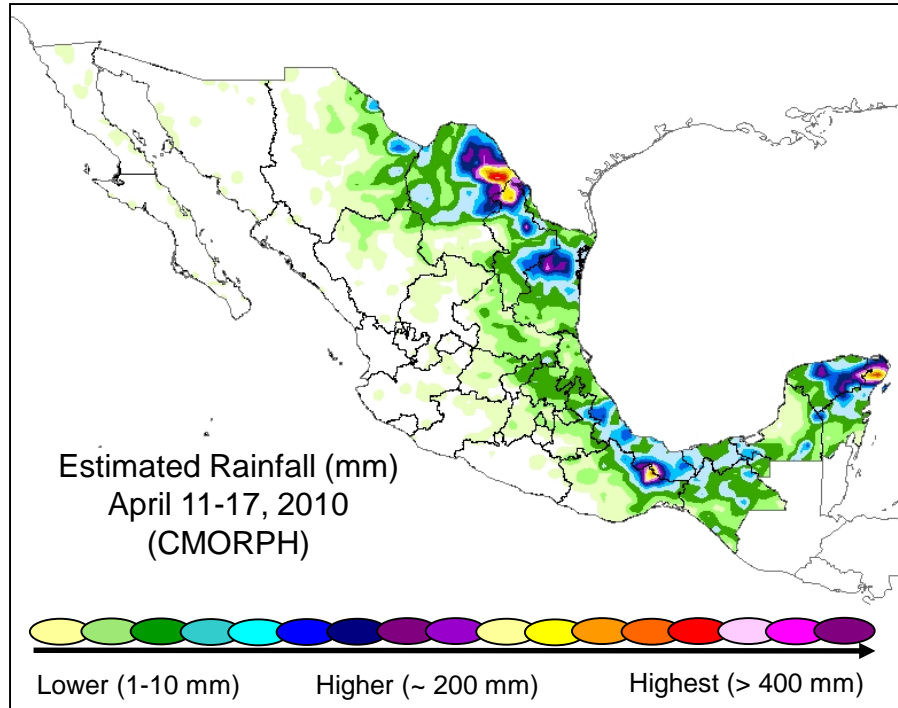
¹ United Nations World Meteorological Organization

Secondary sources of weather data



The maps above highlight the differences that arise using WMO data, which are sparse in coverage, versus the supplemental rain gauge data, which provides a denser network of stations and a better representation of rainfall.

Secondary sources of weather data



Comparison with other sources of information, including satellite derived estimates (CMORPH), support the rain gauge analysis.



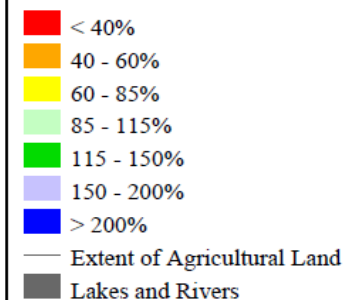
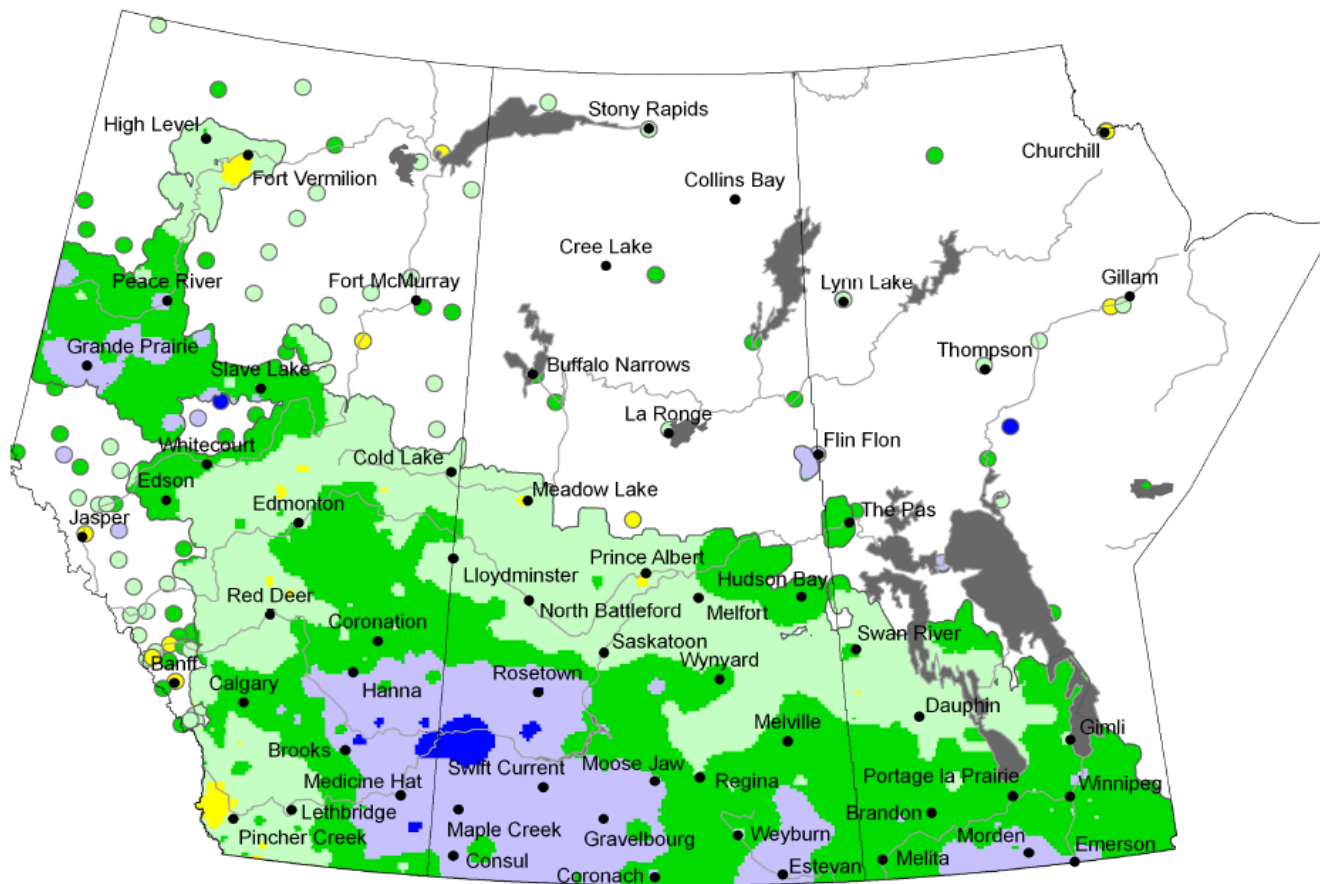
Agriculture and
Agri-Food Canada

Agriculture et
Agroalimentaire Canada

Canada

Percent of Average Precipitation (Prairie Region)

April 1, 2016 to August 8, 2016



Produced using near real-time data that has undergone initial quality control. The map may not be accurate for all regions due to data availability and data errors.

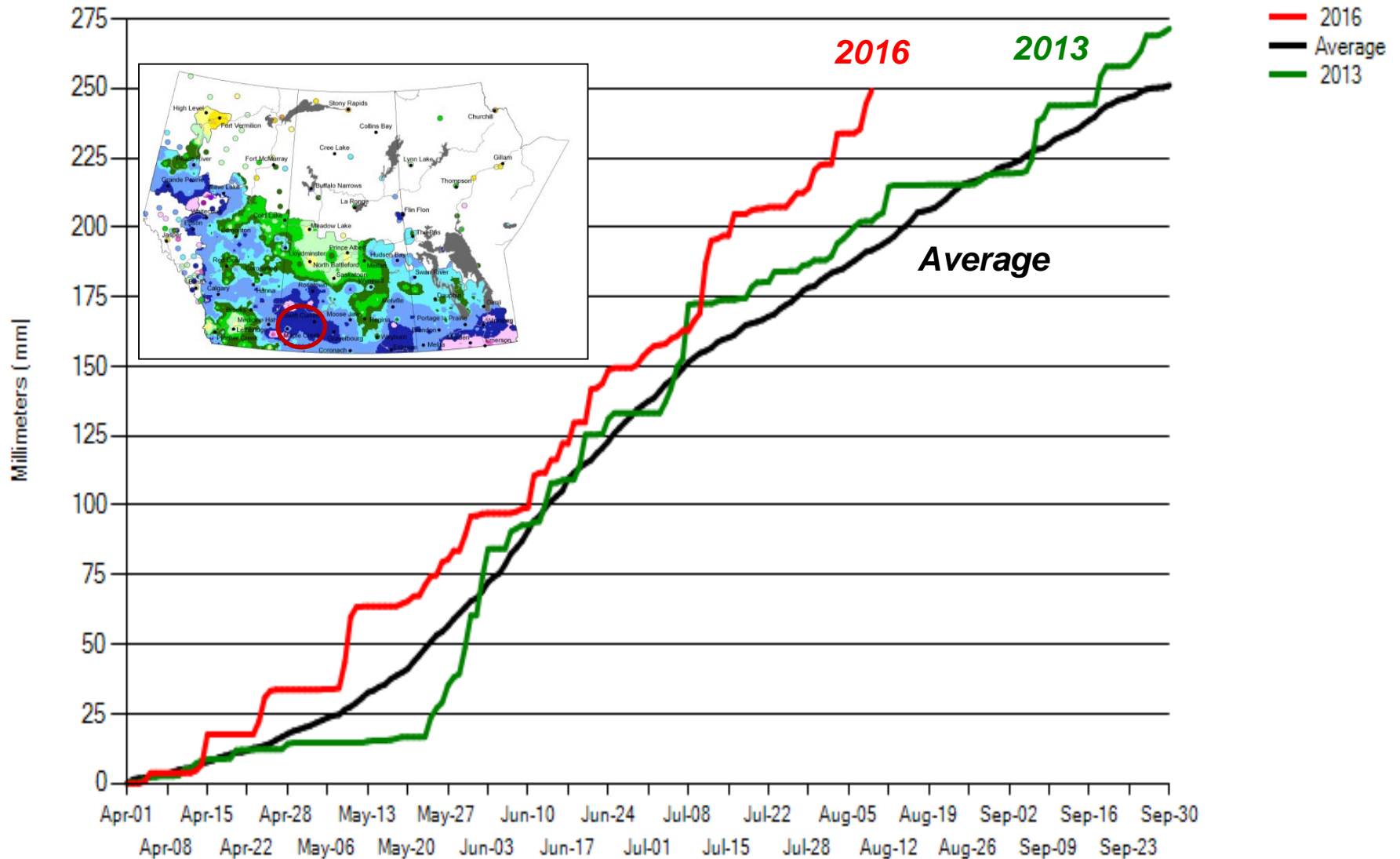
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Prepared by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's National Agroclimate Information Service (NAIS). Data provided through partnership with Environment Canada, Natural Resources Canada, and many Provincial agencies.

Created: 08/09/16
www.agr.gc.ca/drought

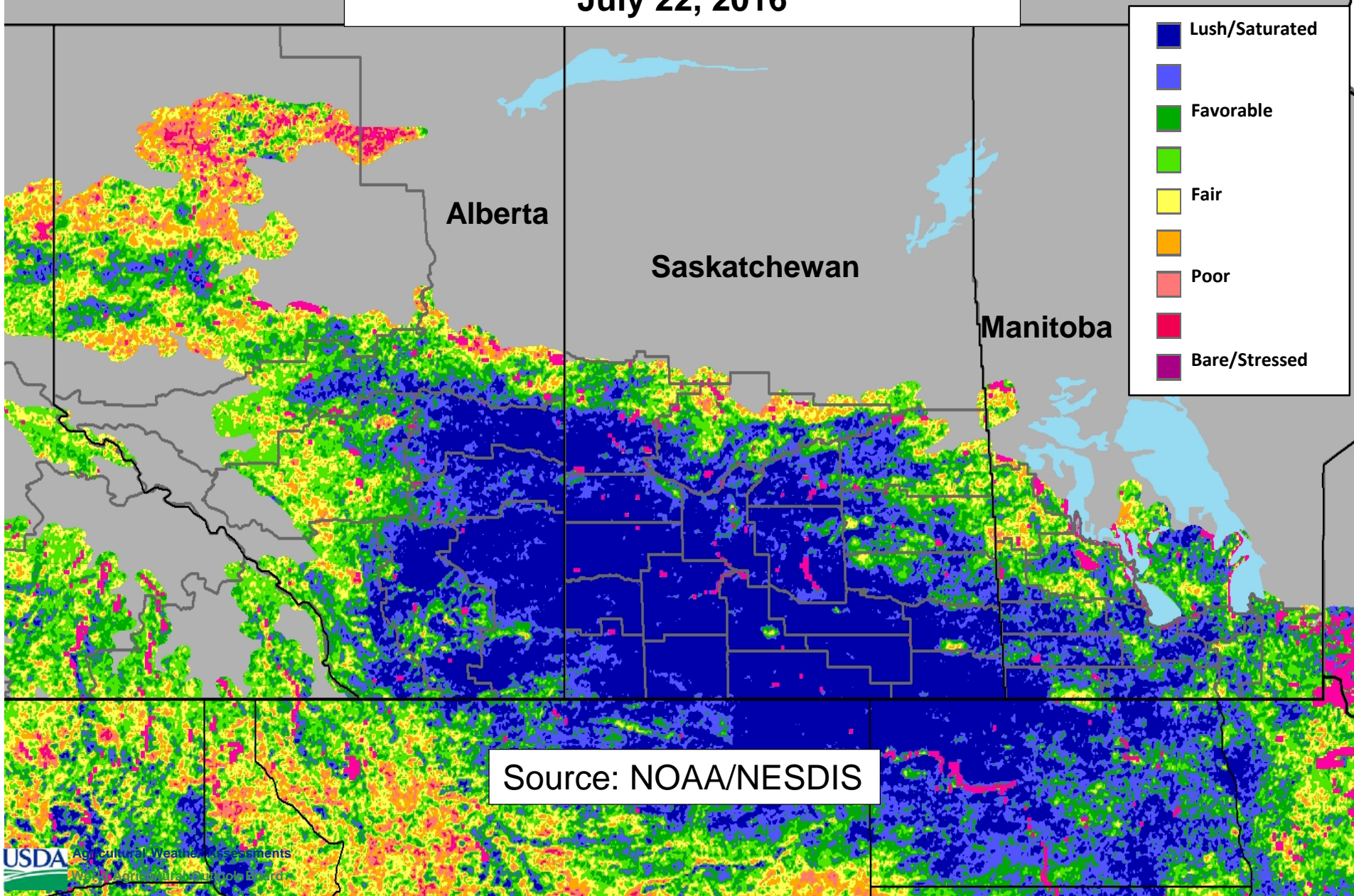
9 - SASKATCHEWAN - SOUTHWEST

Cumulative Precipitation

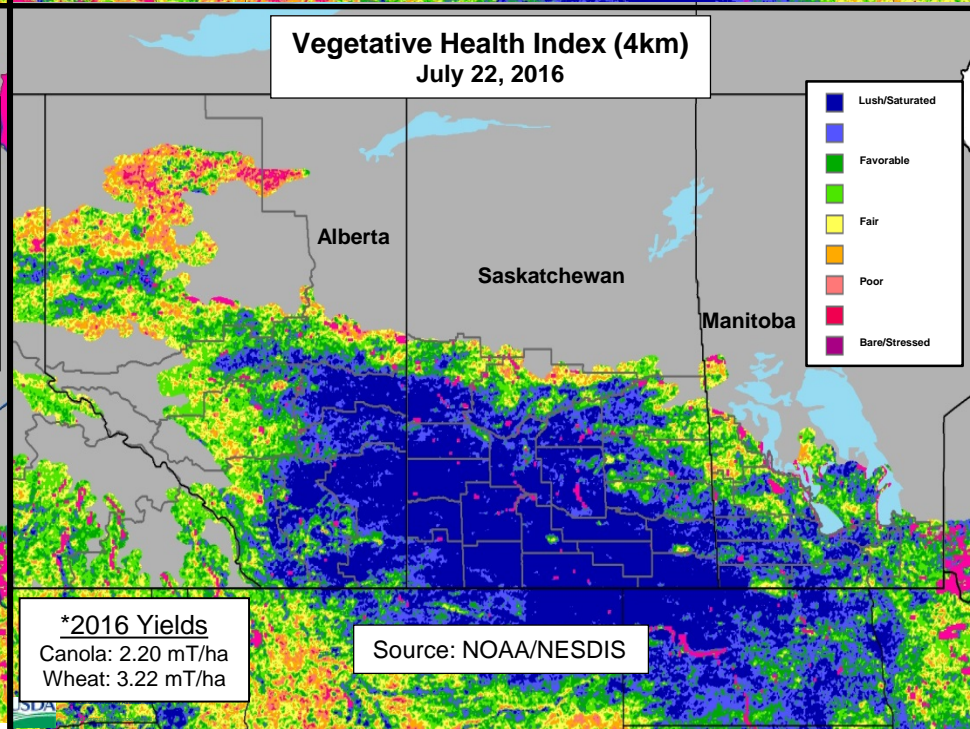
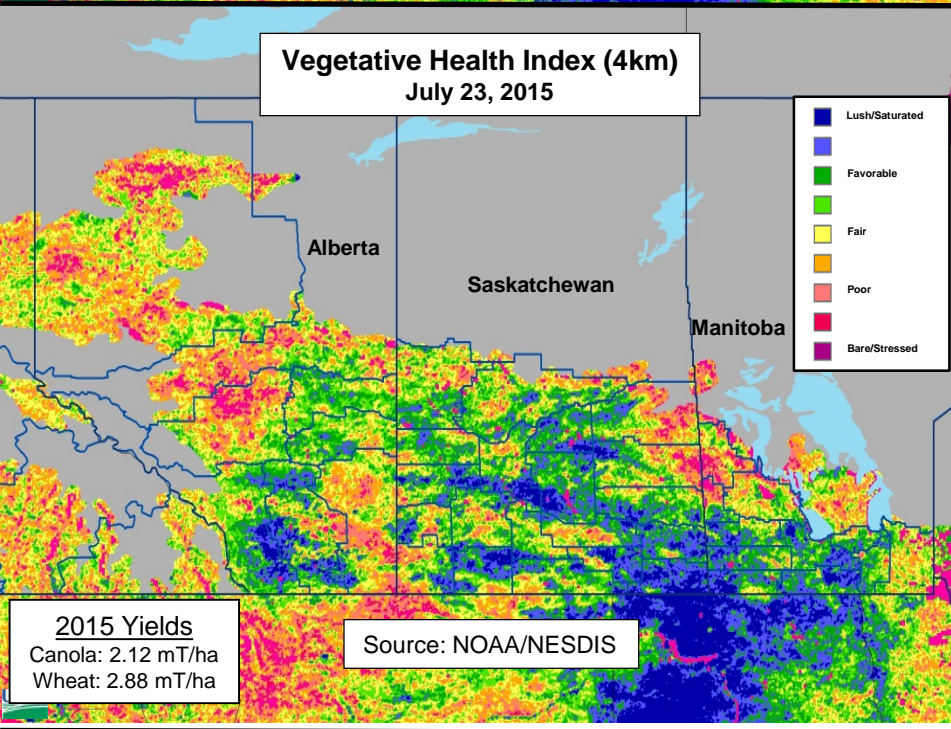
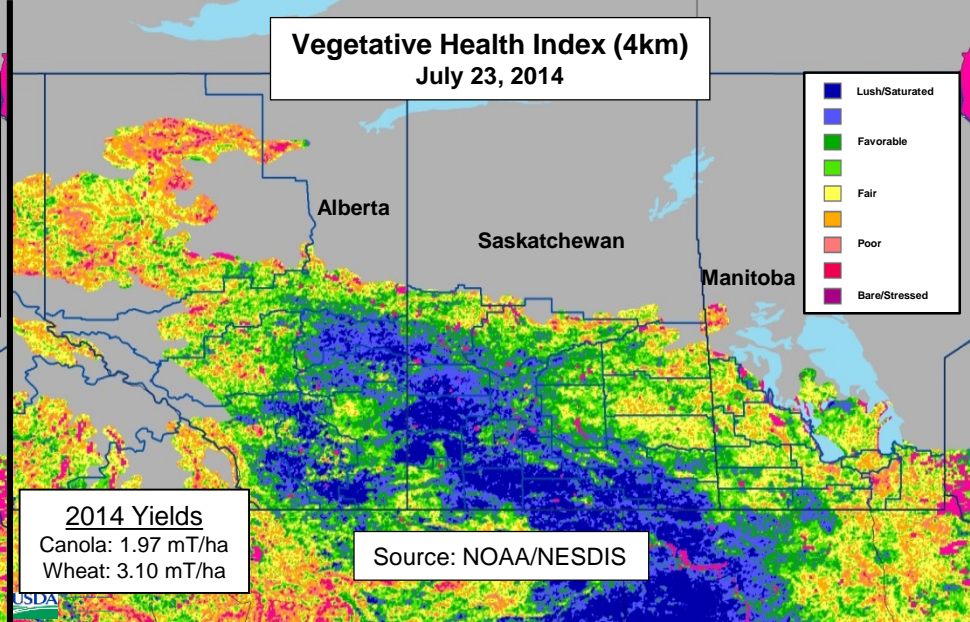
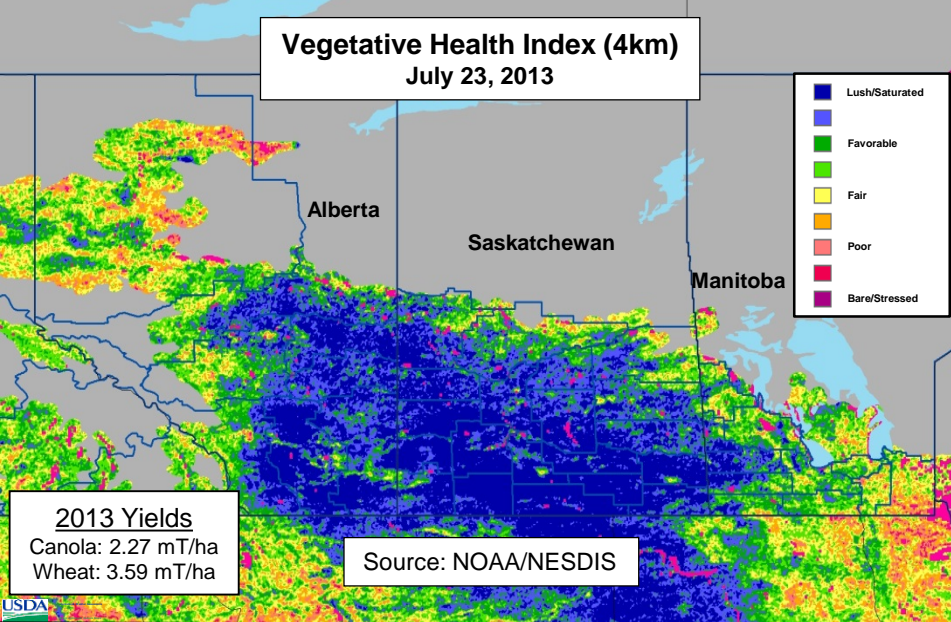


Vegetative Health Index (4km)

July 22, 2016

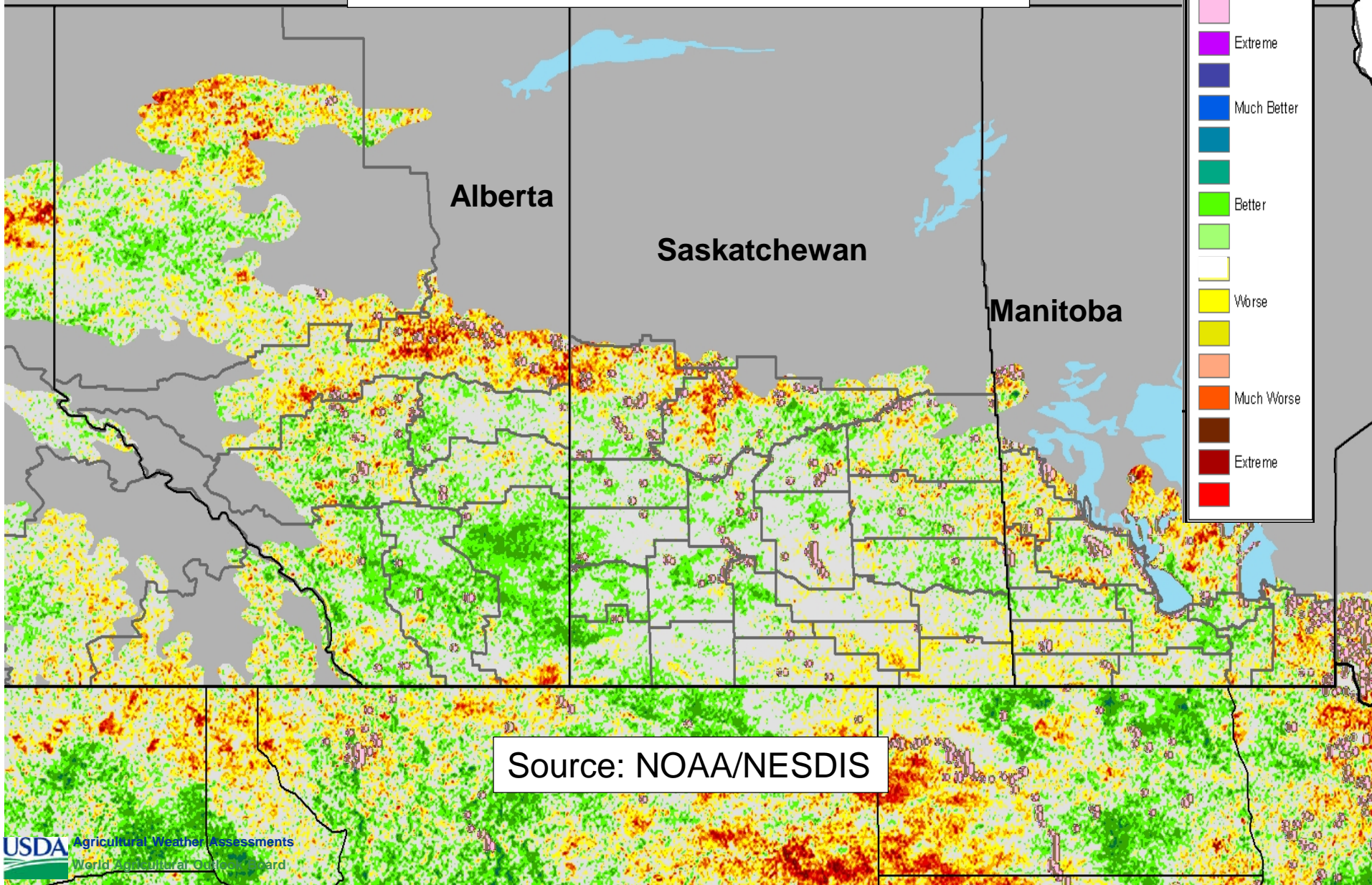


Source: NOAA/NESDIS



Vegetative Health Index (4km)

August 5, 2016 vs. August 6, 2013



Source: NOAA/NESDIS

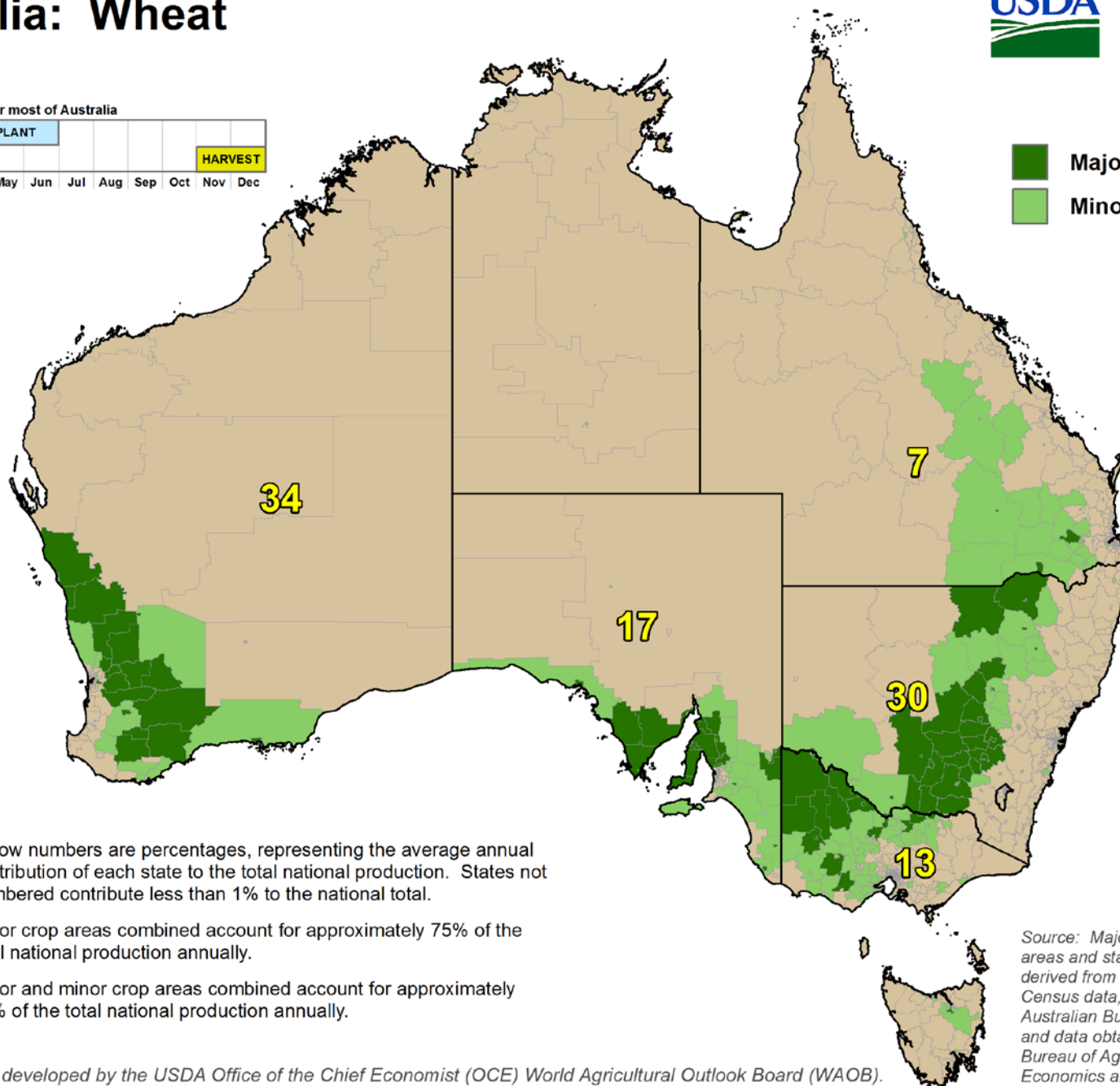
Australia: Wheat



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Wheat crop calendar for most of Australia

Wheat crop calendar for most of Australia											
				PLANT							
										HARVEST	
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

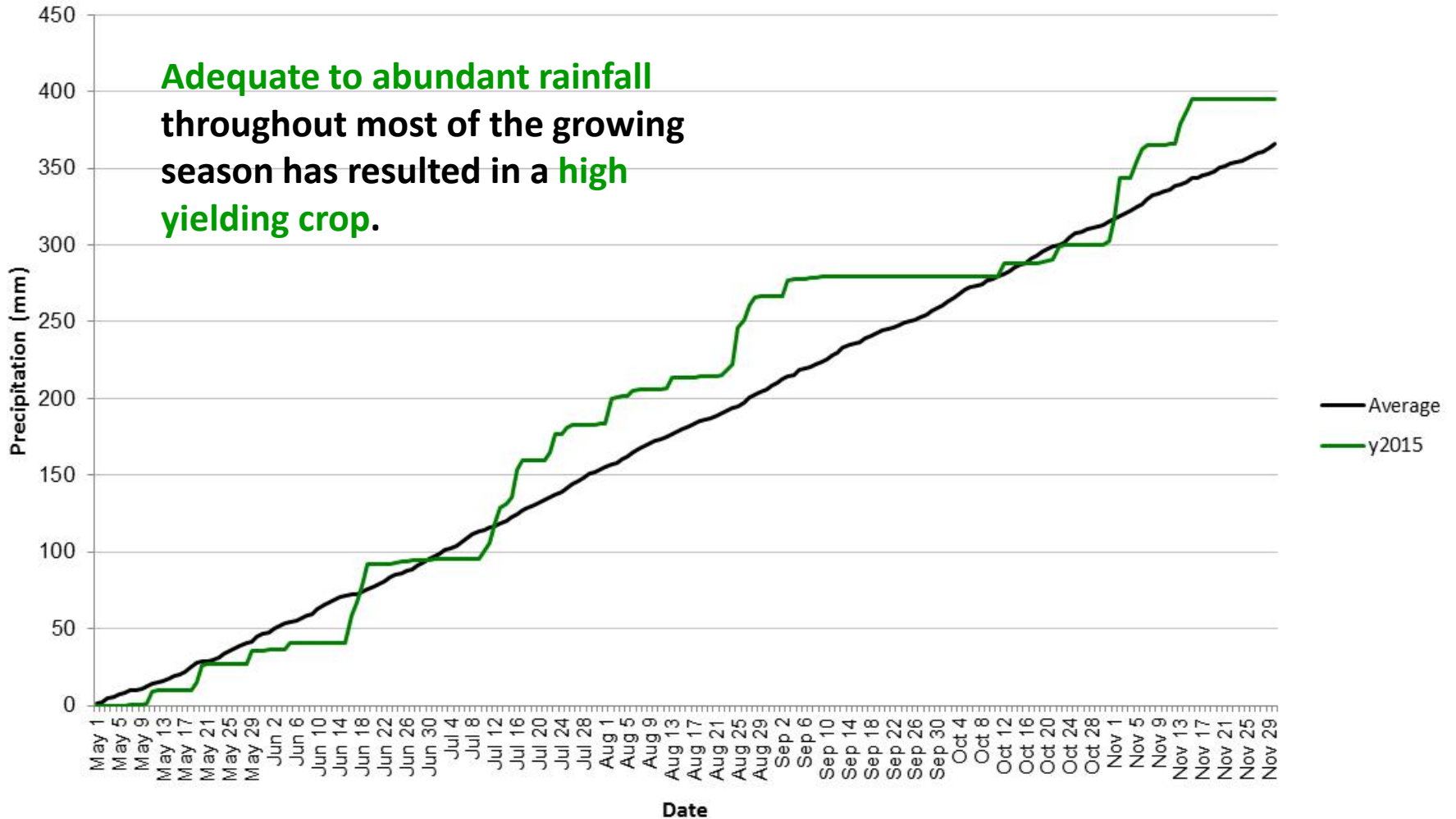


- Yellow numbers are percentages, representing the average annual contribution of each state to the total national production. States not numbered contribute less than 1% to the national total.
- Major crop areas combined account for approximately 75% of the total national production annually.
- Major and minor crop areas combined account for approximately 99% of the total national production annually.

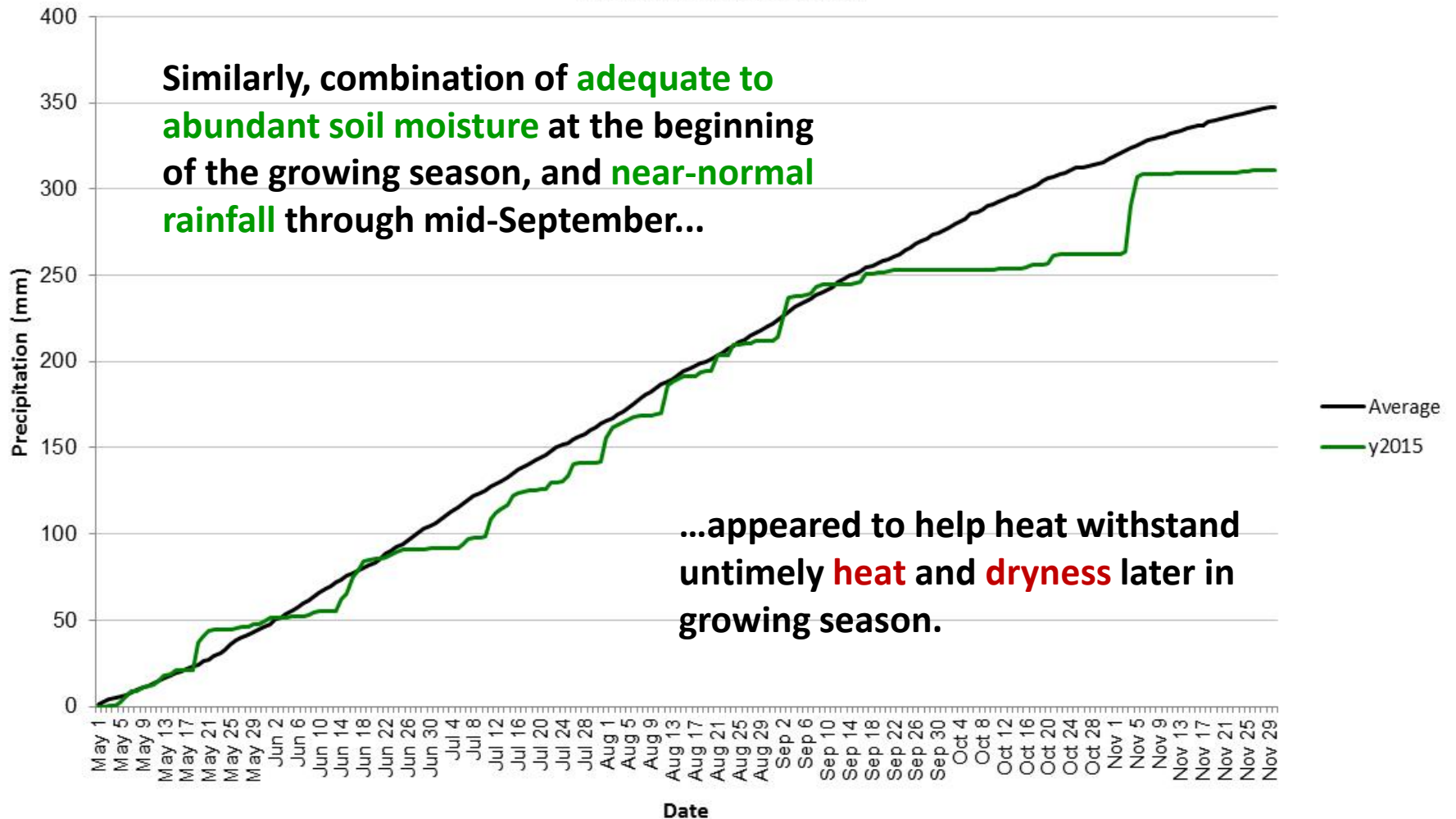
Source: Major and minor agricultural areas and state percentages are derived from 2010-11 Agricultural Census data, obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), and data obtained from the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES).

New South Wales - Southern

Cumulative Precipitation



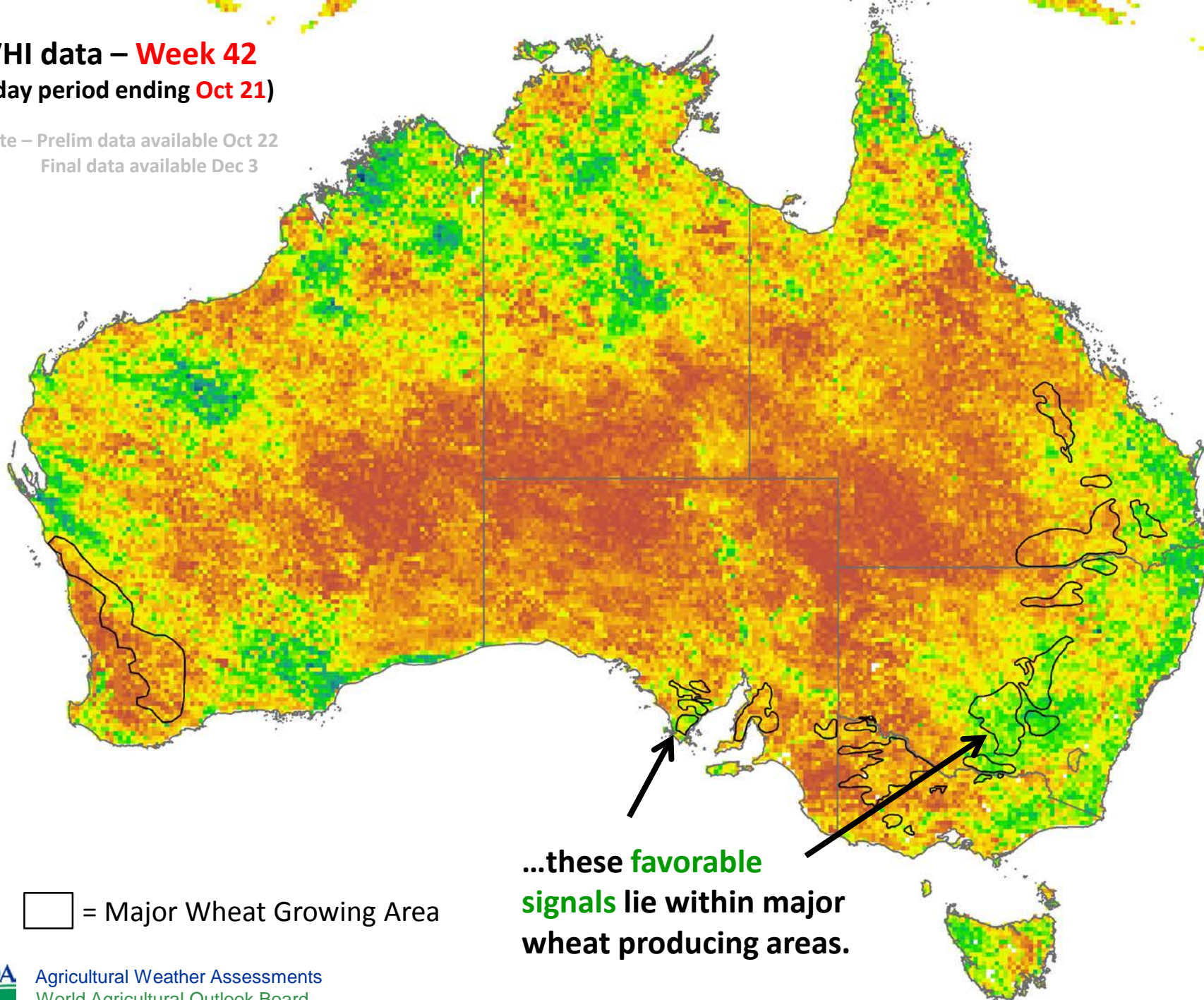
South Australia - Central *Cumulative Precipitation*



Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

VHI data – Week 42
(7 day period ending **Oct 21**)

Note – Prelim data available Oct 22
Final data available Dec 3



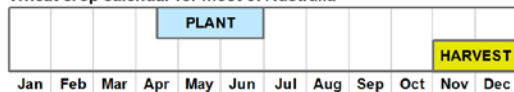
□ = Major Wheat Growing Area

...these **favorable signals** lie within major wheat producing areas.

Vegetation Health Index vs. Wheat Yields

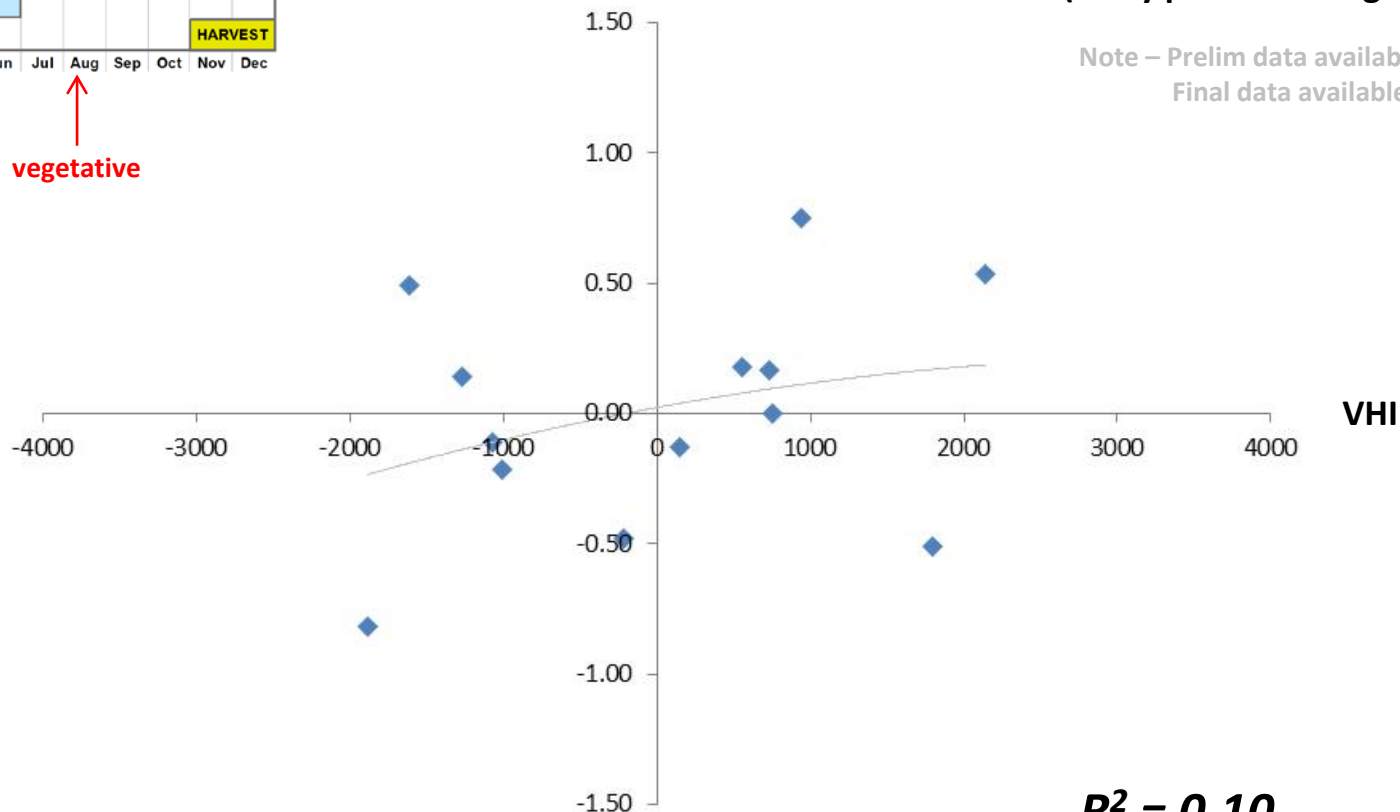
South Australia

Wheat crop calendar for most of Australia



↑
vegetative

Yield (vs. trend)



VHI data – **Week 32**
(7 day period ending **Aug 12**)

Note – Prelim data available Aug 13
Final data available Sep 24

Based on 13 years of data (2002-2014)

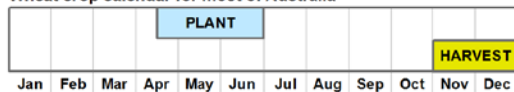


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World Agricultural Outlook Board

Vegetation Health Index vs. Wheat Yields

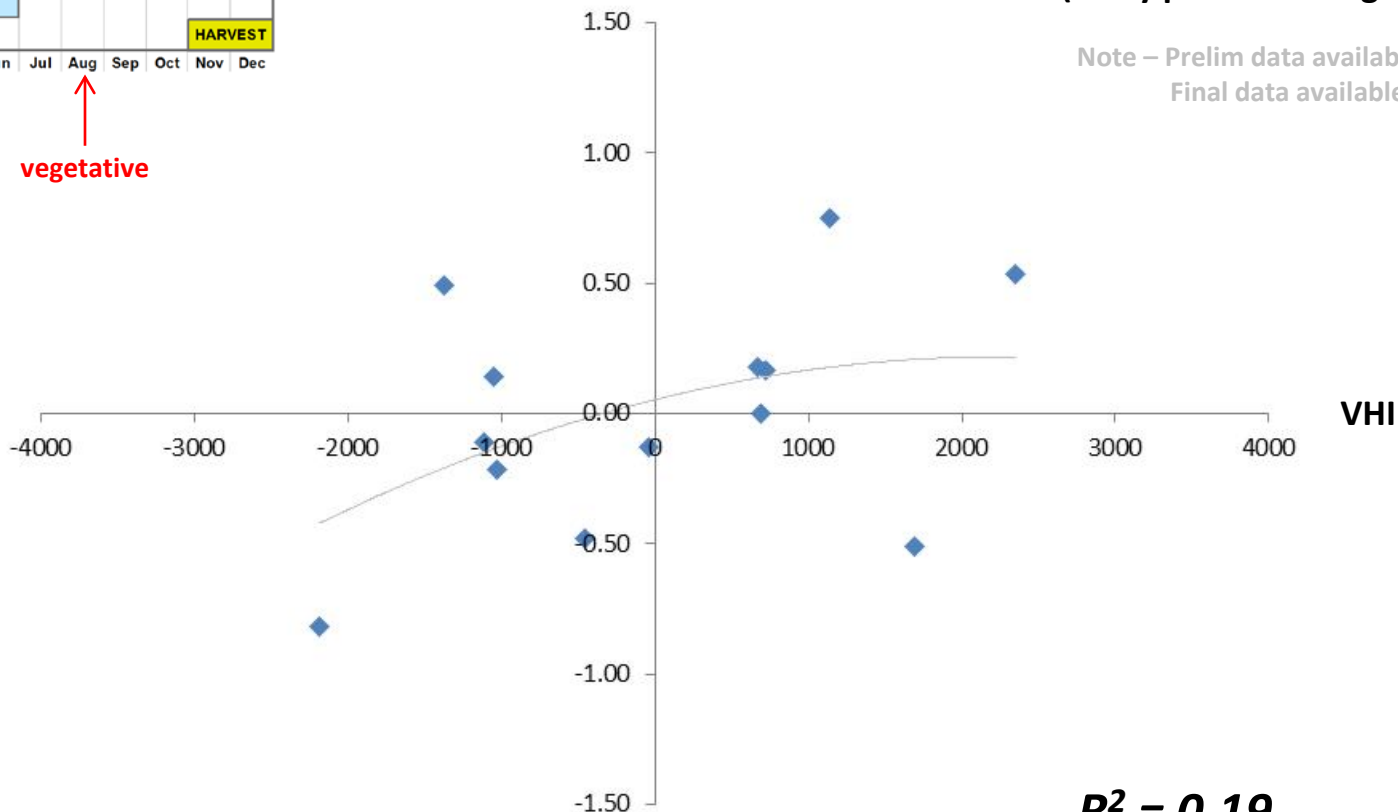
South Australia

Wheat crop calendar for most of Australia



↑
vegetative

Yield (vs. trend)



VHI data – **Week 33**
(7 day period ending **Aug 19**)

Note – Prelim data available Aug 20
Final data available Oct 1

Based on 13 years of data (2002-2014)

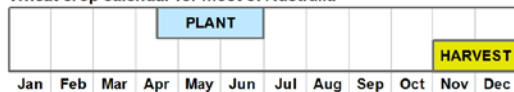


Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

Vegetation Health Index vs. Wheat Yields

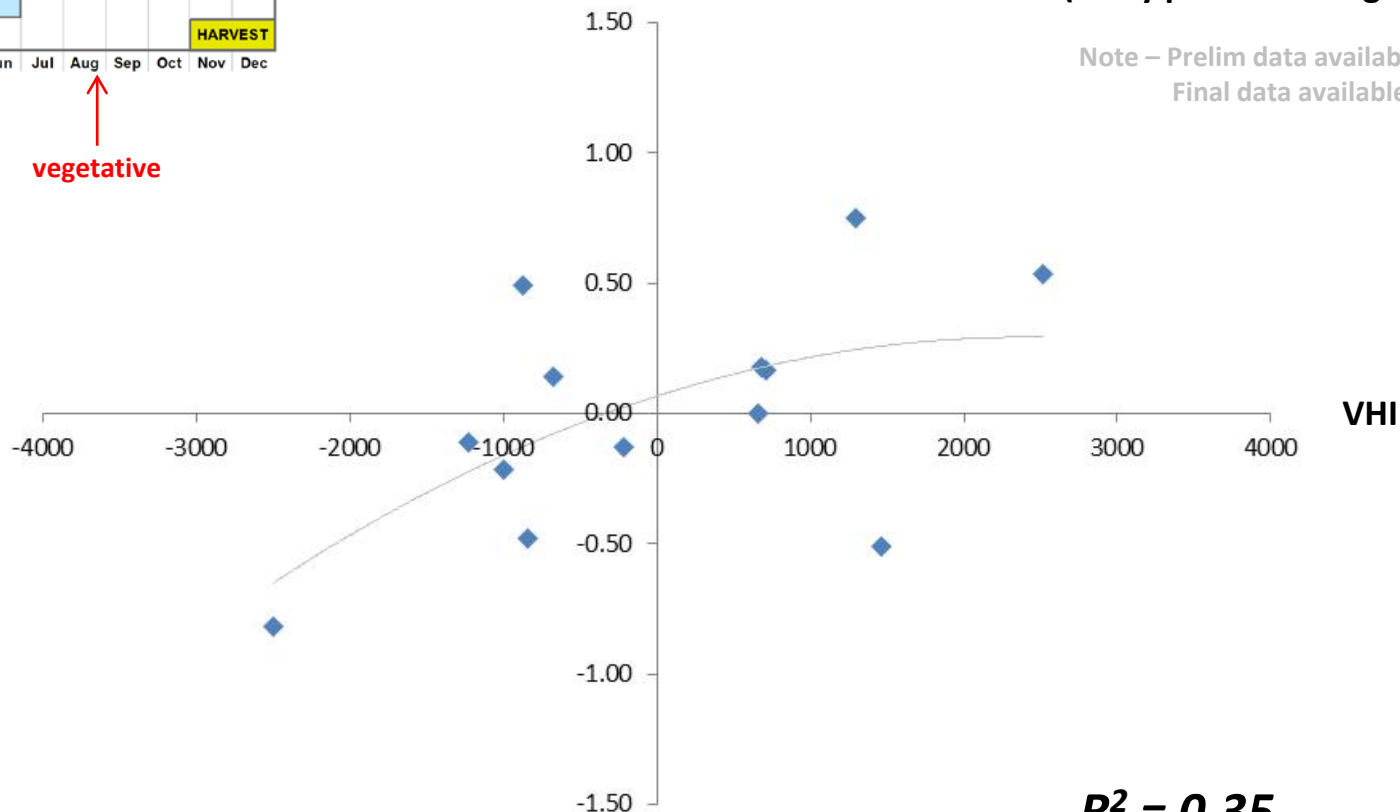
South Australia

Wheat crop calendar for most of Australia



↑
vegetative

Yield (vs. trend)



Based on 13 years of data (2002-2014)

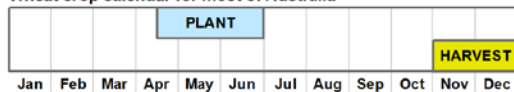


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World Agricultural Outlook Board

Vegetation Health Index vs. Wheat Yields

South Australia

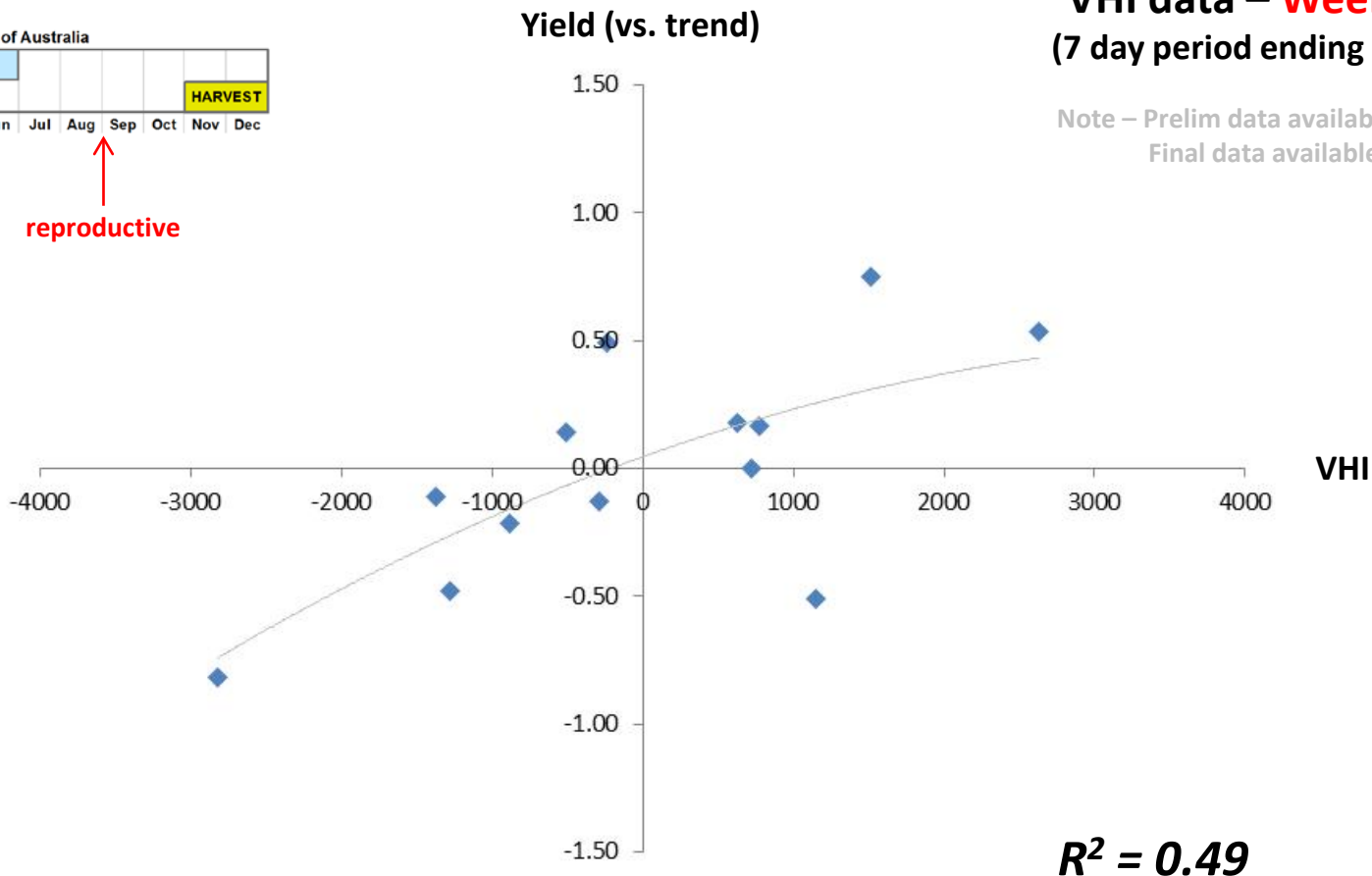
Wheat crop calendar for most of Australia



↑
reproductive

VHI data – **Week 35**
(7 day period ending **Sep 2**)

Note – Prelim data available Sep 3
Final data available Oct 15



Based on 13 years of data (2002-2014)

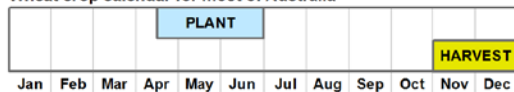


Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

Vegetation Health Index vs. Wheat Yields

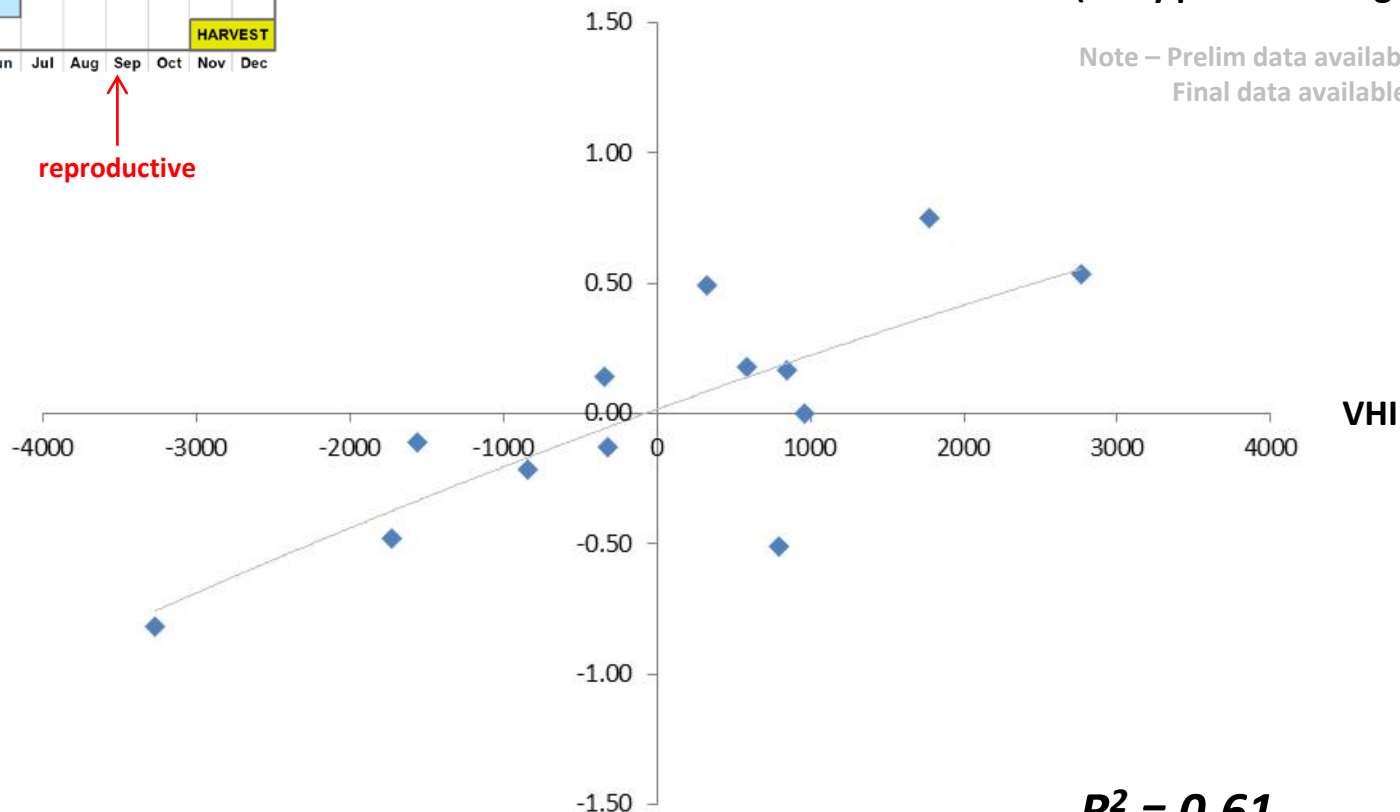
South Australia

Wheat crop calendar for most of Australia



↑
reproductive

Yield (vs. trend)



Based on 13 years of data (2002-2014)

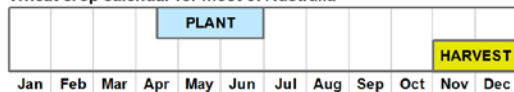


Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

Vegetation Health Index vs. Wheat Yields

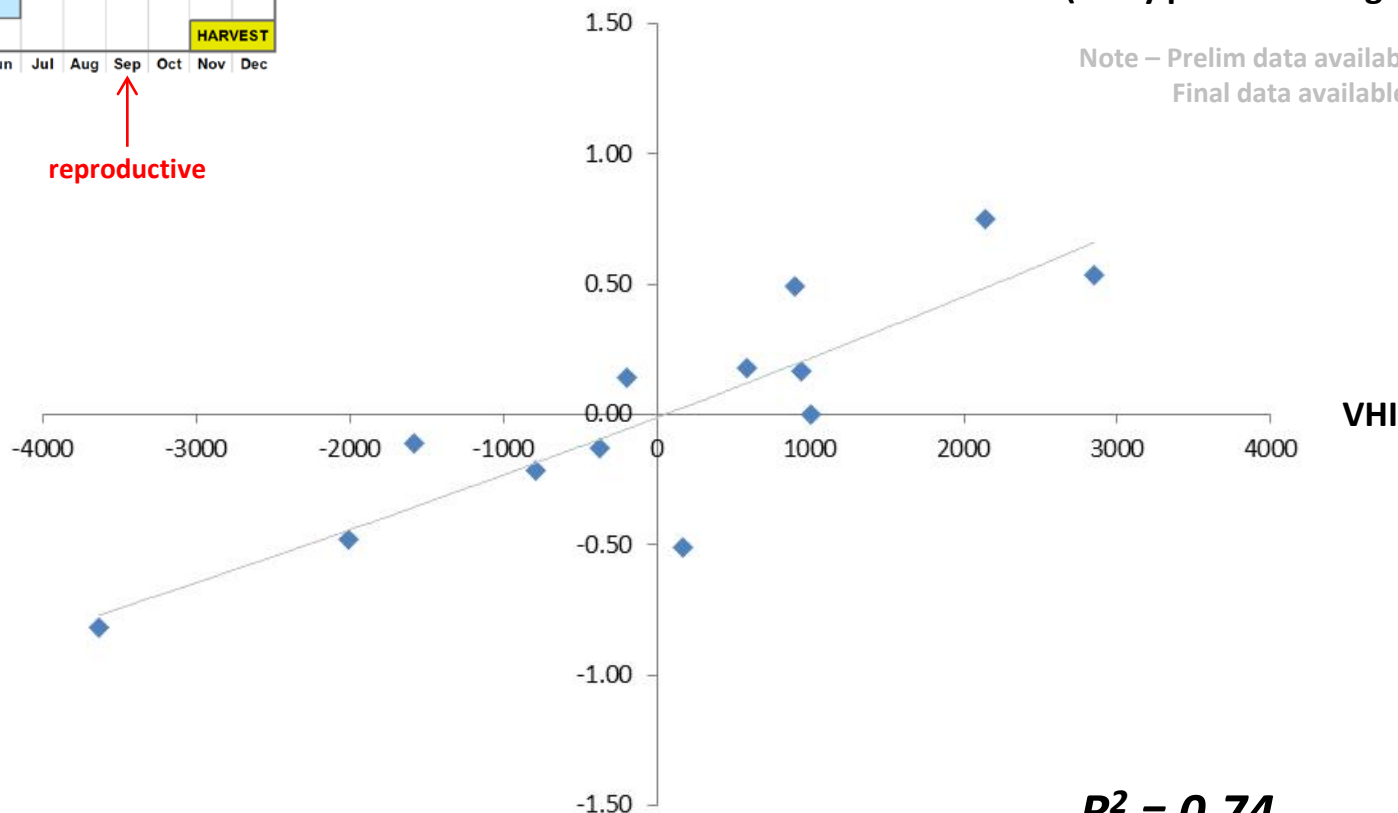
South Australia

Wheat crop calendar for most of Australia



↑
reproductive

Yield (vs. trend)



Based on 13 years of data (2002-2014)

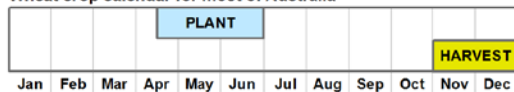


Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

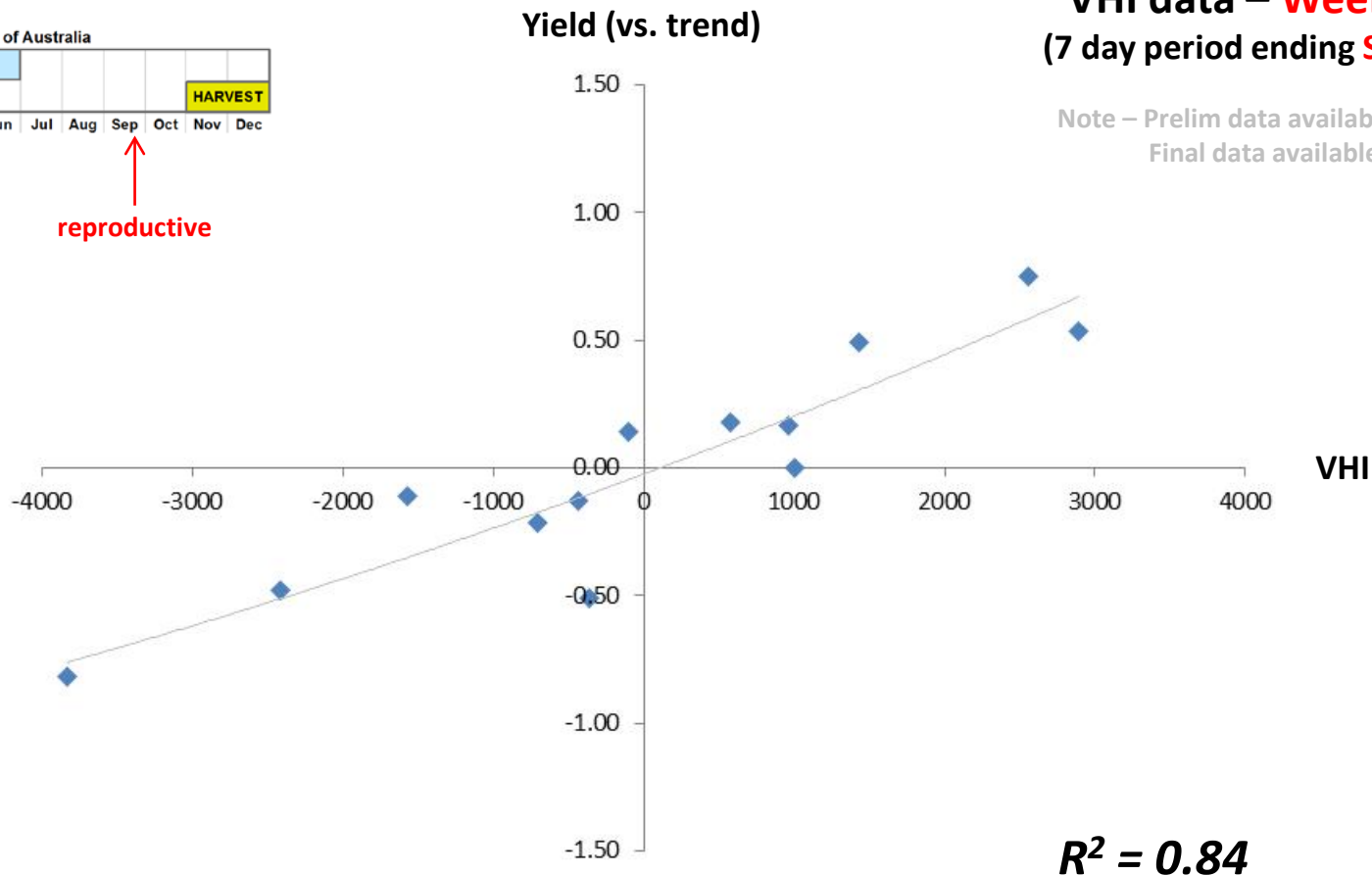
Vegetation Health Index vs. Wheat Yields

South Australia

Wheat crop calendar for most of Australia



reproductive



Based on 13 years of data (2002-2014)

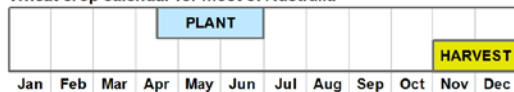


Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

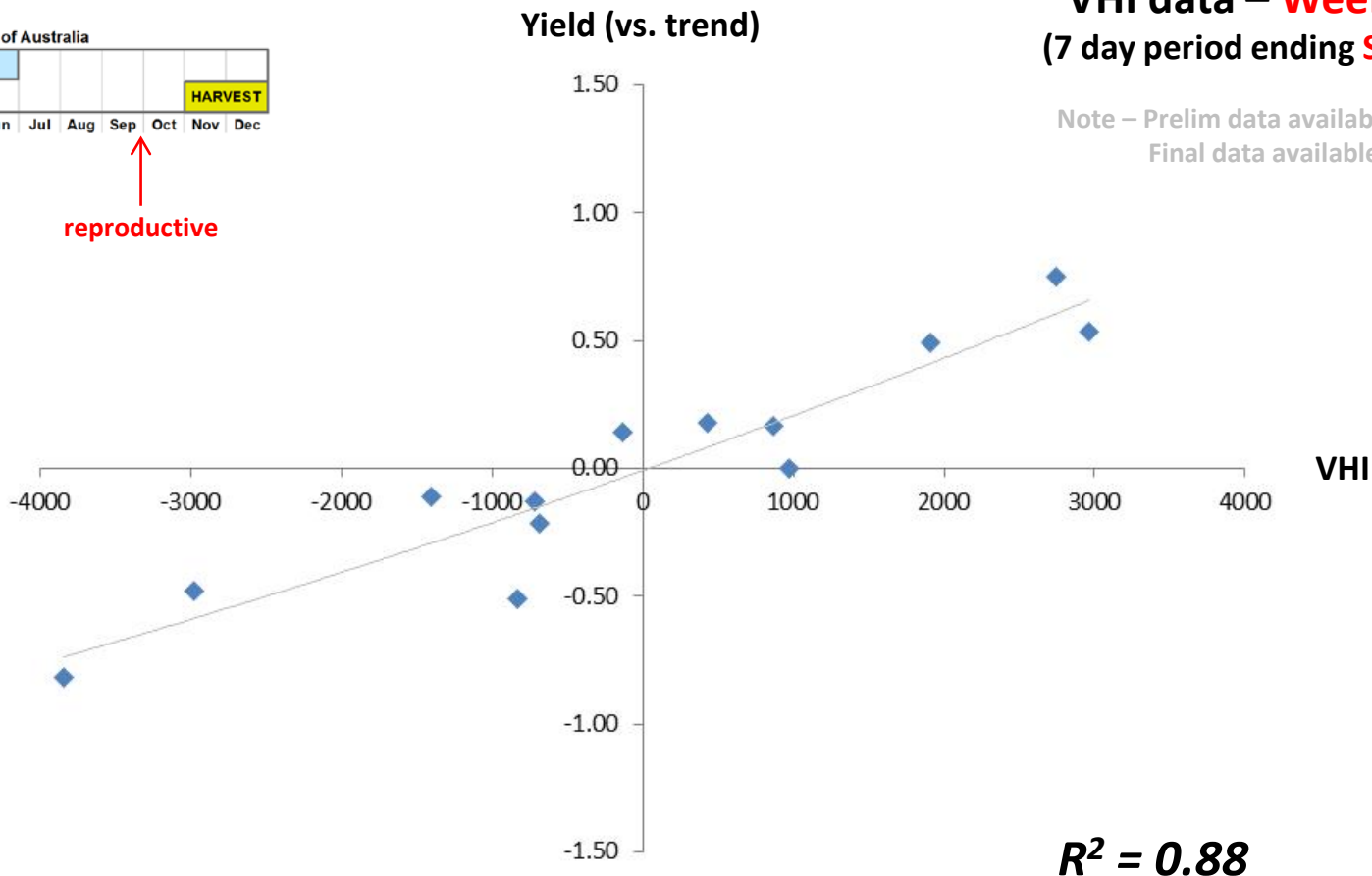
Vegetation Health Index vs. Wheat Yields

South Australia

Wheat crop calendar for most of Australia



↑
reproductive



Based on 13 years of data (2002-2014)

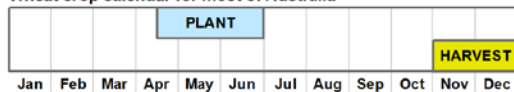


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Vegetation Health Index vs. Wheat Yields

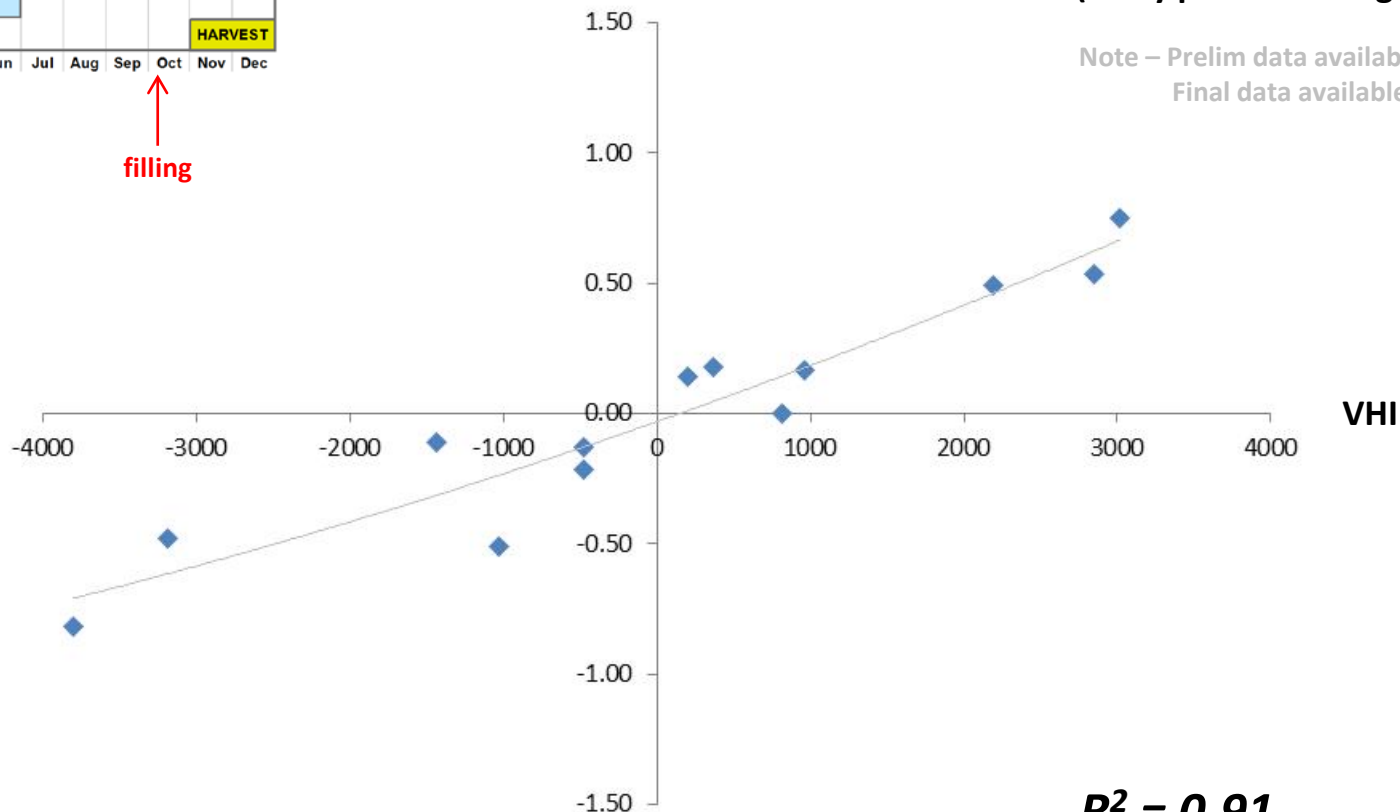
South Australia

Wheat crop calendar for most of Australia



↑
filling

Yield (vs. trend)



Based on 13 years of data (2002-2014)

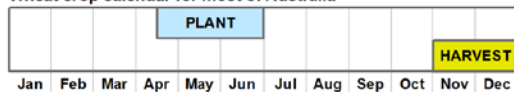


Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

Vegetation Health Index vs. Wheat Yields

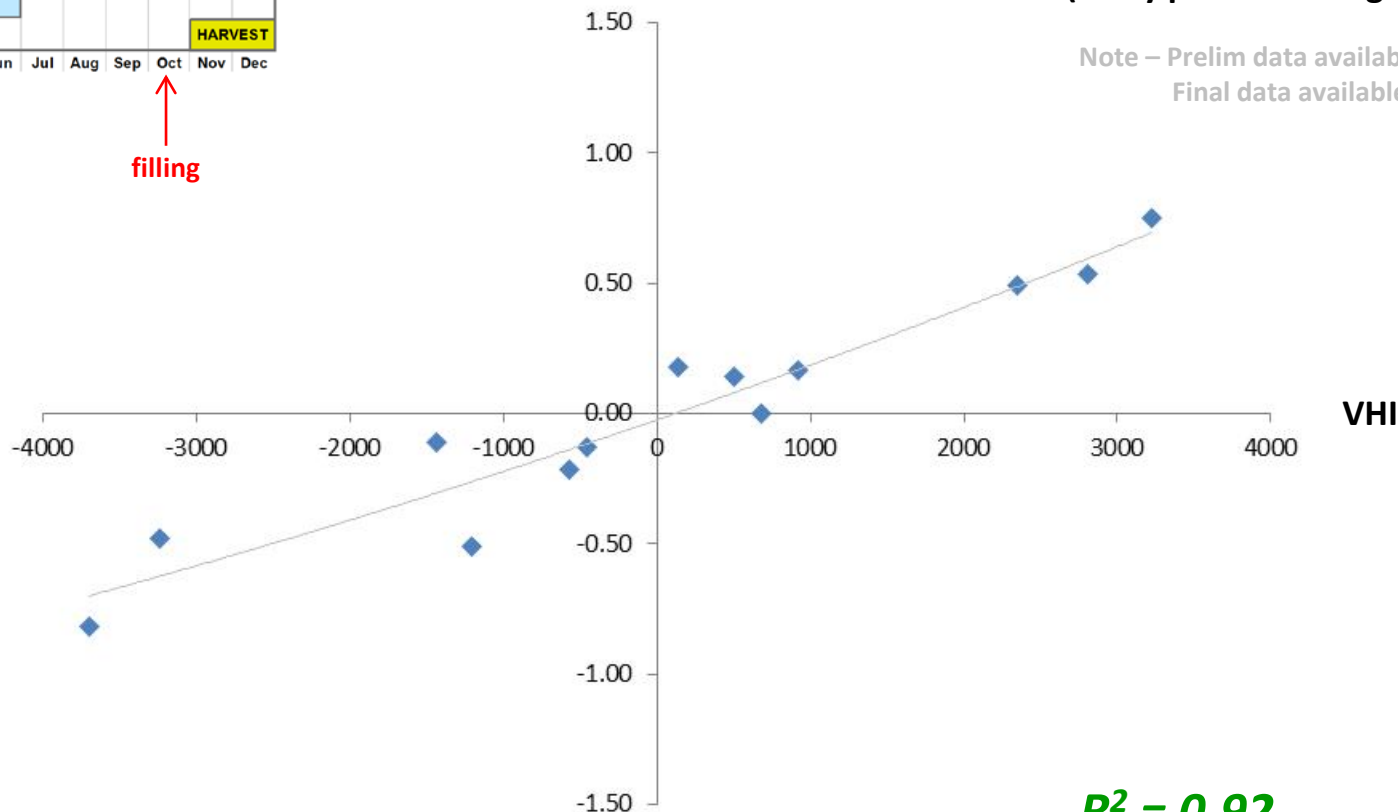
South Australia

Wheat crop calendar for most of Australia



↑
filling

Yield (vs. trend)

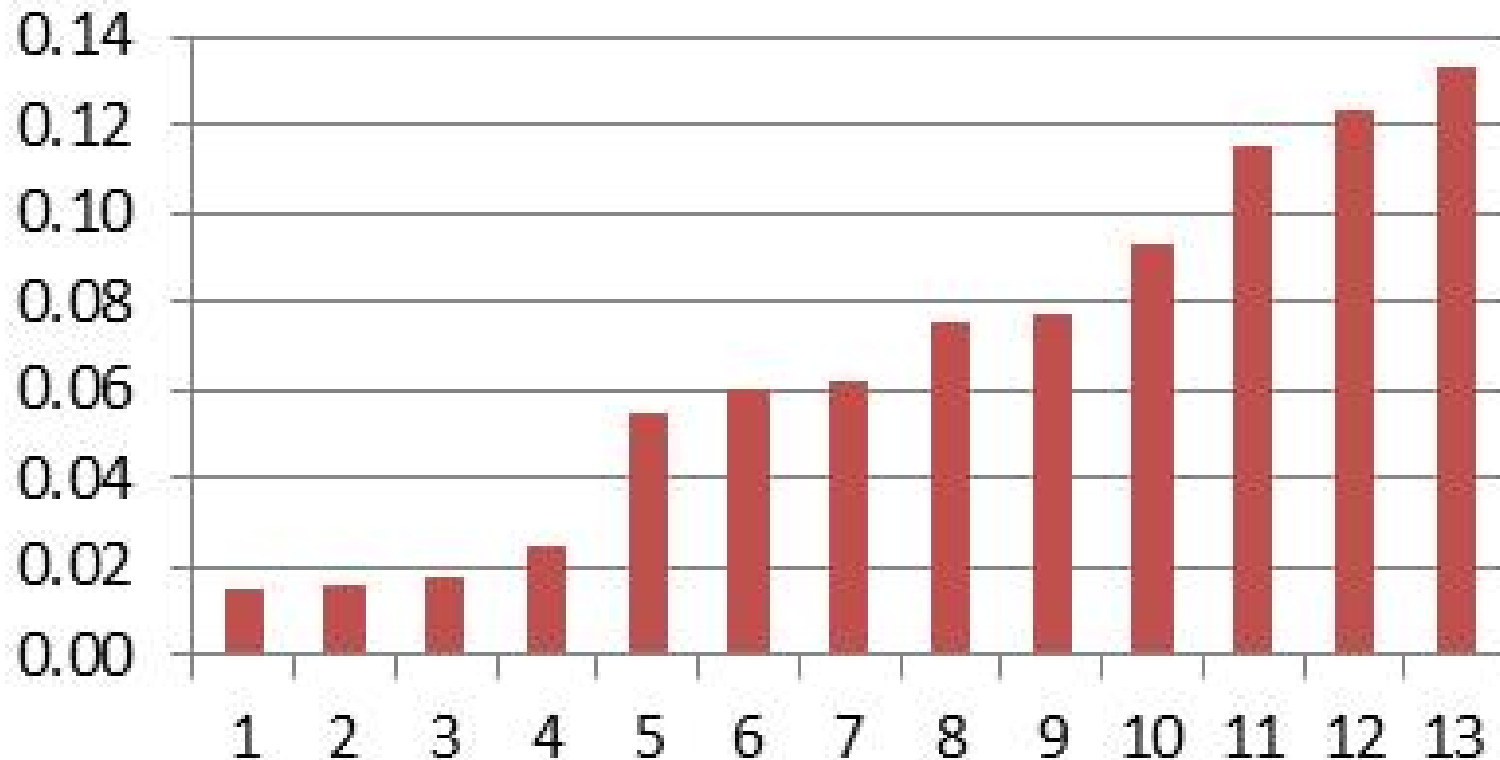


Based on 13 years of data (2002-2014)



Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

Difference between VHI-based and final yield estimates



Diff \leq 0.02 t/ha, 31% (4/13 years)

Diff \leq 0.08 t/ha, 70% (9/13 years)

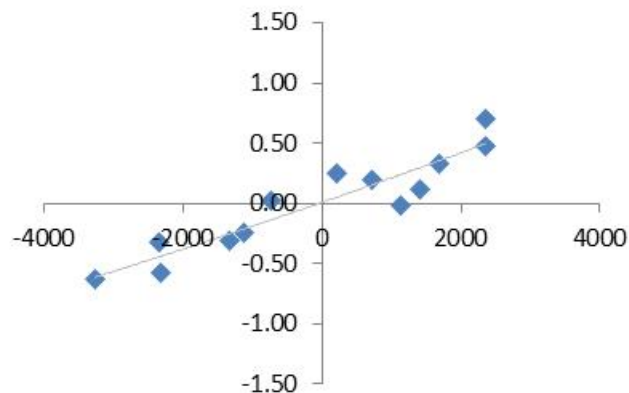
Diff \leq 0.13 t/ha, 100% (13/13 years)

Current VHI-based estimate = 1.87 t/ha

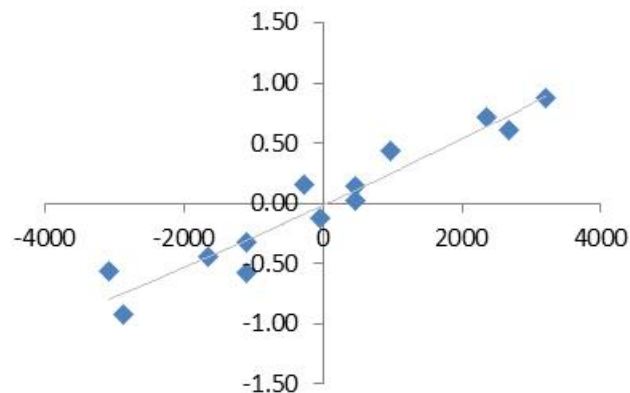
Vegetation Health Index vs. Wheat Yields

*The relationship between VHI and wheat yields
is strong in these states as well...*

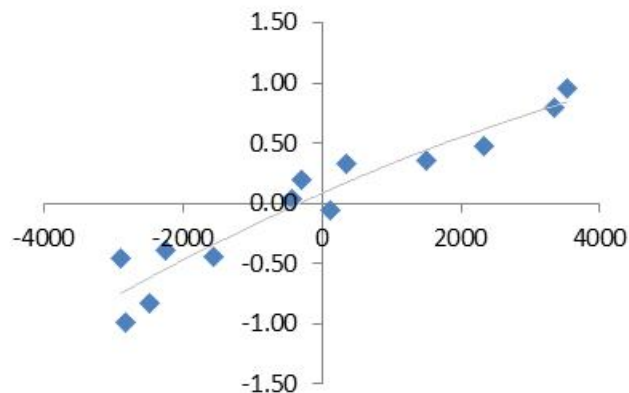
Western Australia: $R^2 = 0.87$ (week 44)



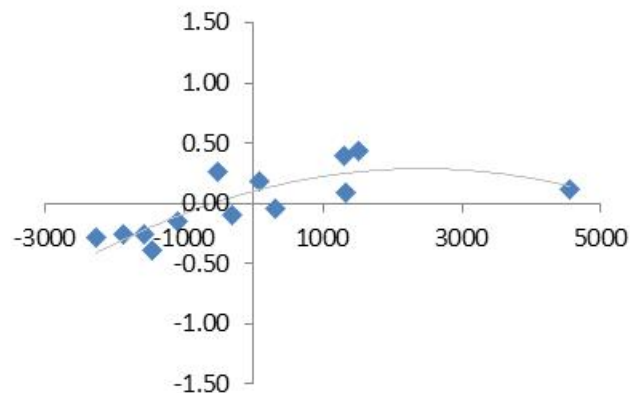
Victoria: $R^2 = 0.92$ (week 42)



New South Wales: $R^2 = 0.91$ (week 42)



Queensland: $R^2 = 0.70$ (week 42)



VHI-derived and ABARES Yield Estimates

Winter Wheat

	ABARES area (ha)	VHI yield (t/ha) prod (Mt)	ABARES yield (t/ha) prod (Mt)
Western Australia	5,150,000	1.71 8.8	1.69 8.7
South Australia	2,360,000	2.09 4.9	1.85 4.4
Victoria	1,625,000	1.61 2.6	1.54 2.5
New South Wales	3,900,000	2.08 8.1	1.82 7.1
Queensland	750,000	1.69 1.3	1.67 1.3
National Estimate	13,785,000	1.87 25.7	1.74 24.0

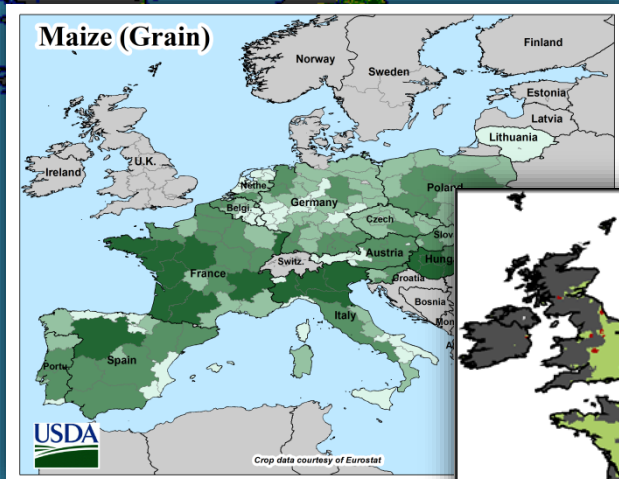


Vegetation Health Index

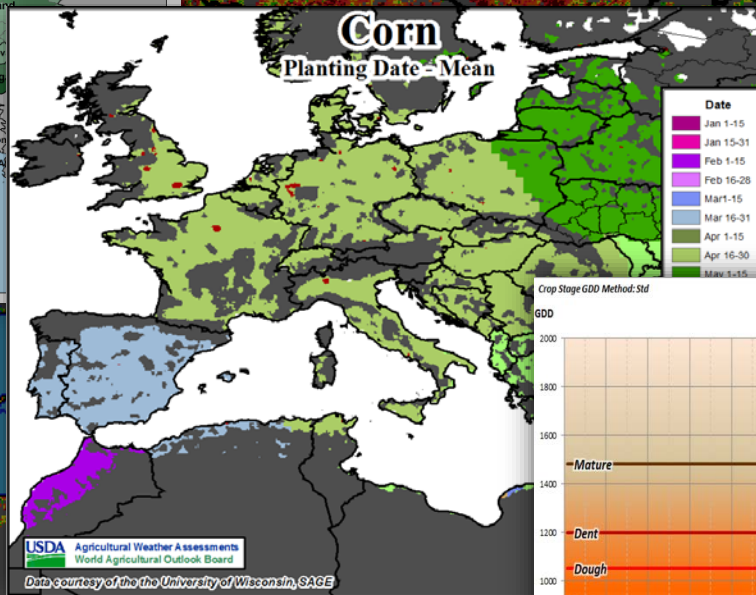
August 13, 2015

In order to accurately interpret satellite-derived imagery, it is imperative to know the crop-growing regions, crop calendars, and development stage. WAOB meteorologists have acquired crop-production data, planting dates, and proven GDD-based methodology to assist this effort.

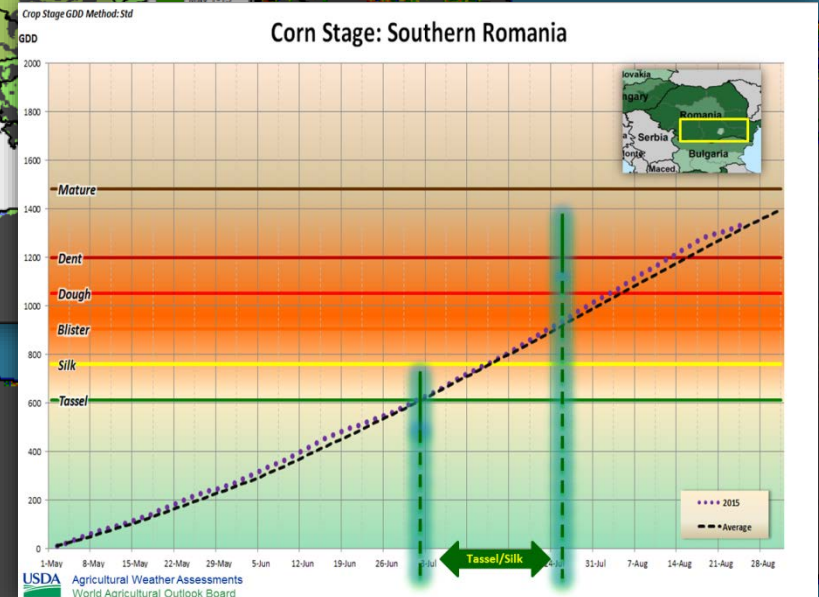
Maize (Grain)



Corn Planting Date - Mean



Corn Stage: Southern Romania



Vegetation Health Index

June 17, 2017

Russia

Volga

Central

Ukraine

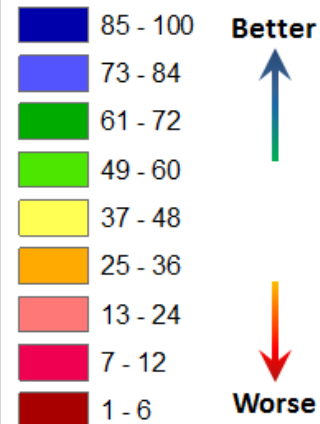
Southern

N. Caucasus

From the August 2017 Lockup:

"In mid- to late -June, as the crop was flowering (north) to filling (south), the VHI supported excellent – perhaps even record-setting – winter wheat yields for a second straight year."

VHI Value



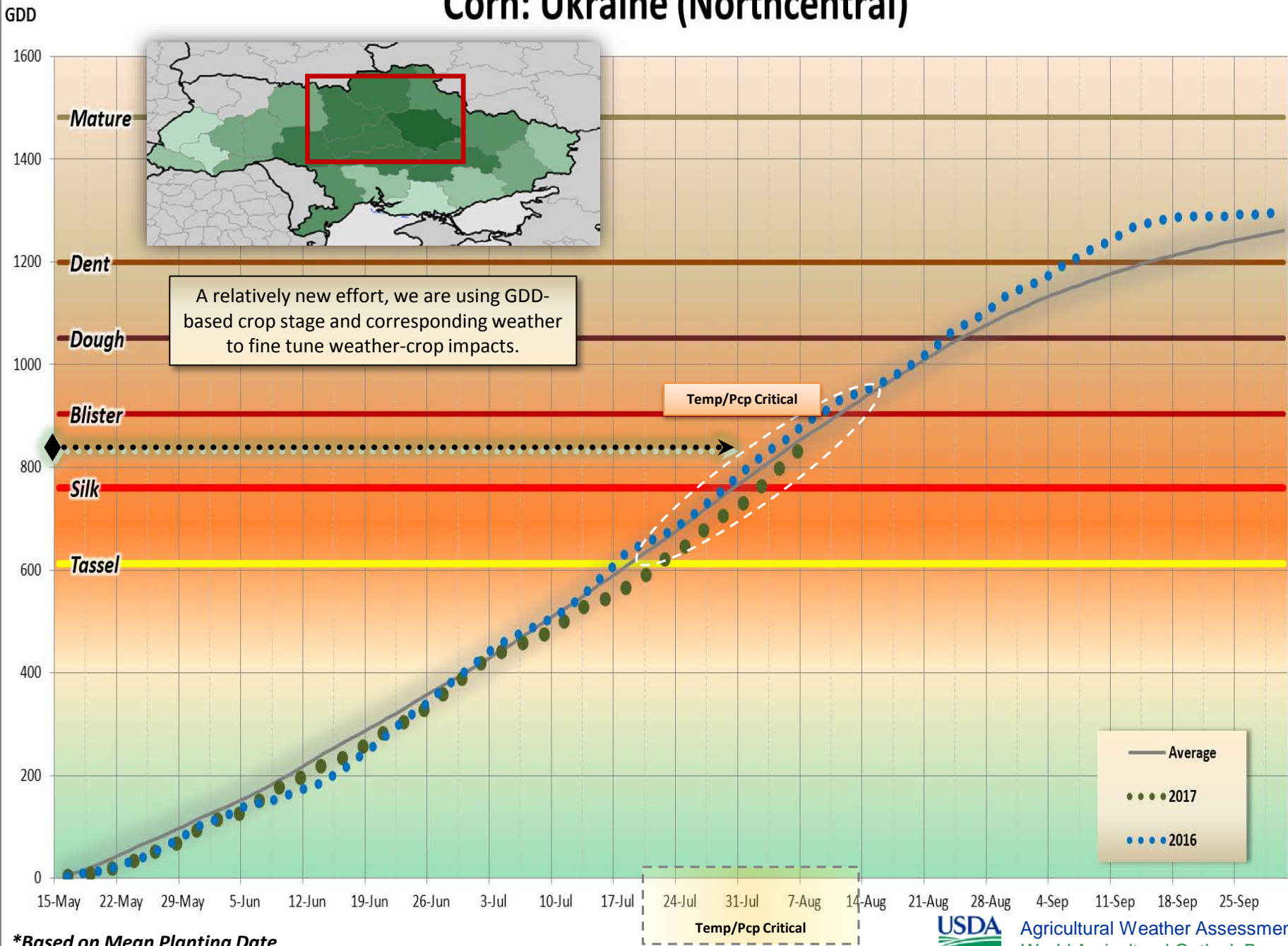
Crop areas are unmasked



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Winter Wheat

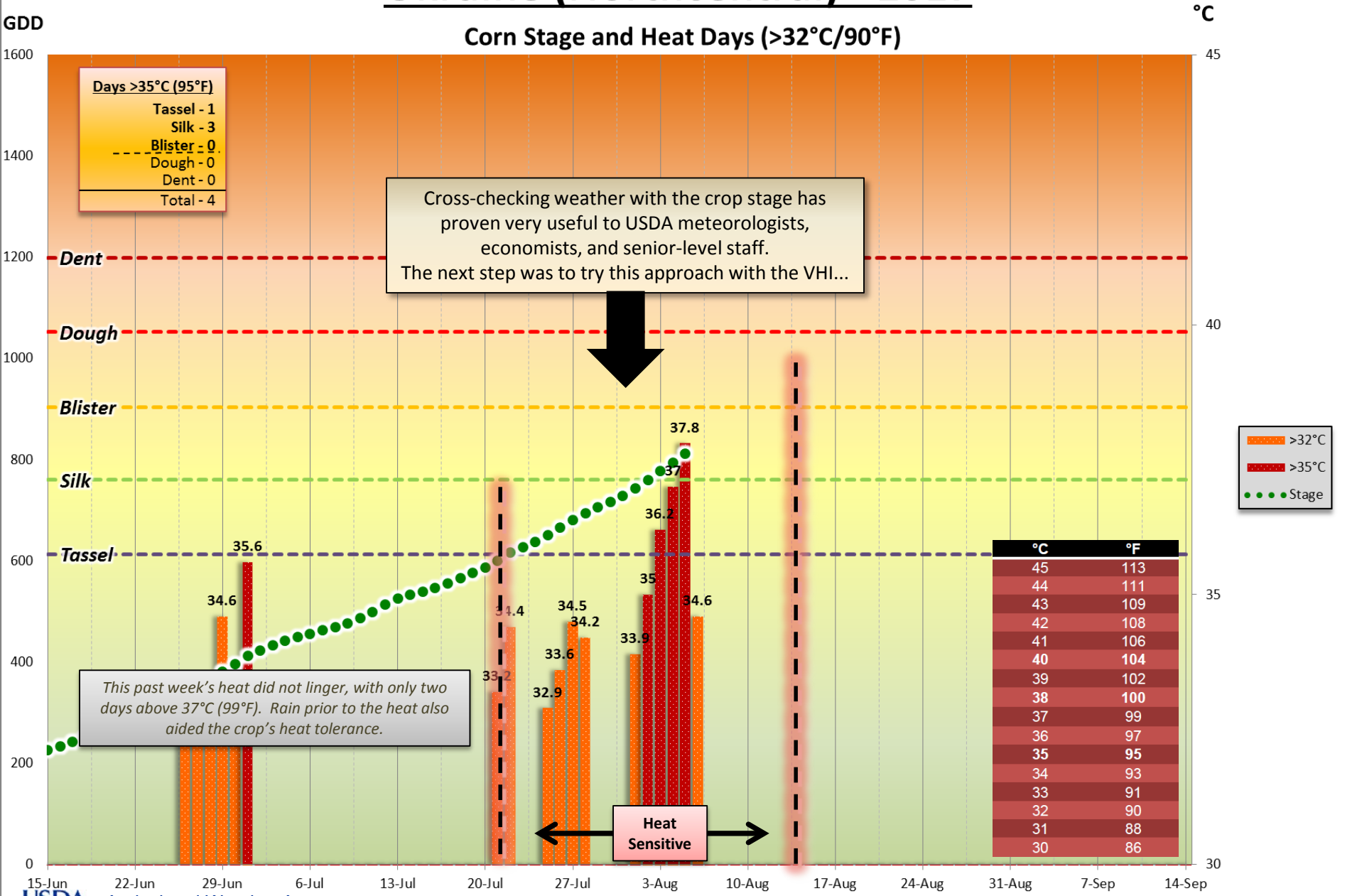
Corn: Ukraine (Northcentral)



*Based on Mean Planting Date

Ukraine (Northcentral) - 2017

Corn Stage and Heat Days (>32°C/90°F)



B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
Yiel	VHI	Trend			Current	Ukraine Corn Yiel	VHI	Trend							
3.43	73.48	1			6.48	4.60	68.01	31	0	0					
3.71	60.45	2													
3.79	24.38	3													
3.84	57.45	4													
3.25	50.38	5													
2.46	18.82	6													
2.84	60.17	7													
2.36	47.04	8													
2.92	54.63	9													
2.74	47.17	10													
3.96	81.85	11													
2.53	64.11	12													
2.52	36.64	13													
3.01	68.24	14													
3.24	59.02	15													
3.52	39.02	16													
3.46	77.61	17													
3.86	84.77	18													
4.32	75	19													
3.74	57.54	20													
3.9	46.7	21													
4.69	63.91	22													
5.02	55.45	23													
4.5	39.85	24													
6.44	70.92	25													
4.79	40.06	26													
6.4	57.19	27													
6.15	54.9	28													
5.71	72.09	29													
6.59	71.12	30													
6.48	68.01	31													

VHI only

GoTo Front

1997-Current

>> SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.22949
R Square	0.052666
Adjusted R Square	3.58E-05
Standard Error	1.287671
Observations	20

Select VHI Stage

Silk

Tassel

Silk

Blister

Dough

Tassel

Select Wx Thru Stage

Dough

2004 VHI Missing

Scenarios (VHI @ various crop stages) are tested, looking for the best fit. In the case of Ukraine, the VHI alone (left) does not score well, but when paired with trend (below) it scores very high at Silk and Blister.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
Ye	Yiel	VHI	Trend			Current	Ukraine Corn Yiel	VHI	Trend							
1987	3.43	73.48	1			6.48	6.67	68	31							
1988	3.71	60.45	2													
1989	3.79	24.38	3													
1990	3.84	57.45	4													
1991	3.25	50.38	5													
1992	2.46	18.82	6													
1993	2.84	60.17	7													
1994	2.36	47.04	8													
1995	2.92	54.63	9													
1996	2.74	47.17	10													
1997	3.96	81.85	11													
1998	2.53	64.11	12													
1999	2.52	36.64	13													
2000	3.01	68.24	14													
2001	3.24	59.02	15													
2002	3.52	39.02	16													
2003	3.46	77.61	17													
2004	3.86	84.77	18													
2005	4.32	62.75	19													
2006	3.74	57.54	20													
2007	3.9	46.7	21													
2008	4.69	63.91	22													
2009	5.02	55.45	23													
2010	4.5	39.85	24													
2011	6.44	70.92	25													
2012	4.79	40.06	26													
2013	6.4	57.19	27													
2014	6.15	54.9	28													
2015	5.71	72.09	29													
2016	6.59	71.12	30													
2017	6.48	68	31													

VHI & Trend

1997-Current

>> SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.925026
R Square	0.855673
Adjusted R Square	0.838694
Standard Error	0.517176
Observations	20

ANOVA					
	df	SS	MS	F	gnificance F
Regression	2	26.95797	13.47899	50.39423	7.15E-08
Residual	17	4.547004	0.267471		
Total	19	31.50498			

	Coefficient	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	-0.85828	0.6839	-1.25497	0.226467	-2.30118	0.584627	-2.30118	0.584627
VHI X Variable 1	0.019618	0.008286	2.36771	0.030021	0.002137	0.037099	0.002137	0.037099
Trend X Variable 2	0.199758	0.02013	9.923538	1.73E-08	0.157288	0.242228	0.157288	0.242228

Select VHI Stage

Silk

Select Wx Start Stage

Tassel

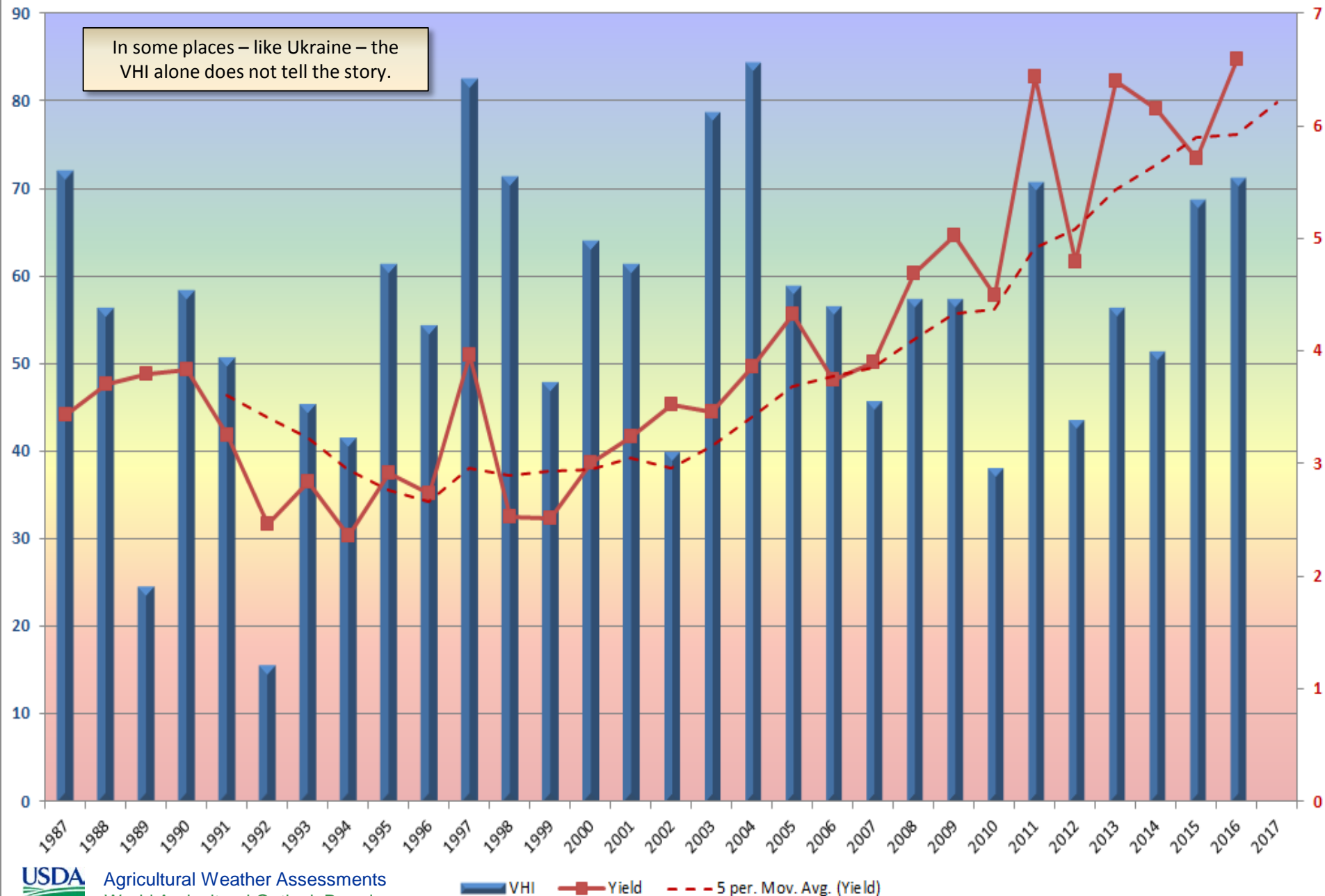
Select Wx Thru Stage

Dough

2004 VHI Missing

Ukraine VHI for Corn @ Blister

In some places – like Ukraine – the VHI alone does not tell the story.



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Year	Yield	Intercept	VHI	Pcp	Trend	Tmax	Current	Ukraine Corn Yield	Intercept	VHI	Pcp	Trend
1987	3.42	0	72.48	229.98	1	18.85	6.48	6.27	1	68	109.1059	31
1988	3.42	0	72.48	229.98	2	19.85						
1989	3.42	0	72.48	229.98	3	20.84						
1990	3.84	0	57.45	294.11	4	18.97						
1991	3.25	0	50.38	259.17	5	24.66						
1992	2.46	0	18.82	215.85	6	20.21						
1993	2.84	0	60.17	285.44	7	18.19						
1994	2.36	0	47.04	198.35	8	23.89						
1995	2.92	0	54.63	225.31	9	26.01						
1996	2.74	0	47.17	232.93	10	20.15						
1997	3.96	0	81.85	425.48	11	18.60						
1998	2.53	0	64.11	244.56	12	21.25						
1999	2.52	0	36.64	143.65	13	29.16						
2000	3.01	0	68.24	315.77	14	20.71						
2001	3.24	0	59.02	238.85	15	28.38						
2002	3.52	0	39.02	196.61	16	29.43						
2003	3.46	0	77.61	240.84	17	21.00						
2004	3.86	0	84.77	300.11	18	20.51						
2005	4.32	0	70	206.97	19	28.94						
2006	3.74	0	57.54	222.23	20	27.27						
2007	3.9	0	46.7	137.64	21	32.22						
2008	4.69	1	63.91	218.18	22	26.50						
2009	5.02	1	55.45	159.53	23	28.53						
2010	4.5	1	39.85	164.52	24	36.02						
2011	6.44	1	70.92	255.87	25	29.92						
2012	4.79	1	40.06	143.26	26	32.09						
2013	6.4	1	57.19	139.19	27	28.49						
2014	6.15	1	54.9	216.35	28	31.33						
2015	5.71	1	72.09	167.29	29	31.82						
2016	6.59	1	71.12	194.97	30	31.00						
2017	6.48	1	68	109.11	31	33.02						

VHI, Wx, & Trend

2004 VHI Missing

GoTo

1997-Current

>> SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics

Multiple R 0.949714

R Square 0.901956

Adjusted R Square 0.875811

Standard Error 0.453789

Observations 20

ANOVA

df SS MS F

Regression 4 28.41611 7.104027 34.49822

Residual 15 3.088866 0.205924

Total 19 31.50498

Coefficients Standard Error t Stat P-value

Intercept -1.12334 0.880717 -1.27548 0.22154

Int shift X Variable 1 0.600482 0.420567 1.427794 0.173839

VHI X Variable 2 0.008738 0.011063 0.789849 0.441924

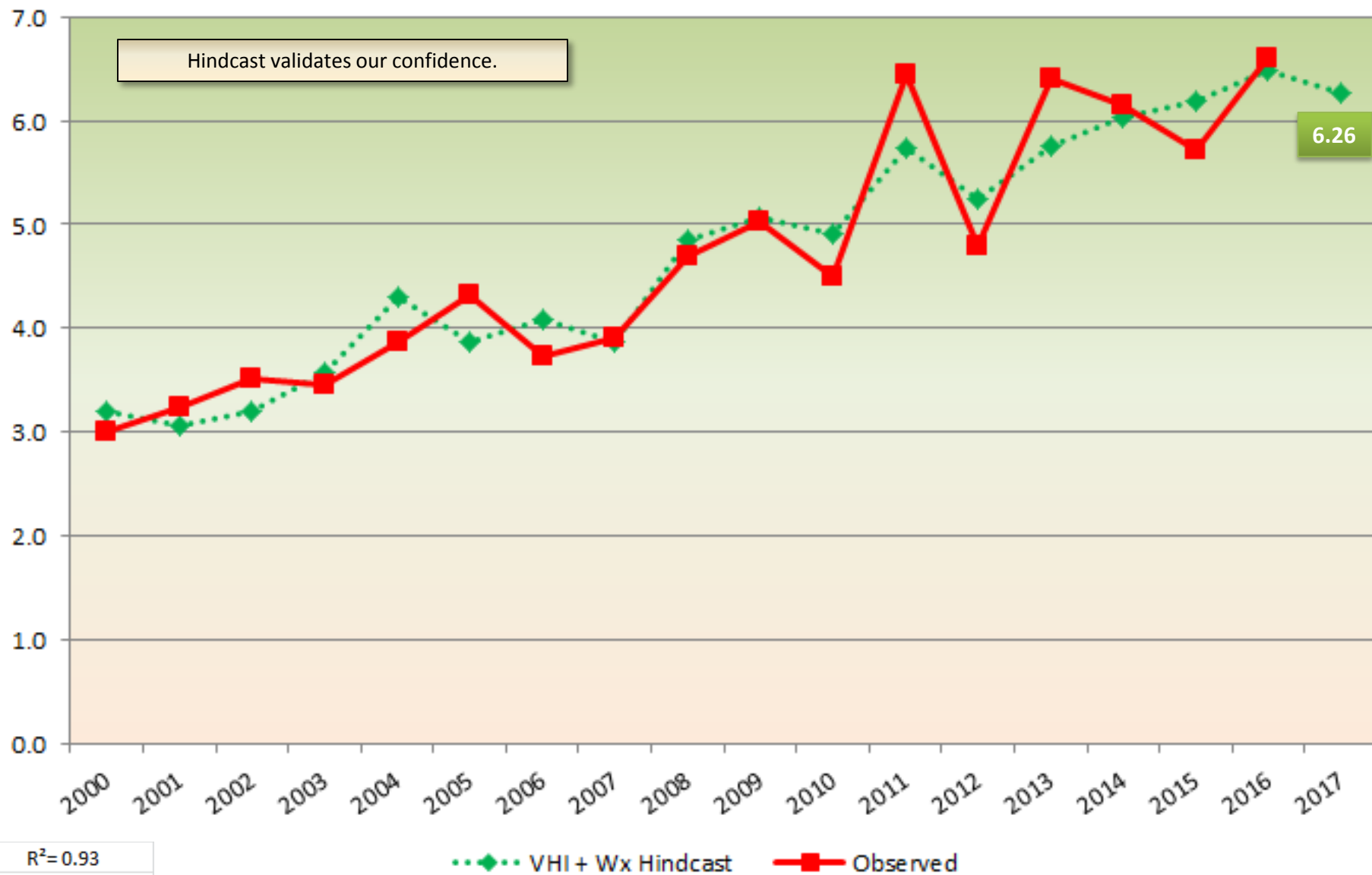
Pcp X Variable 3 0.004422 0.002493 1.7736 0.096427

Trend X Variable 4 0.18445 0.040383 4.567517 0.00037

The VHI (@ onset of Blister) paired with Wx, Trend, as well as an adjustment for a technology shift ~ 2007, shows significant skill.

Regression: VHI & Wx (Intercept Adjustment)

Hindcast validates our confidence.



$R^2 = 0.93$

Adj $R^2 = 0.9$

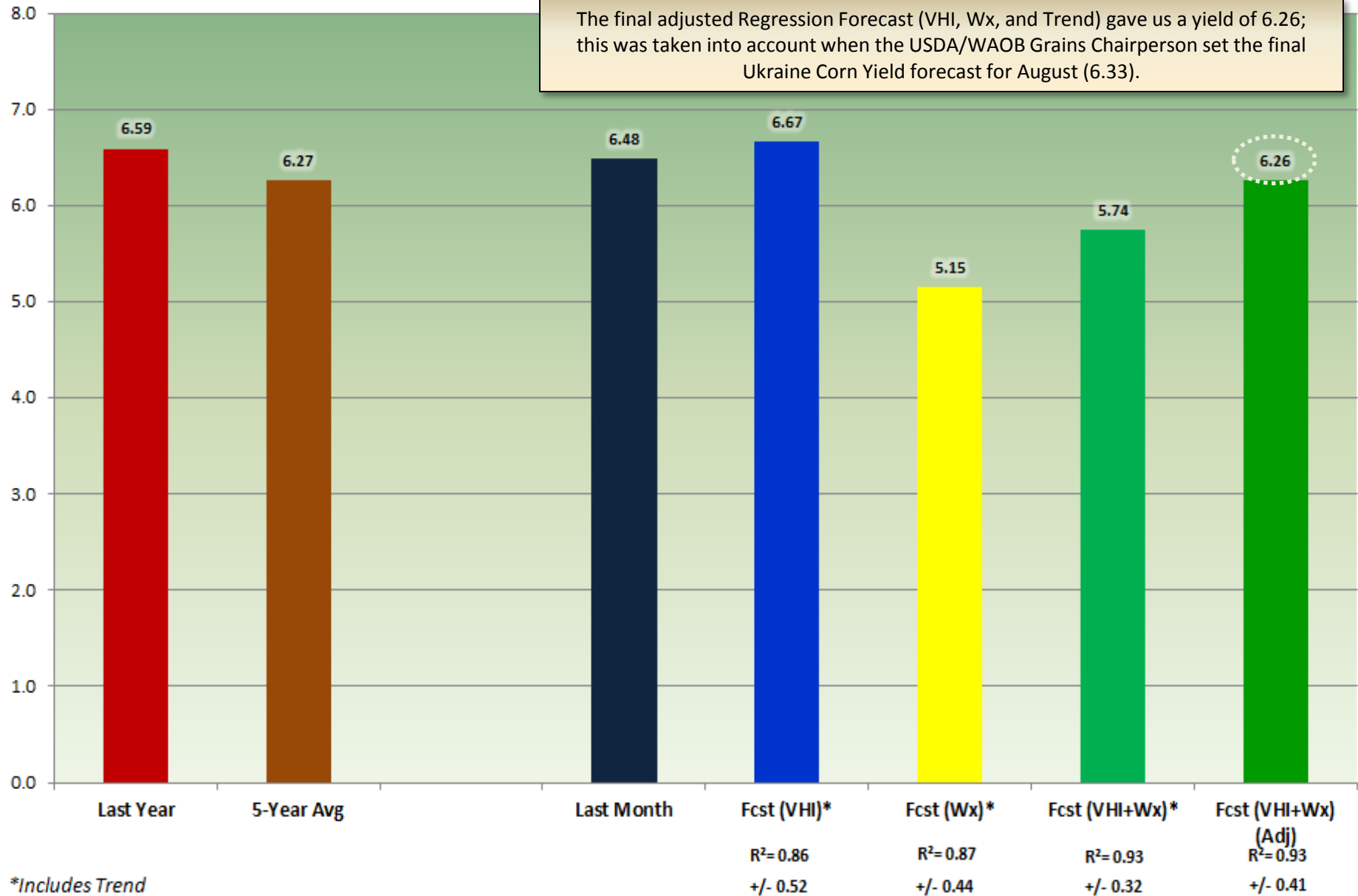
± 0.41

...◆... VHI + Wx Hindcast —■— Observed



Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

Ukraine Corn Yield



Thank You !

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