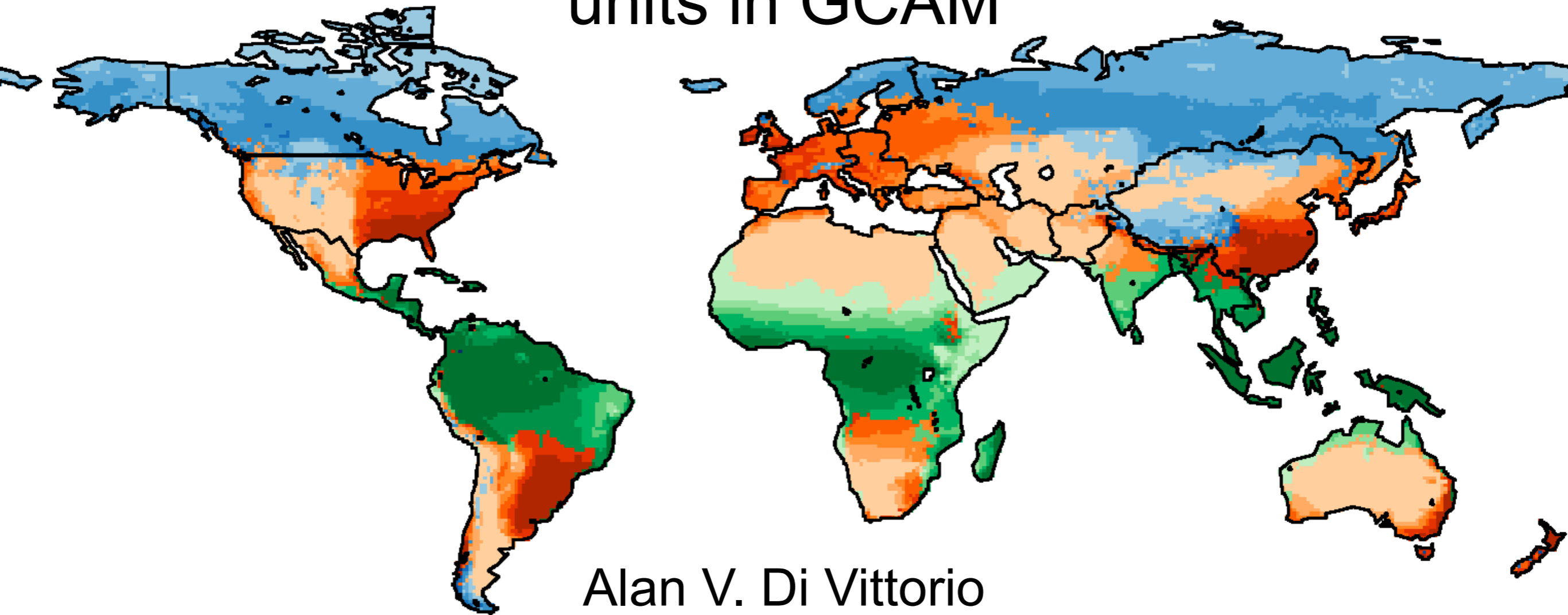


# Uncertainty in land resource projection associated with static geographic land units in GCAM



Alan V. Di Vittorio

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Page Kyle and William Collins

IA/GCAM annual meeting  
1-4 December 2015

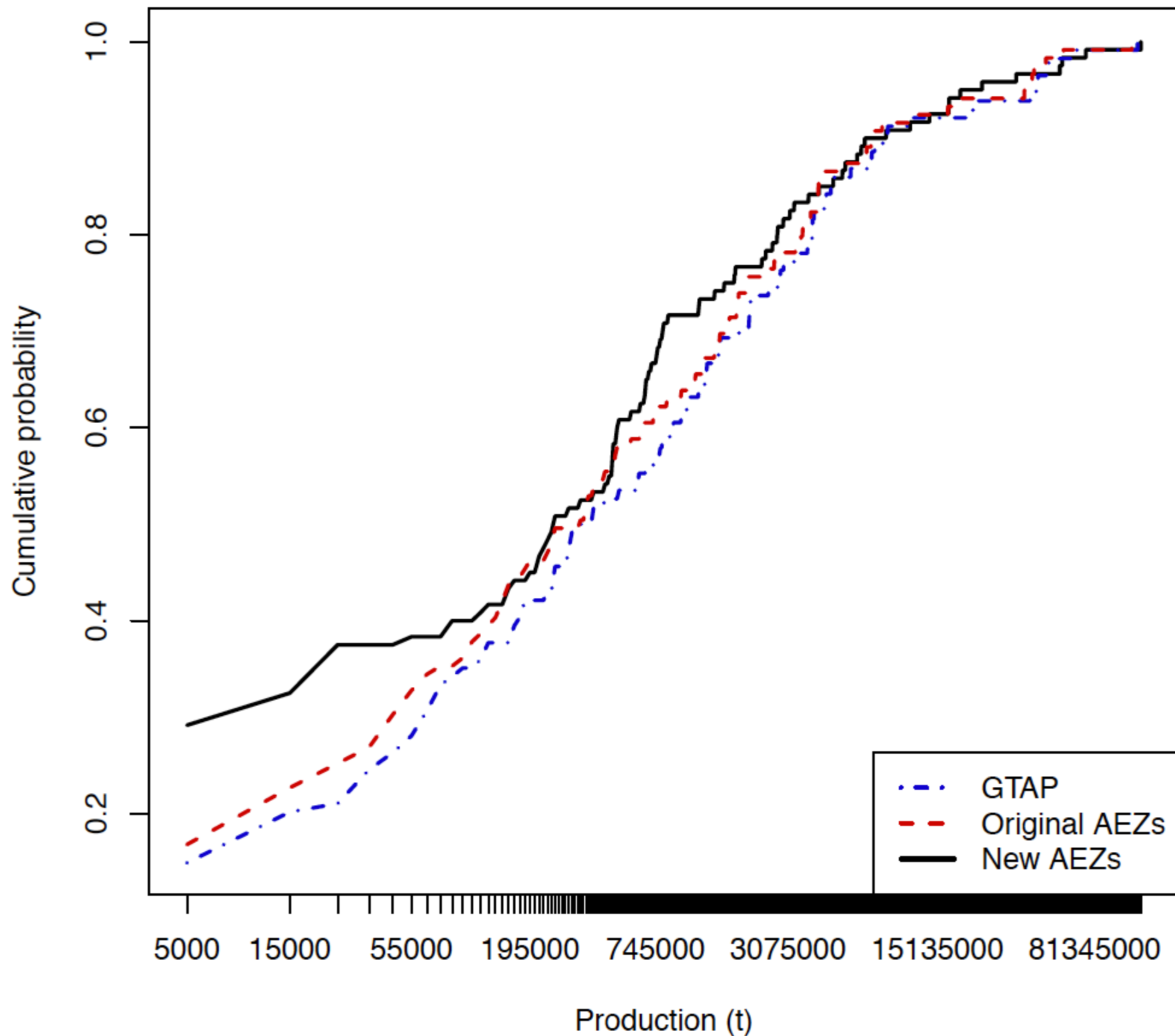


**EARTH &  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
SCIENCES**

**CLIMATE & CARBON SCIENCES PROGRAM**

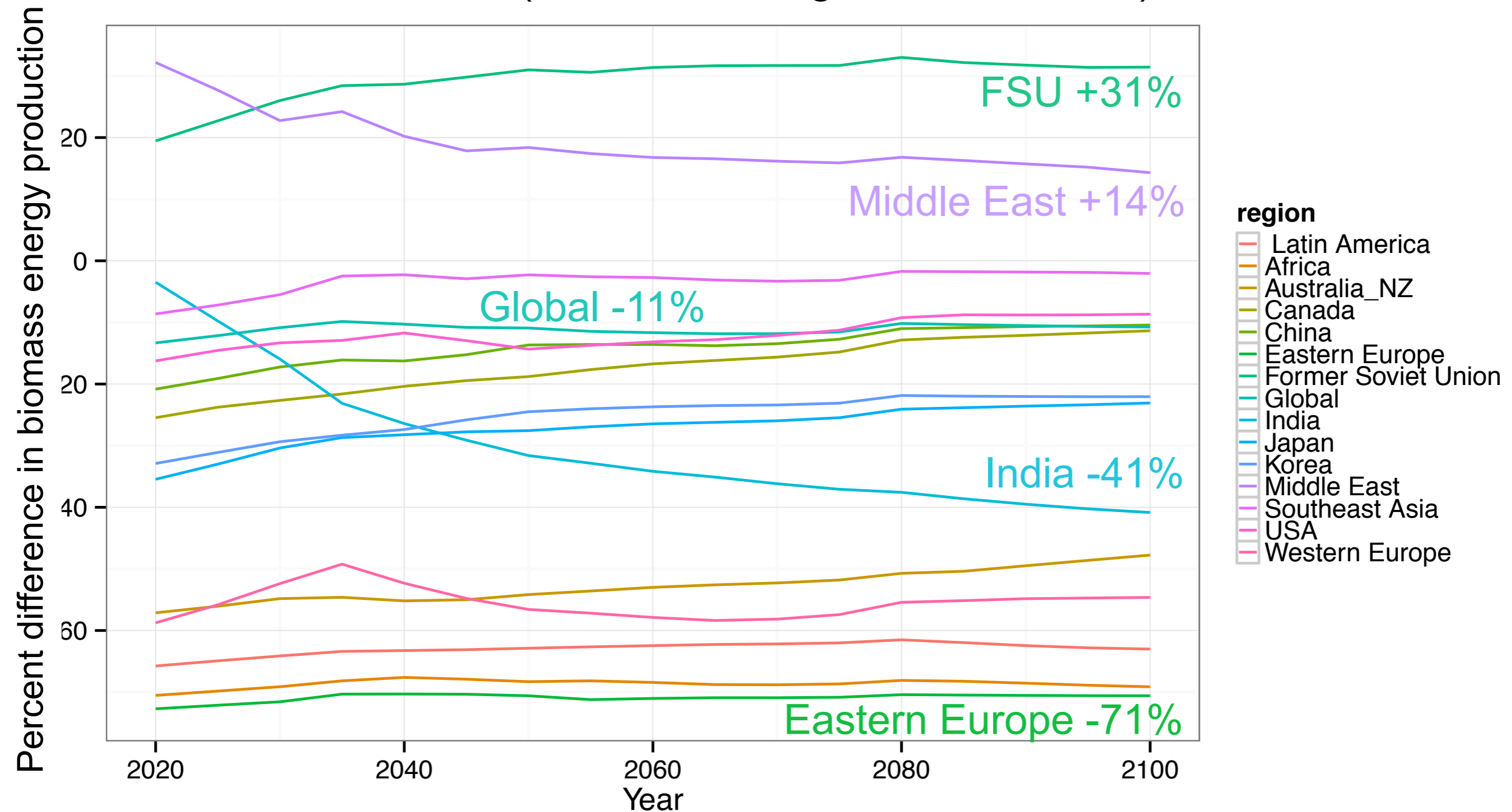


# Global distributions of Paddy Rice Production



# Boundaries affect biomass energy production

Global (new minus original boundaries)

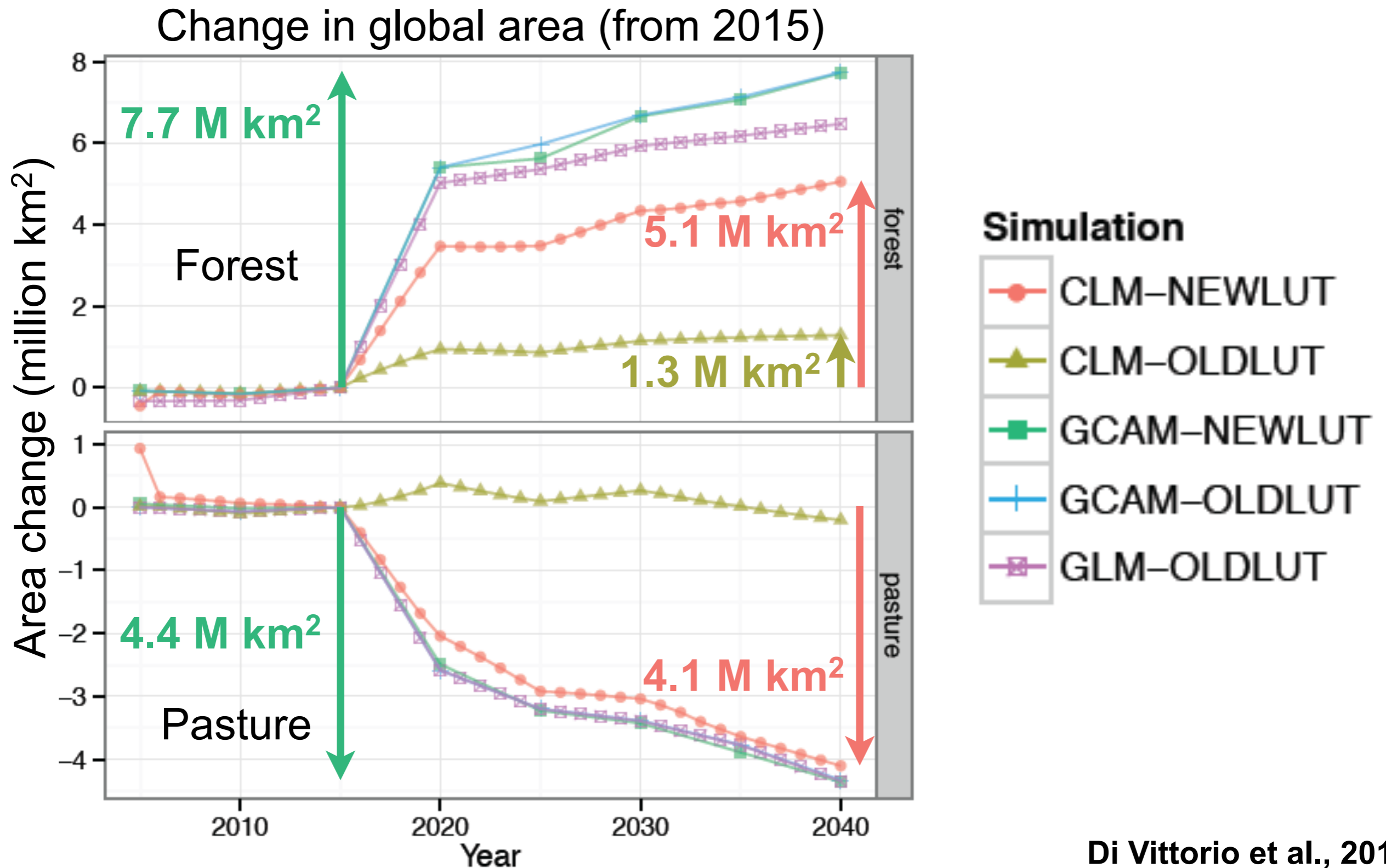


## IAMs have different regions/land units

- Unquantified spatial uncertainty confounds inter-model comparison and ensemble analysis

Model	Regions	Land units for projection
IMAGE (RCP 2.6)	26	half-degree grid
MiniCAM (RCP 4.5)	14	GCAM: 151 land units
AIM (RCP 6.0)	24	half-degree grid
MESSAGE (RCP 8.5)	11	half-degree grid

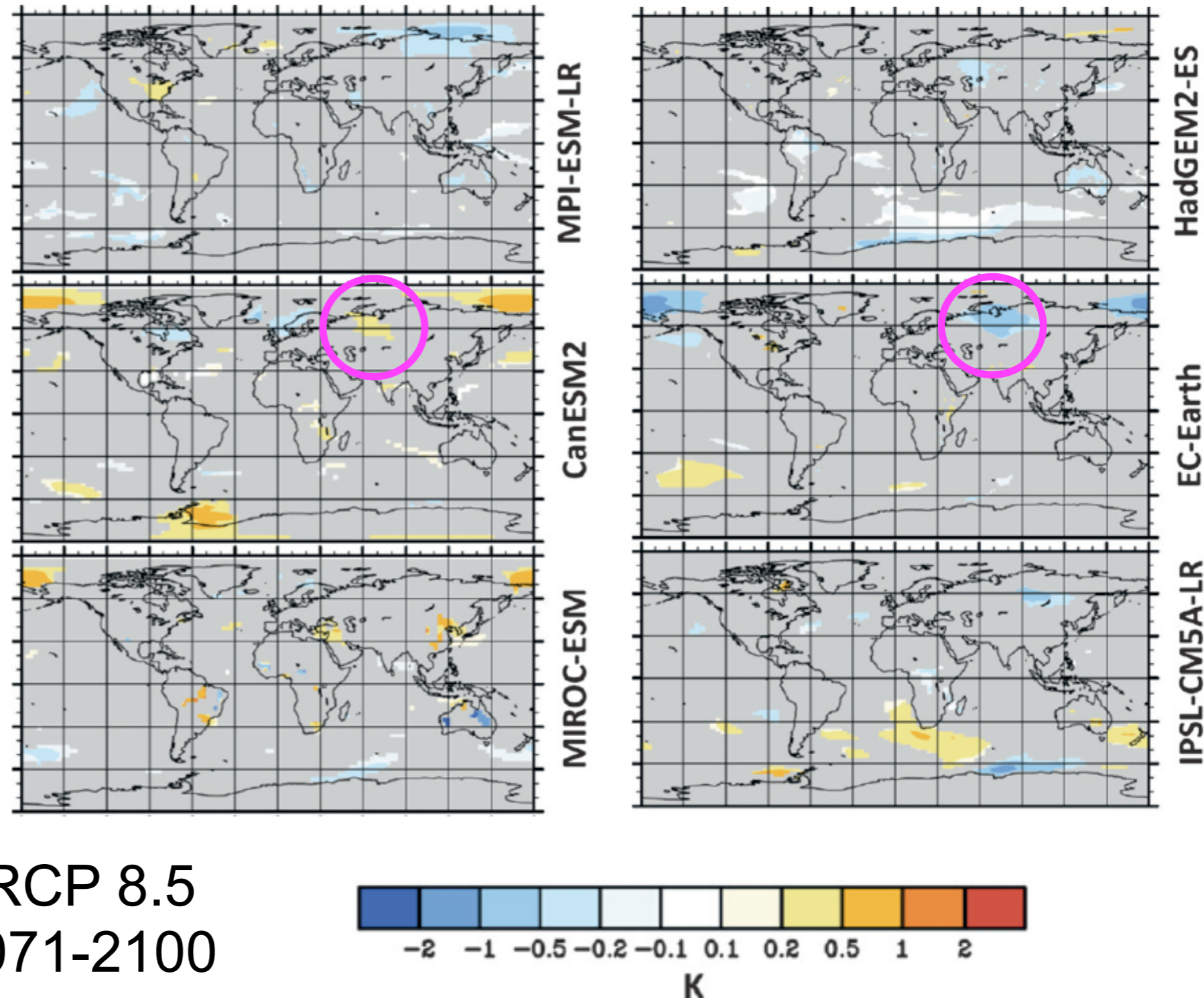
# Land use/cover inconsistencies across IAMs and ESMs can alter the global carbon cycle



6

# Different land use/cover representations in ESMs obscure land use/cover change effects on regional climate

- Uncertainty chain:
  - IAM land use/cover spatial uncertainty
  - Land use/cover translation
  - ESM land use/cover



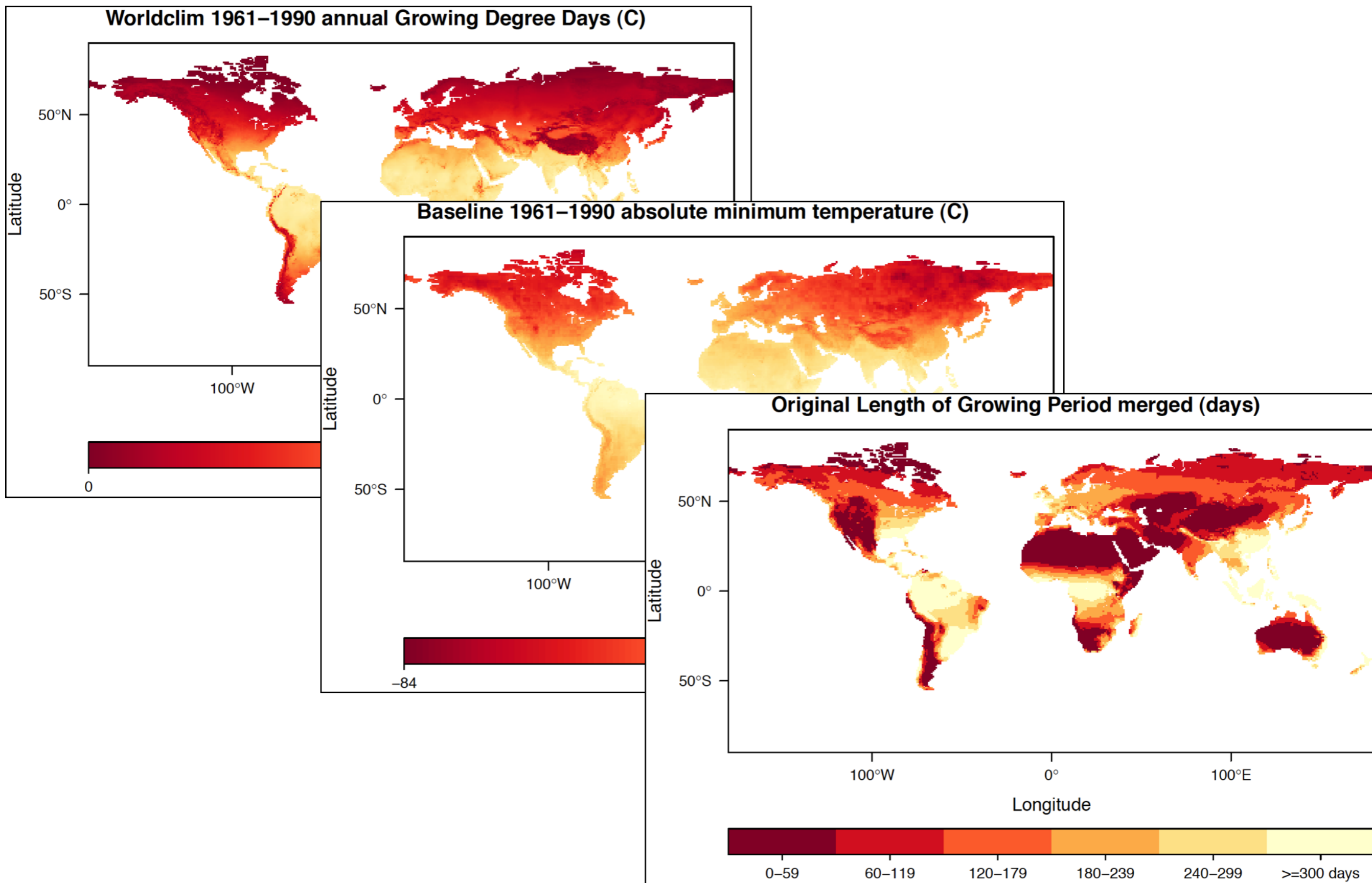
Temperature effect of RCP 8.5  
land use change for 2071-2100  
(Brovkin et al. 2013)

## In the context of coupled whole earth system modeling

- How do we make robust projections of land resources in the context of projected climate change?
- **How do spatial boundaries influence land resource projections?**

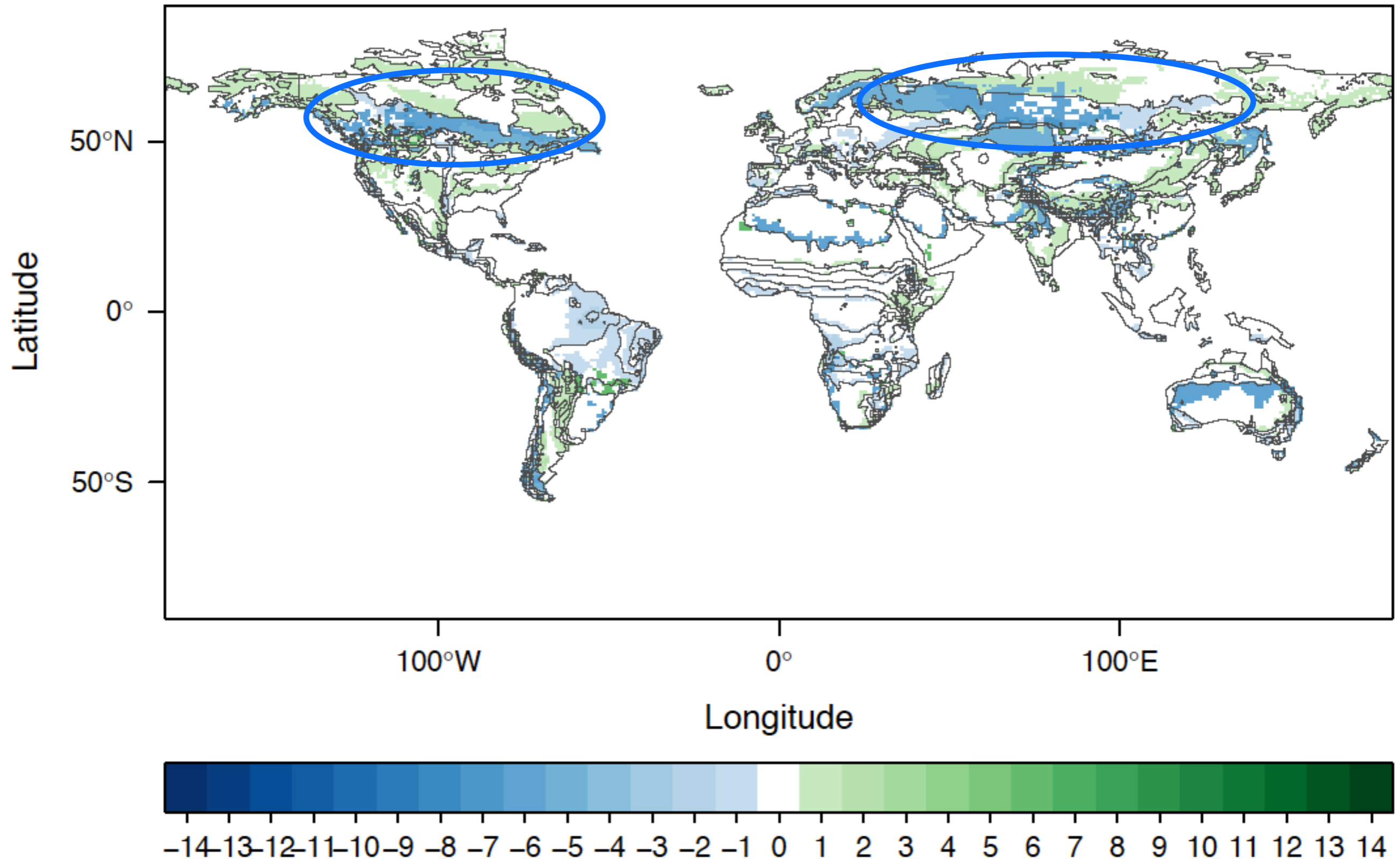
8

# Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs) are bio-climatically defined

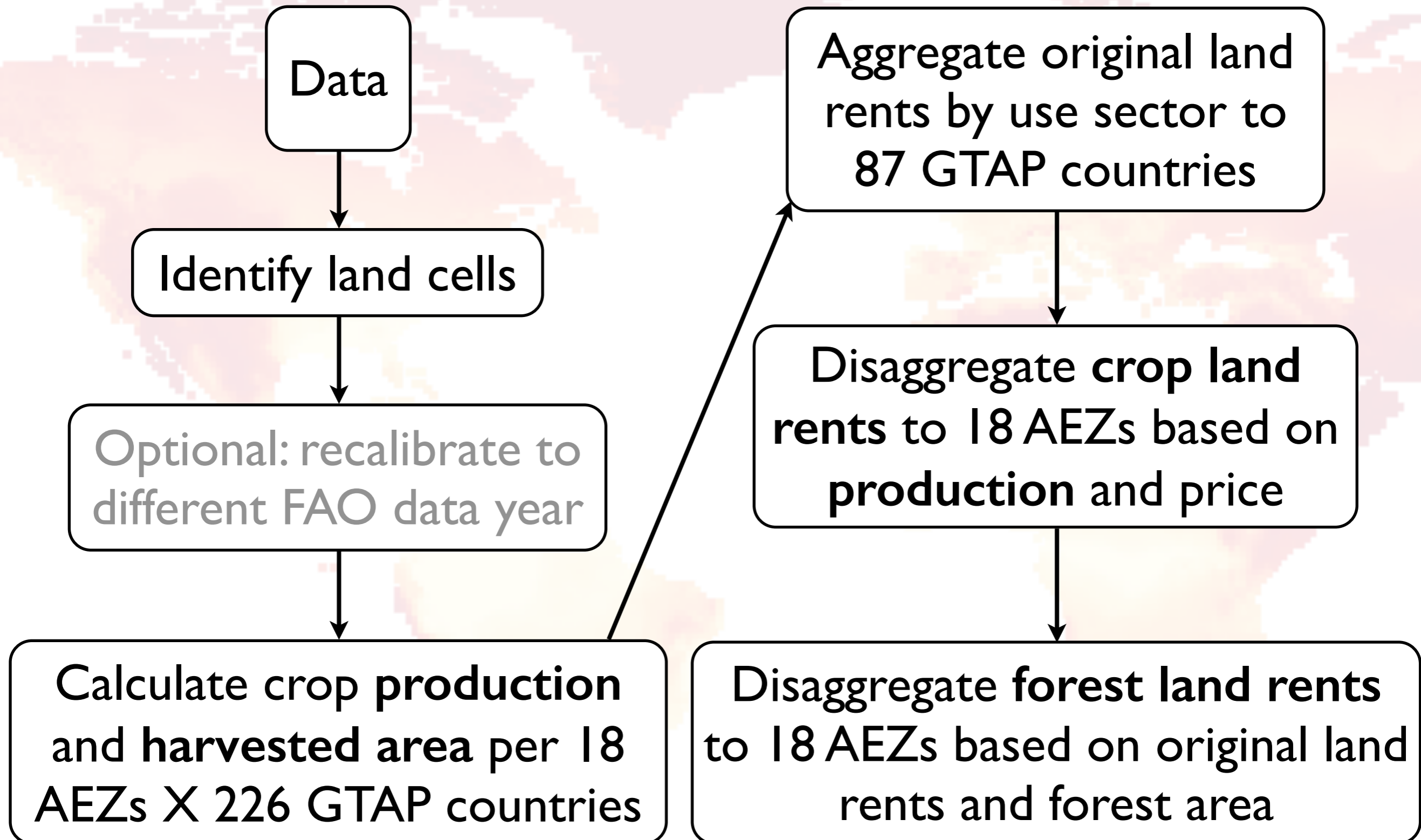


# Current land units become heterogeneous

## ECHAM 2100 AEZs – original baseline AEZs



# Workflow to create new AgLU crop and land rent inputs



# Data required to create new AgLU crop and land rent inputs

## Spatially explicit data

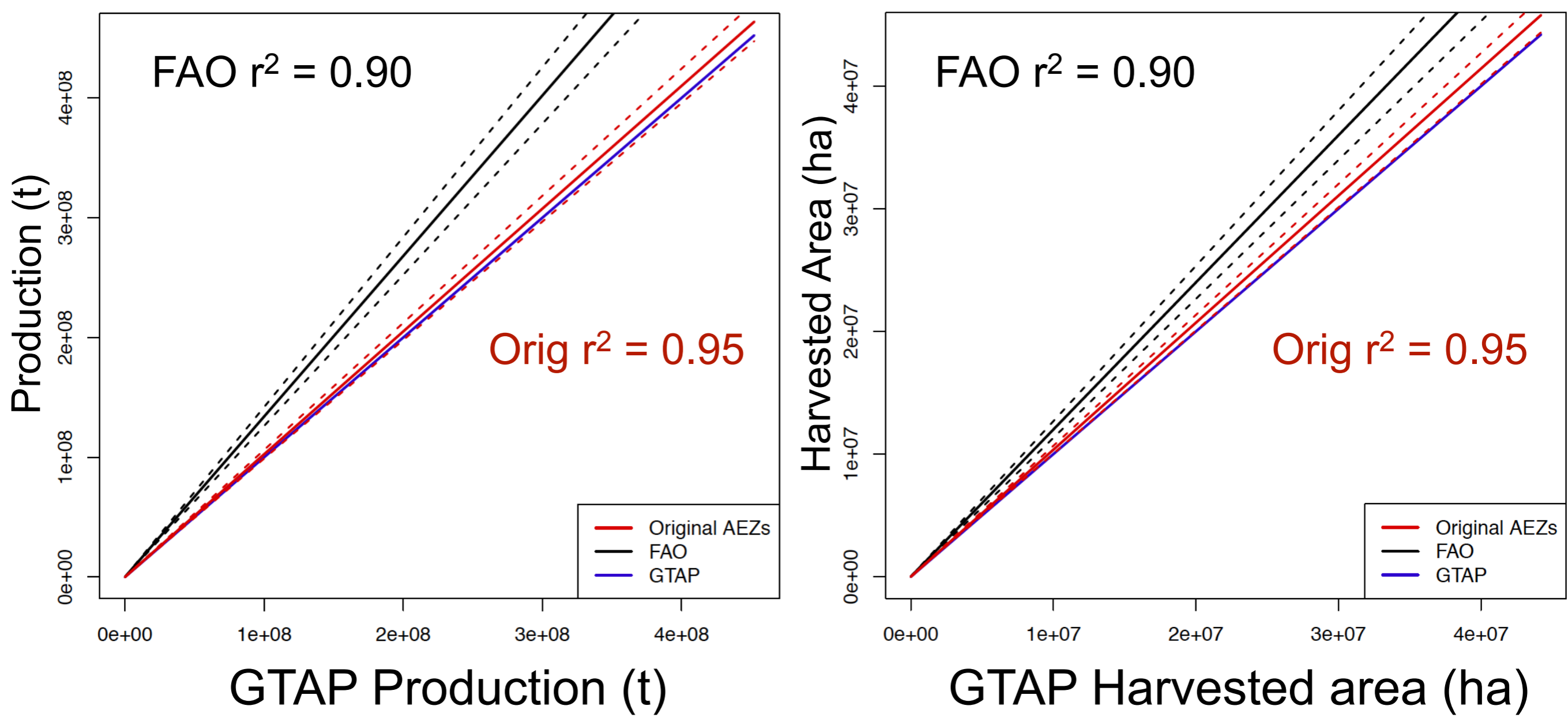
- VMAP0 countries (246)
- AEZ countries (160)
- SAGE data:
  - crop yield, area
  - cropland
  - pasture
  - land area
  - potential vegetation
- HYDE3.1 data:
  - urban
  - land area
- AEZ boundaries

## Tabular data

- GTAP countries (226, 87)
- FAO countries (241)
- GTAP (SAGE) crops
- GTAP use sector
- GTAP land rent
- FAO crops
- FAO crop production
- FAO producer prices
- FAO crop yield, area
  - for recalibration

# Validation: Mean of crop regressions against GTAP data

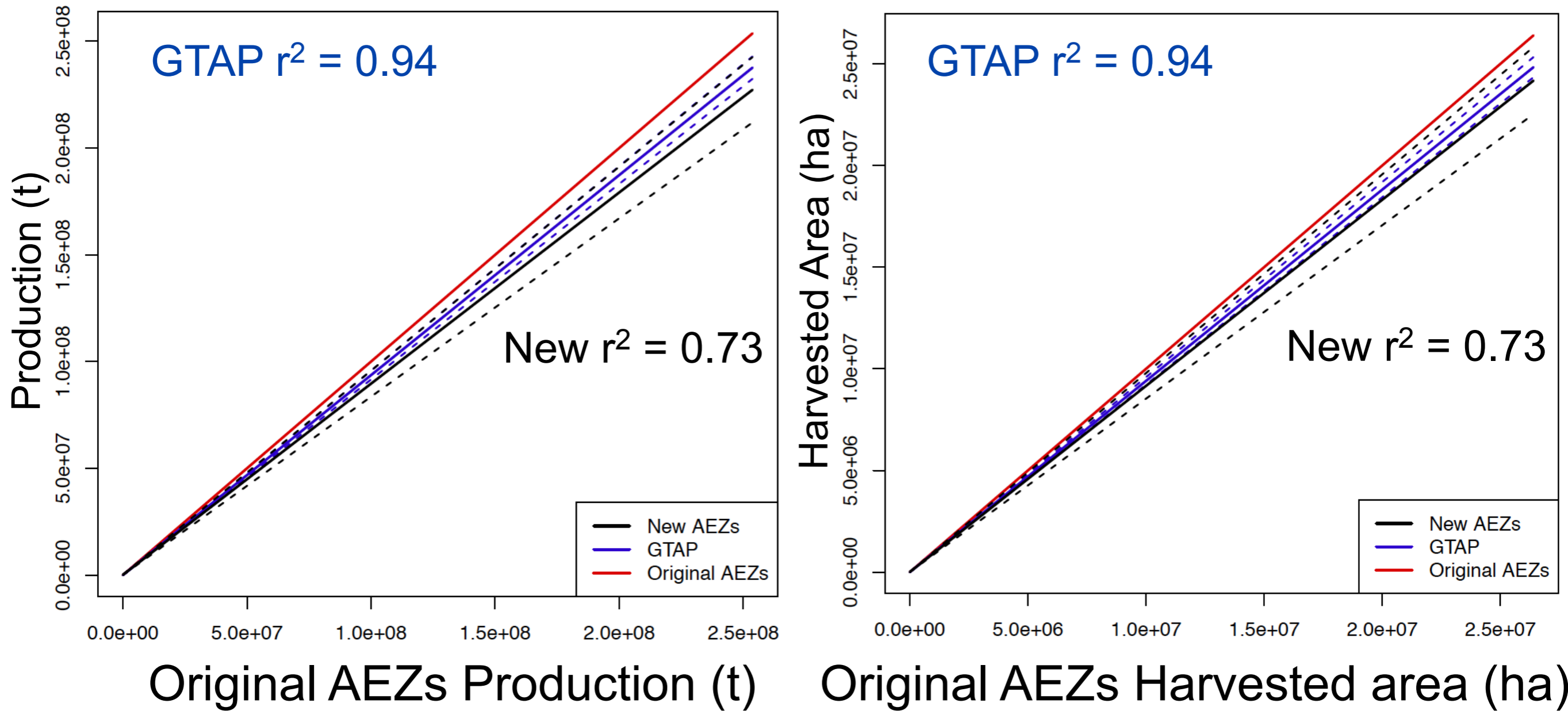
Country level comparison



86 crops with  $n \geq 20$  countries

# Geographic shift of initial conditions: Mean of crop regressions against Original AEZs

GCAM land unit comparison

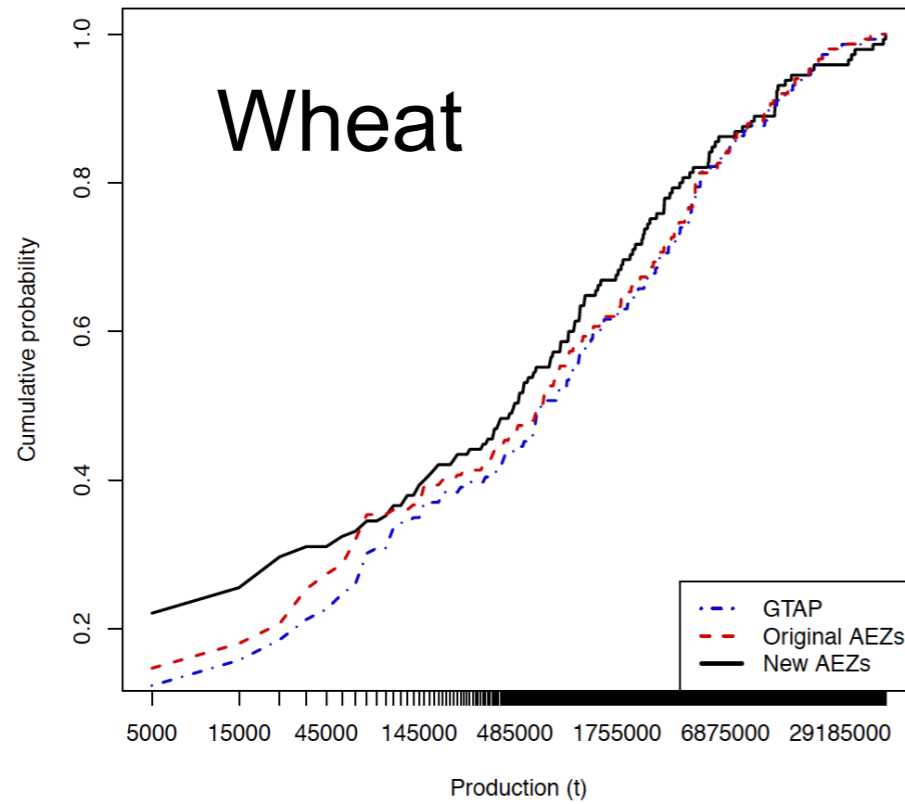


117 crops with  $n \geq 20$  land units

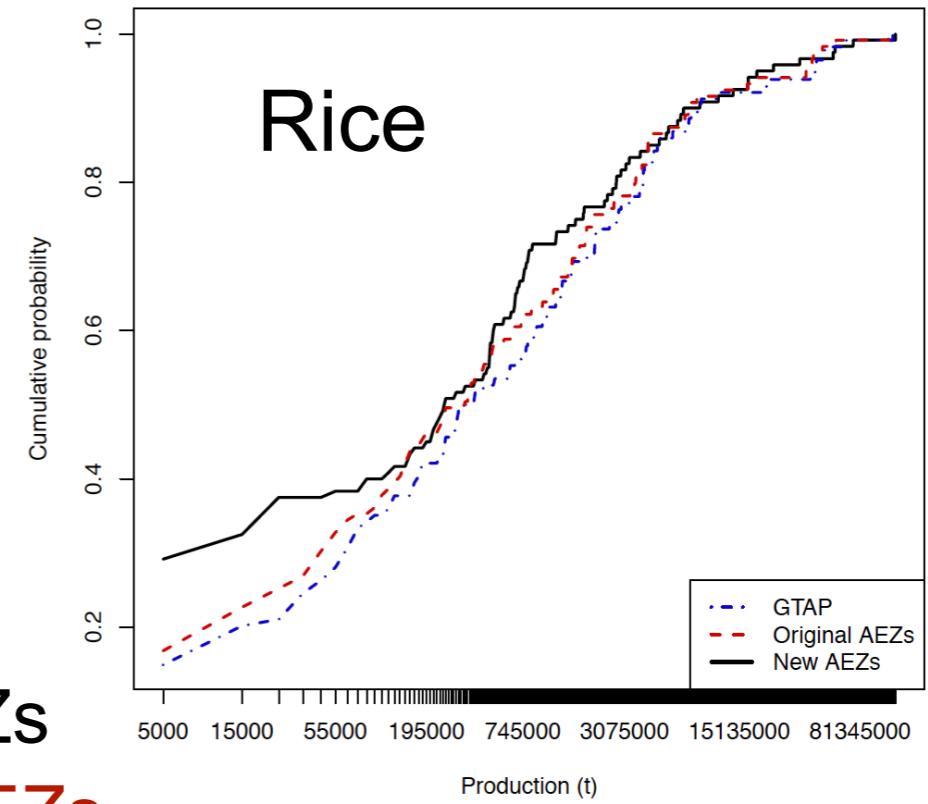
# Each crop is uniquely affected by new land units

Cumulative probability

Wheat production cumulative distribution comparison

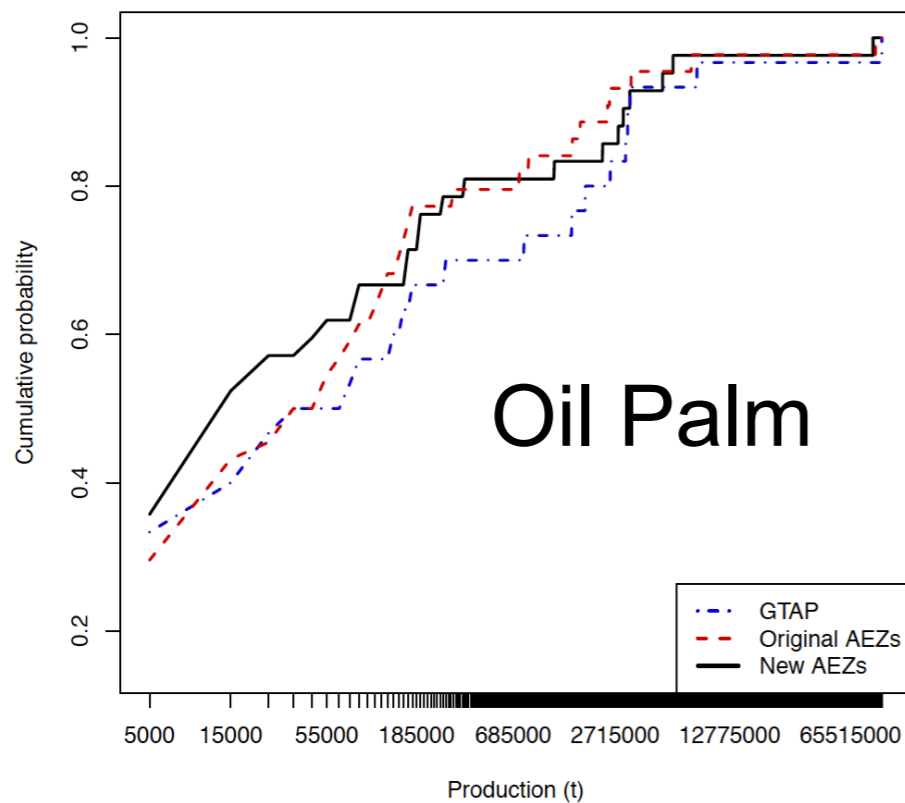


PaddyRice production cumulative distribution comparison

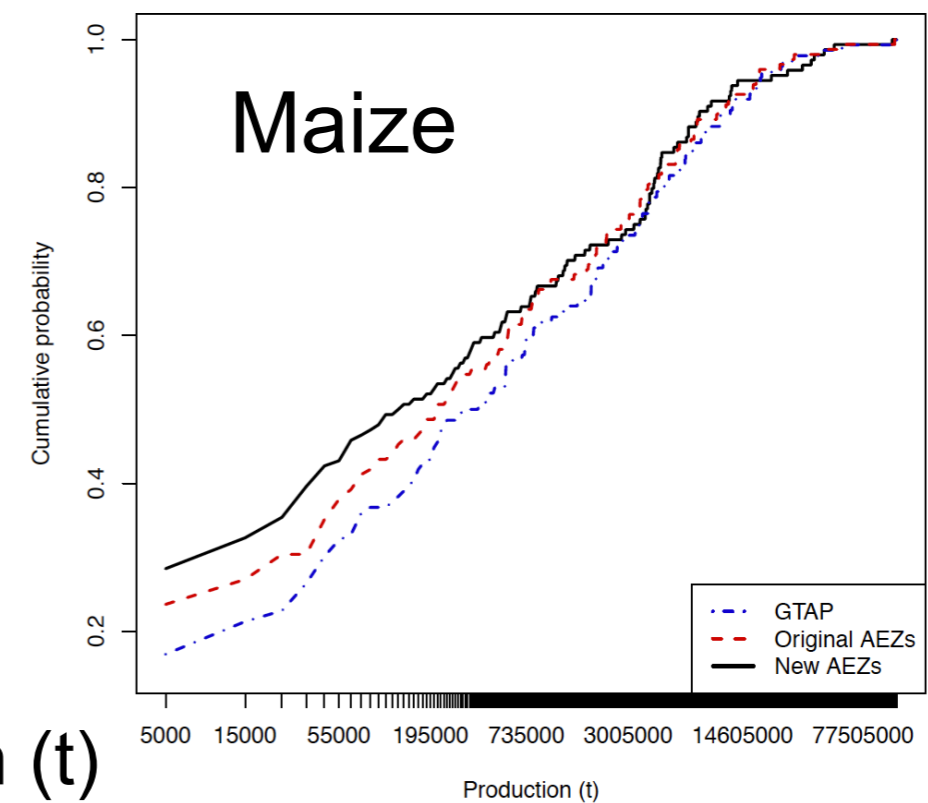


New AEZs  
Original AEZs  
GTAP

OilPalmFruit production cumulative distribution comparison



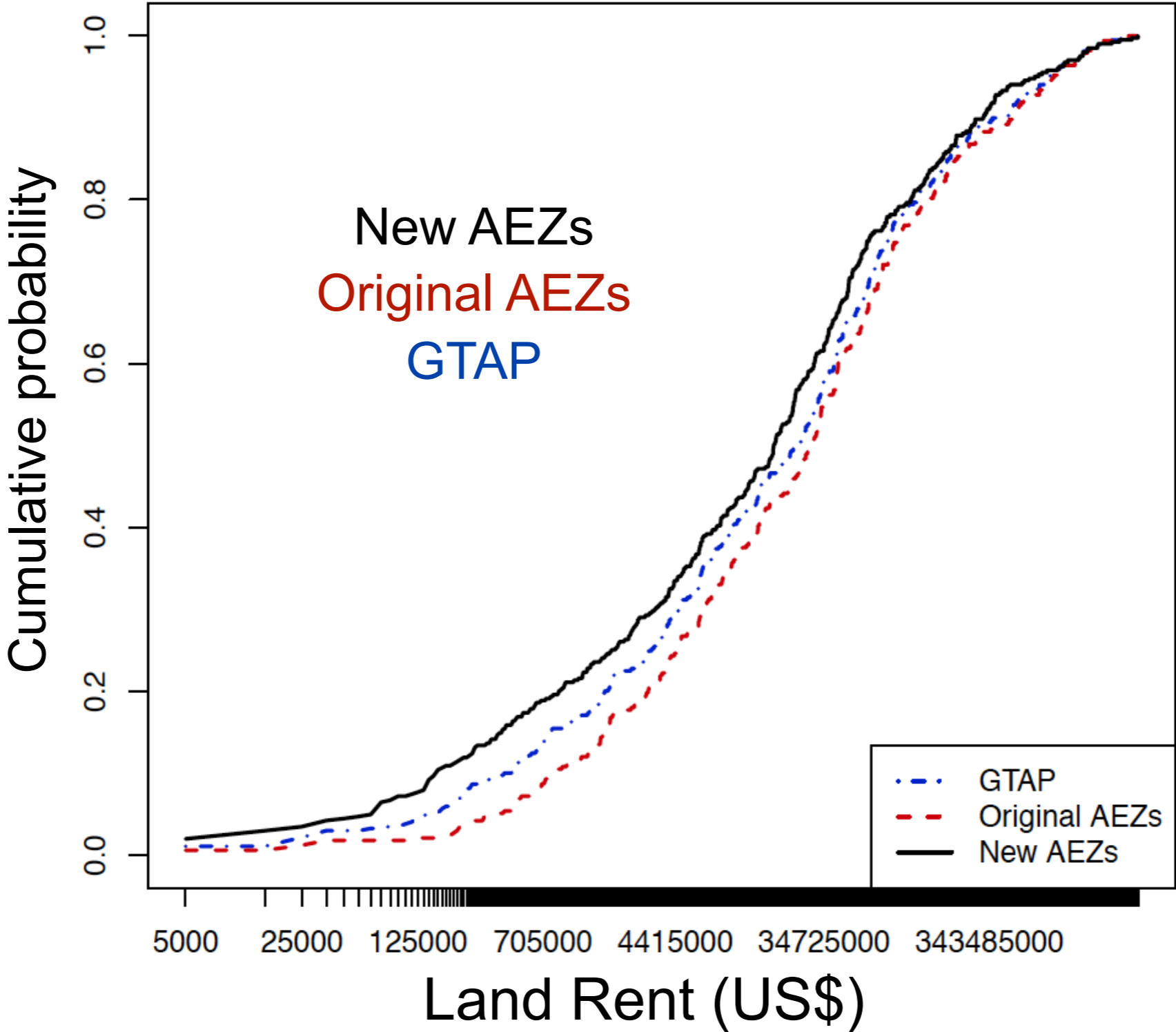
Maize production cumulative distribution comparison



Production (t)

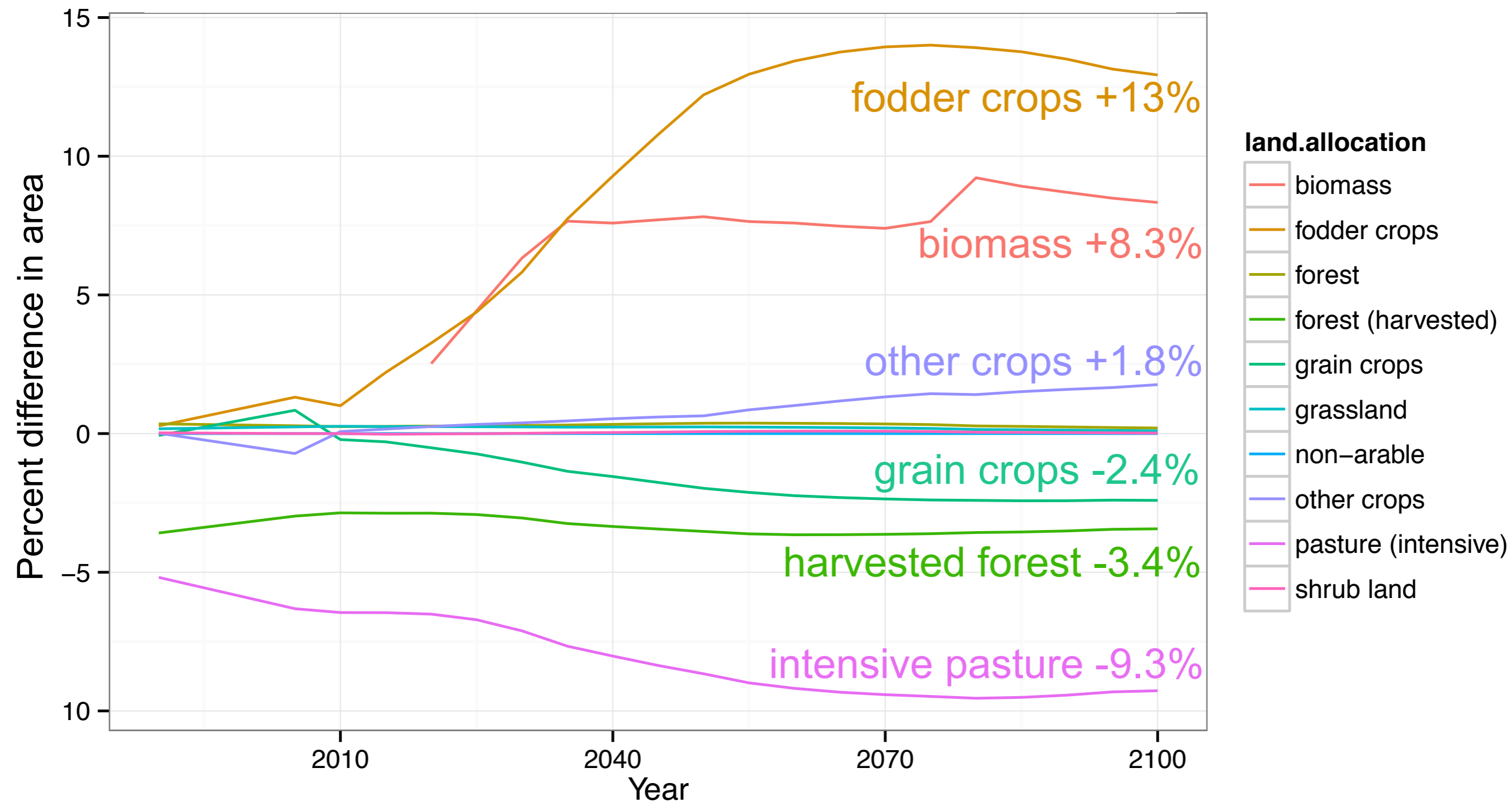
# Global distributions of forest land rent, by GTAP land unit

Forestry land rent cumulative distribution comparison



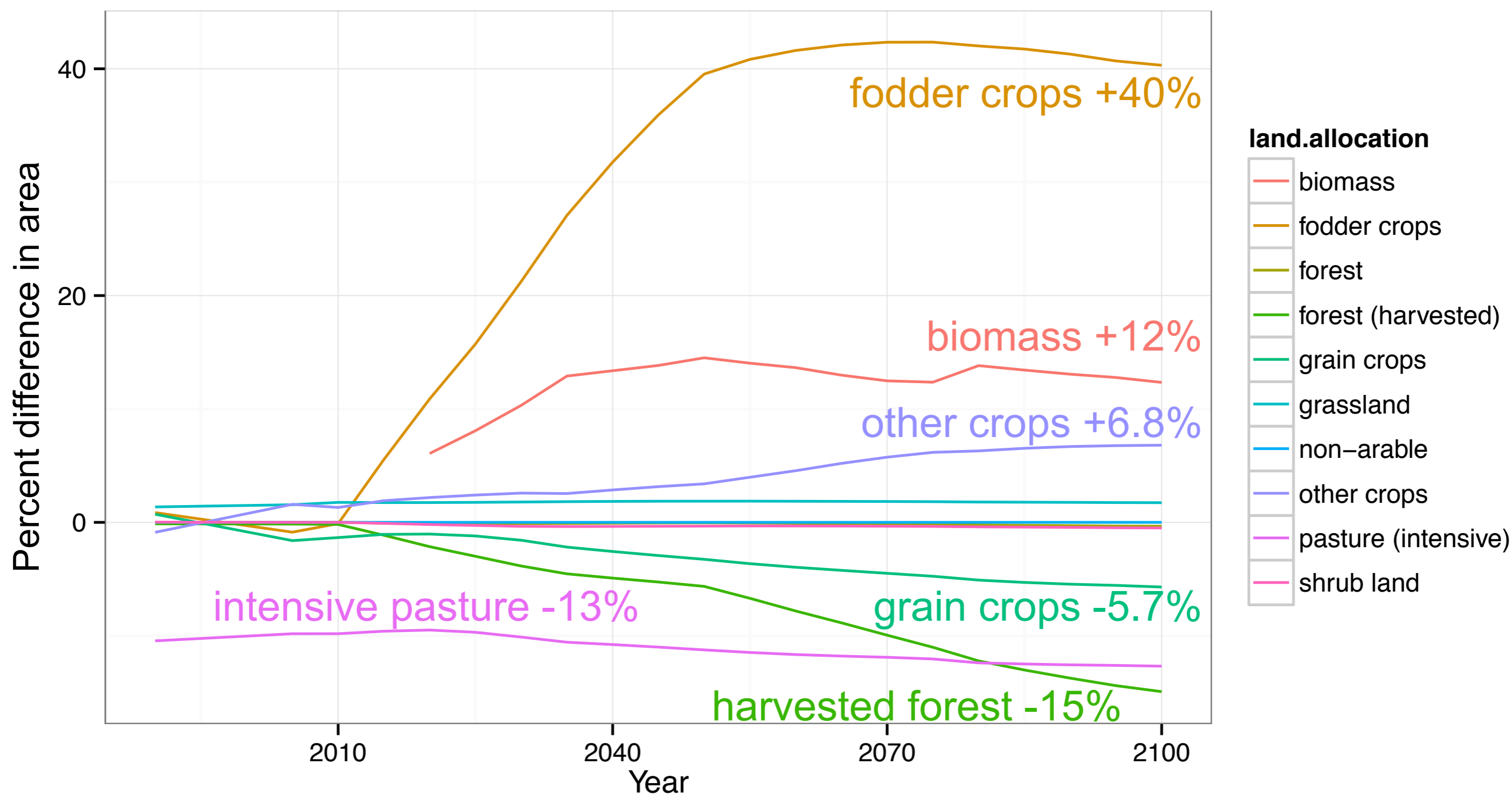
# Boundaries affect projected land use/cover

Global (new minus original boundaries)



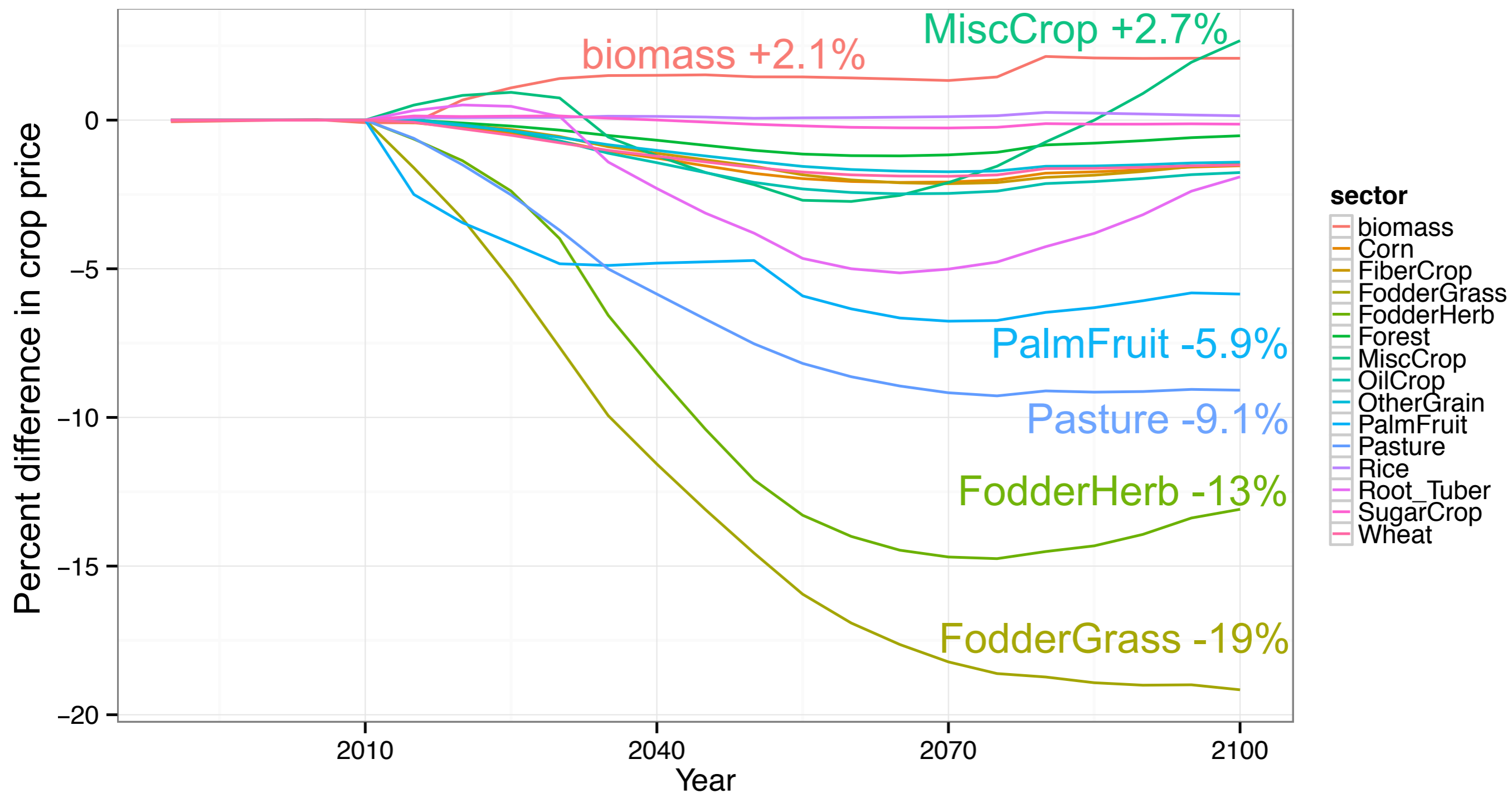
# Boundaries affect projected land use/cover

Southeast Asia (new minus original boundaries)



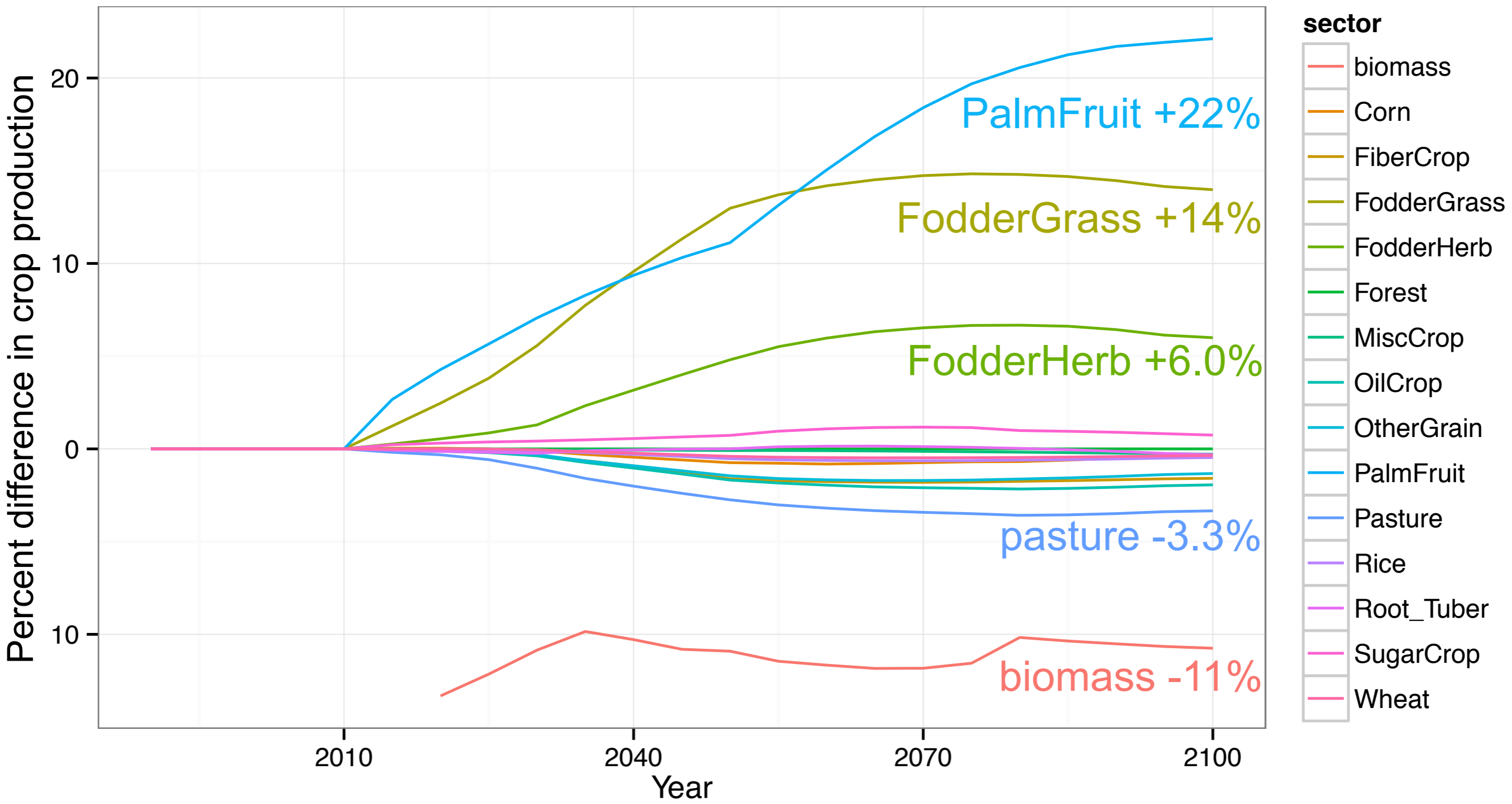
# Boundaries affect crop price

Global (new minus original boundaries)



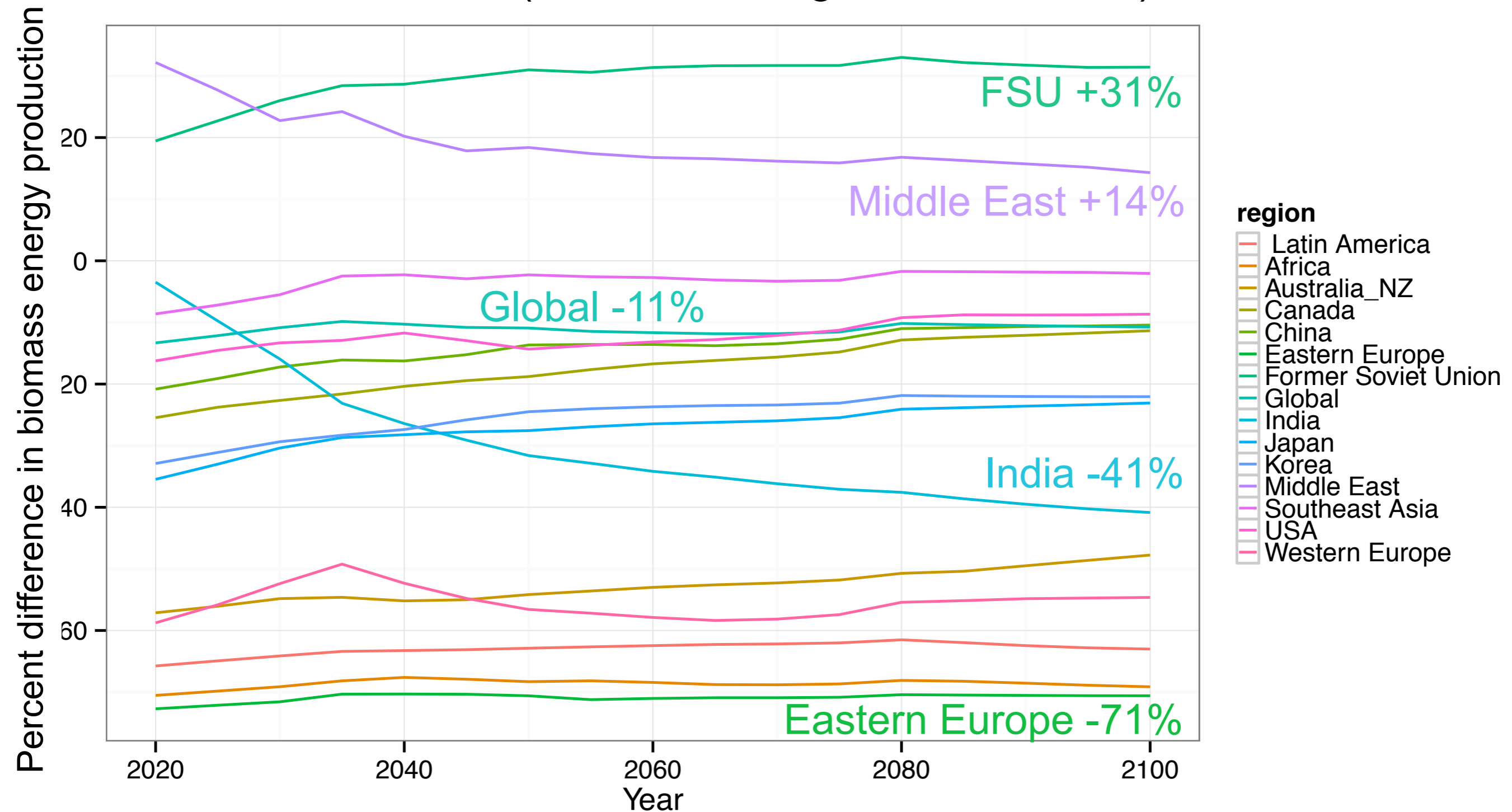
# Boundaries affect projected crop production

Global (new minus original boundaries)



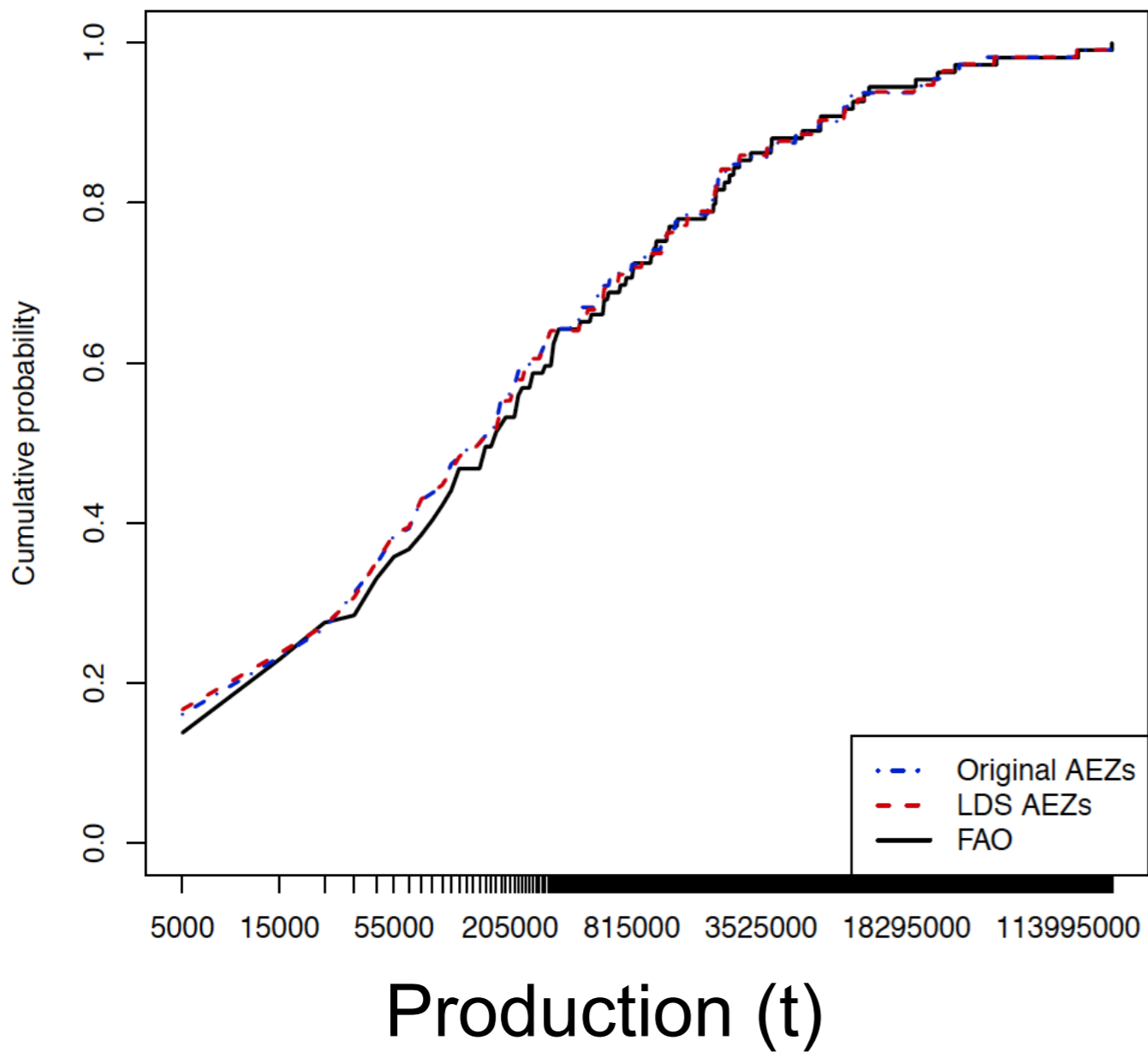
# Boundaries affect biomass energy production

Global (new minus original boundaries)

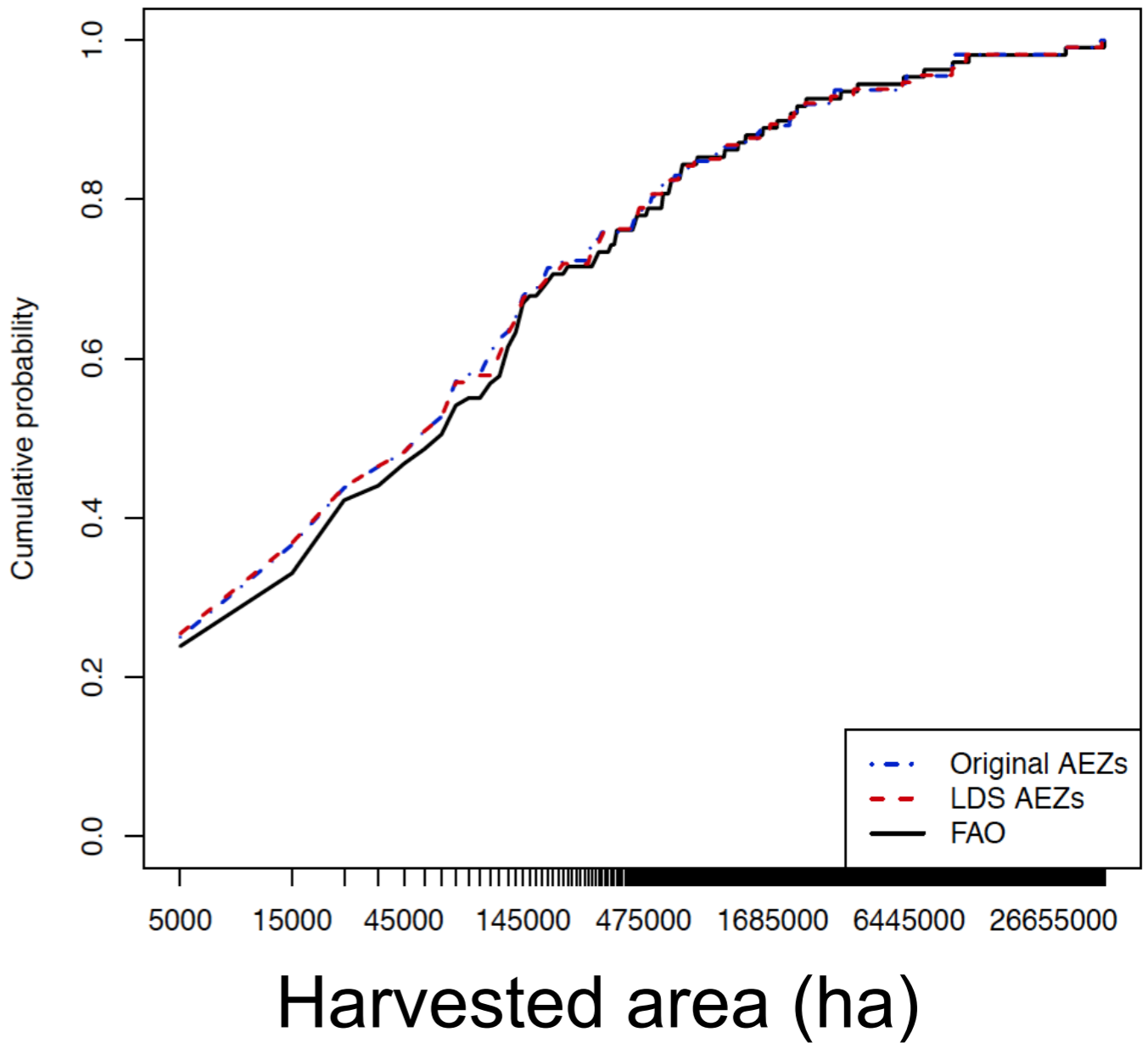


# Validation (water basins): global distributions of Paddy Rice, by country

PaddyRice production cumulative distribution comparison



PaddyRice harvested area cumulative distribution comparison



## Summary

- AEZ-based land units do not consistently meet homogeneity assumption for land use projection
  - Negative implications for averaging climate impacts for feedback studies
- Boundary and initial conditions are different between the original and new land units
- Substantial regional and global differences in projected land use/cover, crop production/prices, bioenergy production/use
- Spatial uncertainty and feedbacks: climate, impact, and land resources
  - Geography matters!

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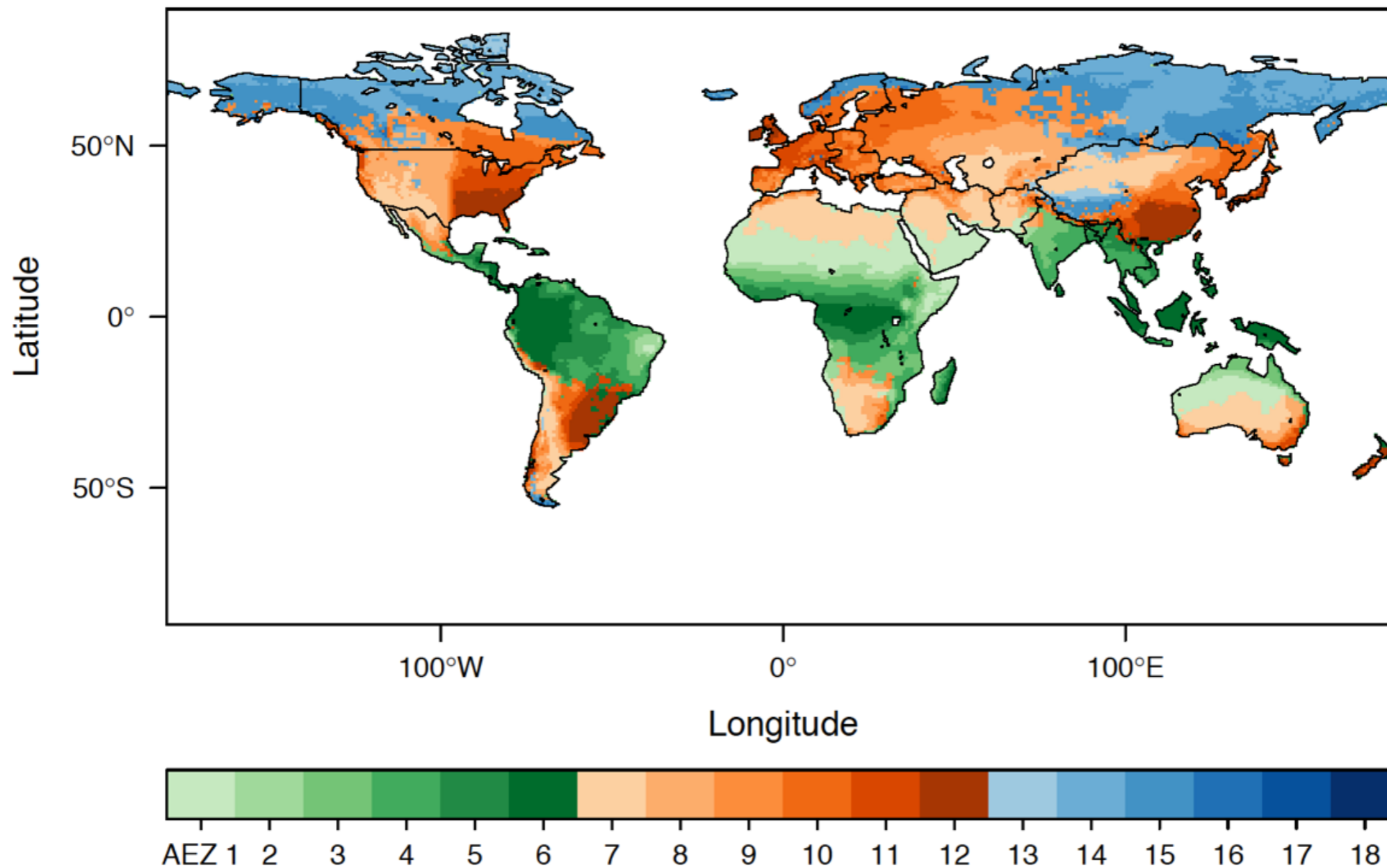
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## Opportunities

- Spatially align GCAM water and land modules
  - Energy-Water-Land Nexus questions
- Integrated land use and land cover data analysis and projection
- Facilitate spatial data consistency across global models

# Questions?

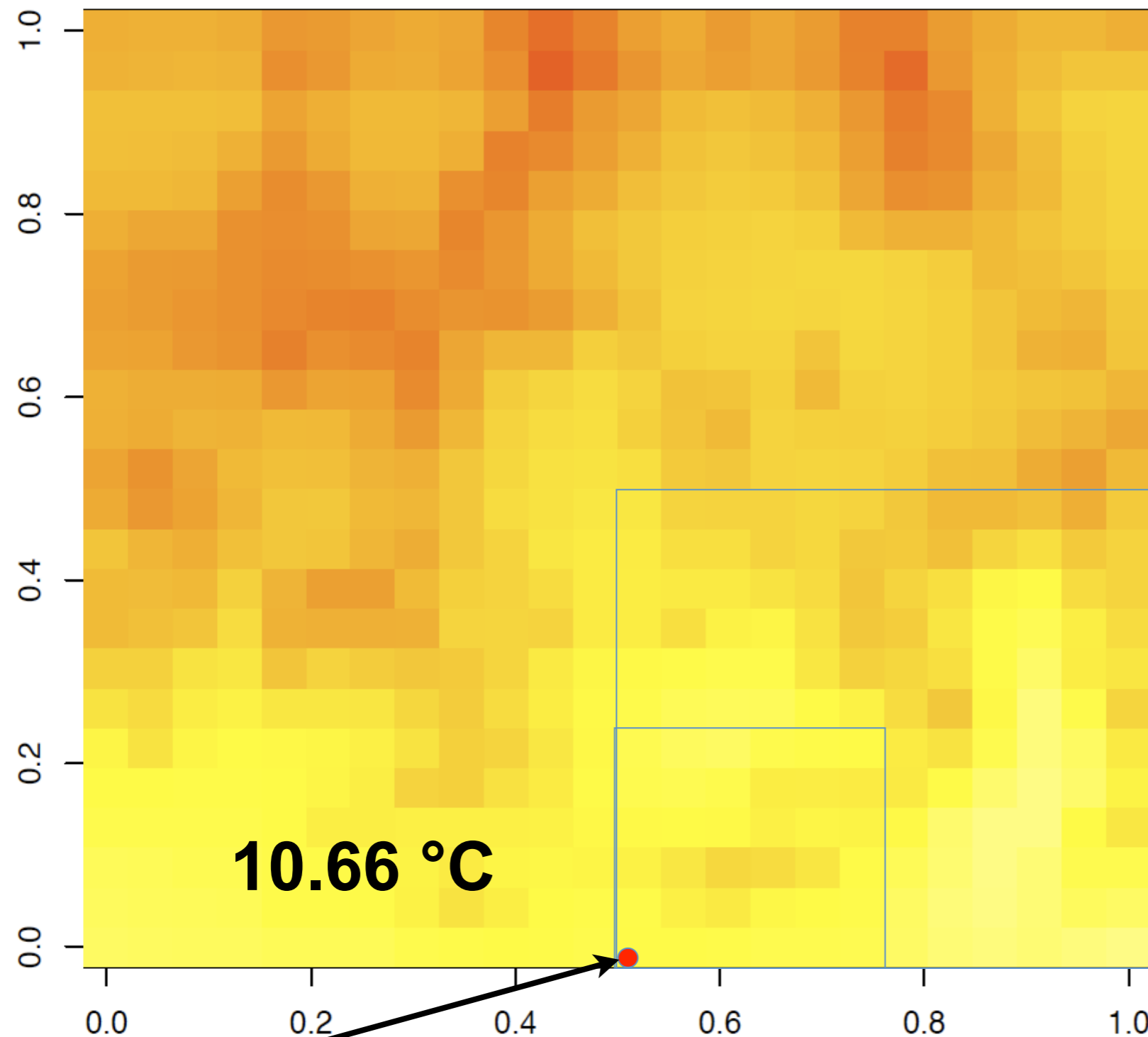
## ECHAM 2071–2100 climate agro-ecological zones



This work is supported by the Director, Office of Science, Office of Biological and Environmental Research of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC02-05CH11231 as part of their Integrated Assessment Research Program.

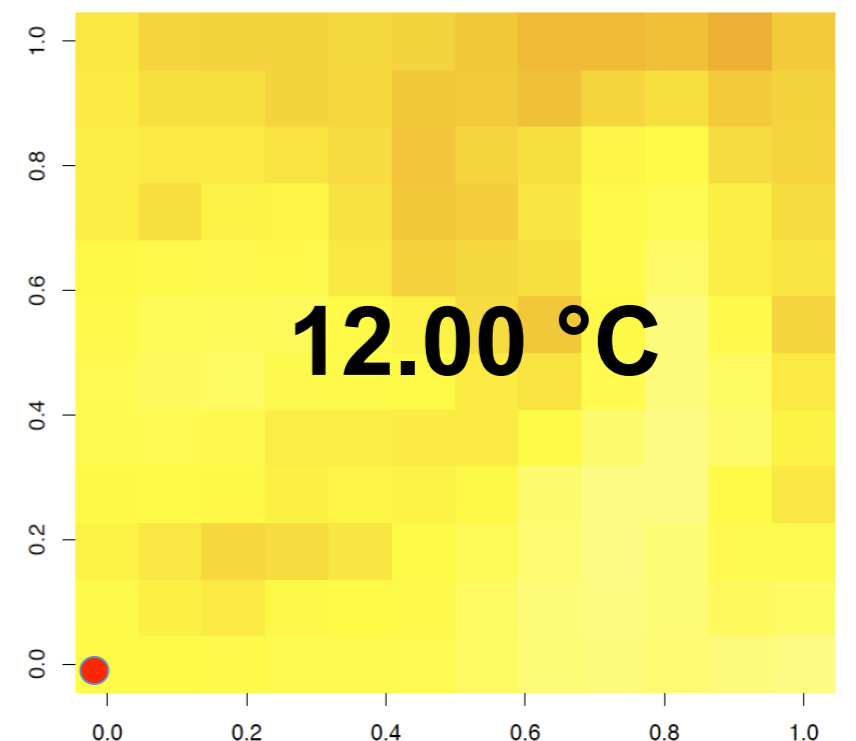
4

# Different boundaries give different “local” estimates

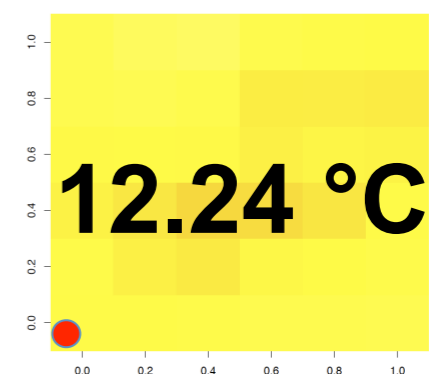


**12.66 °C**

1 degree (~100 km) per side



0.5 degree (~50 km) per side

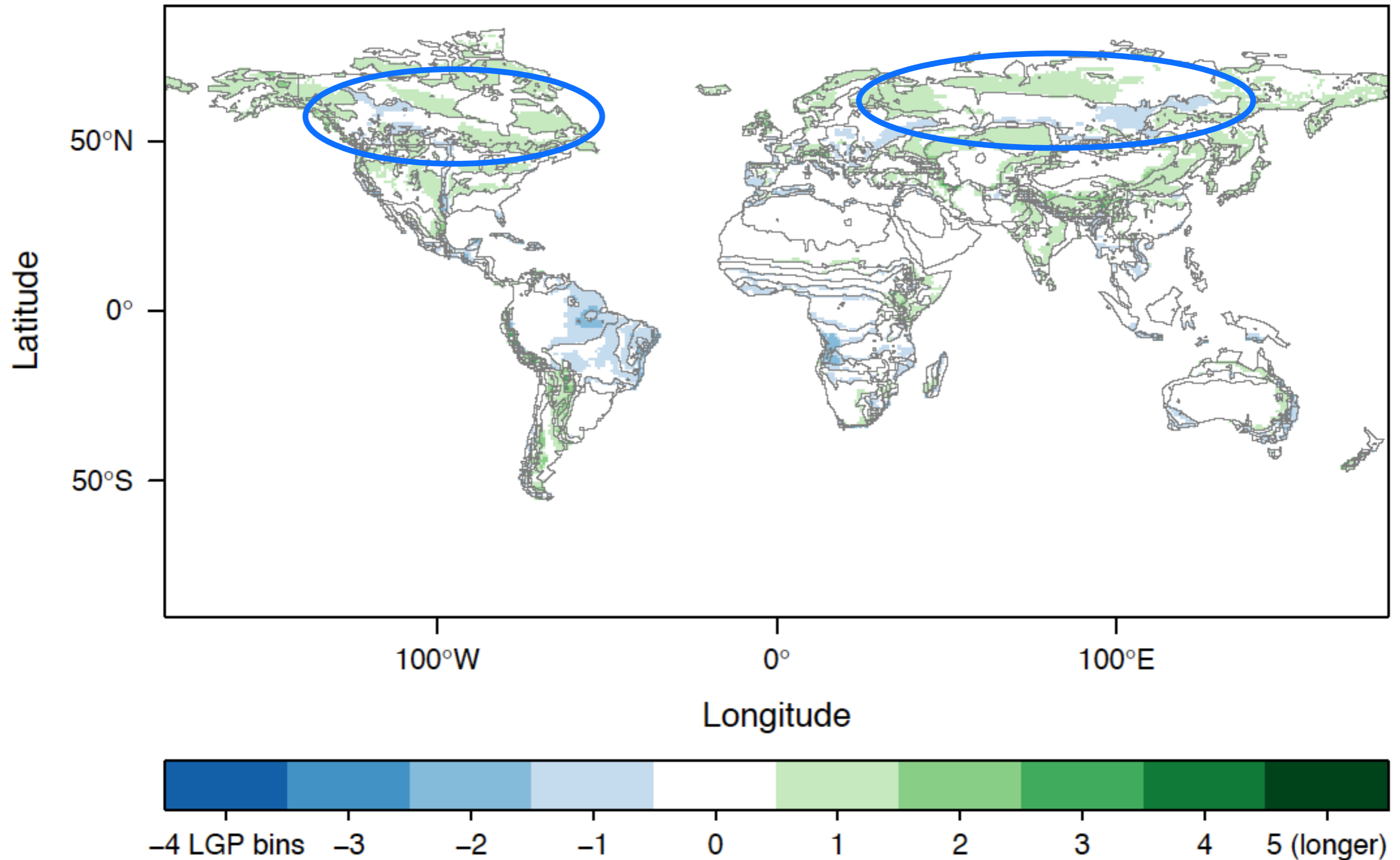


0.25 degree (~25 km) per side

Temperature maximum, Jan. 1, 2003  
Cell size is 2.5 minutes (~5 km)

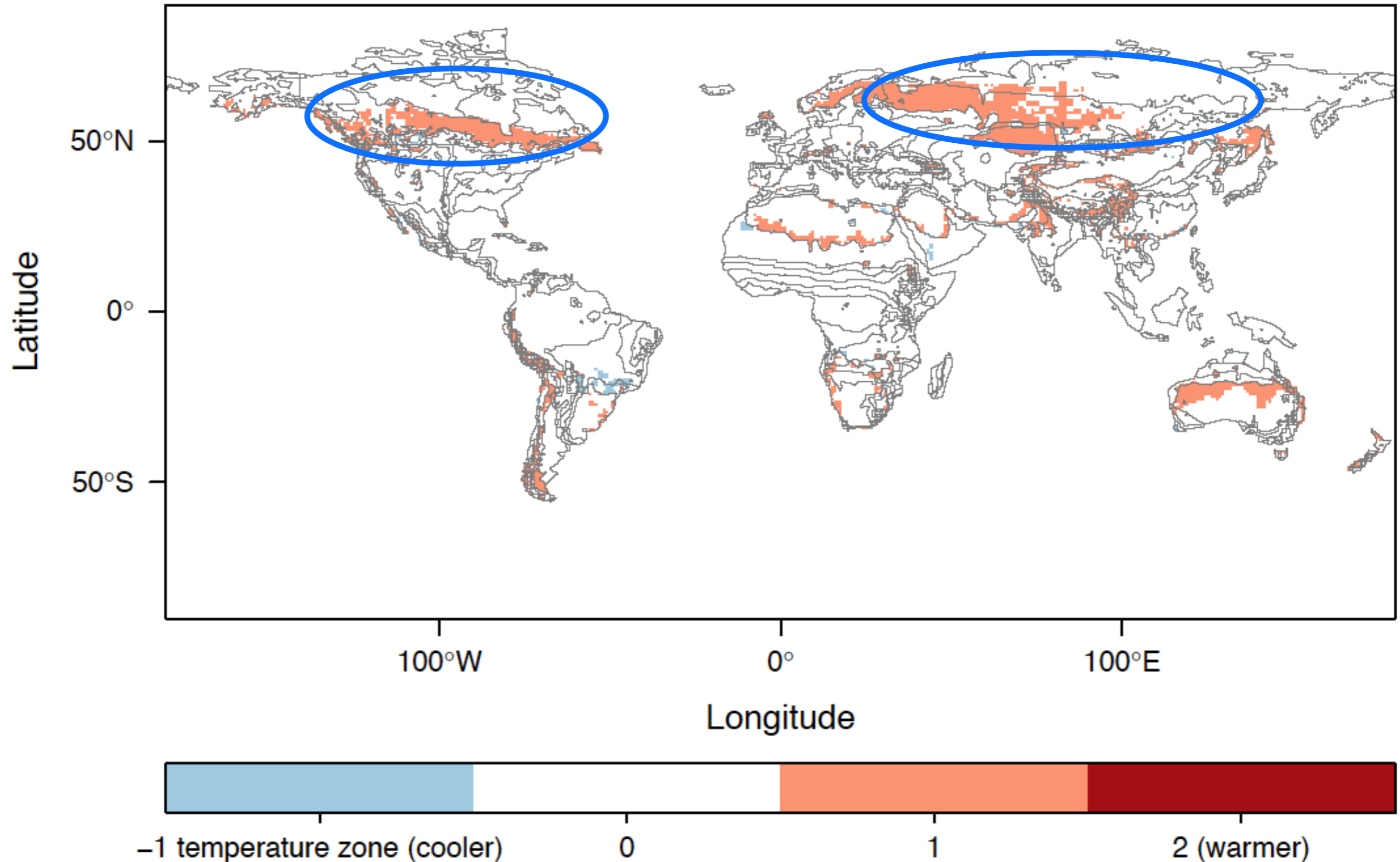
# Current land units become heterogeneous

**Length of growing period (LGP): ECHAM 2100 – original**



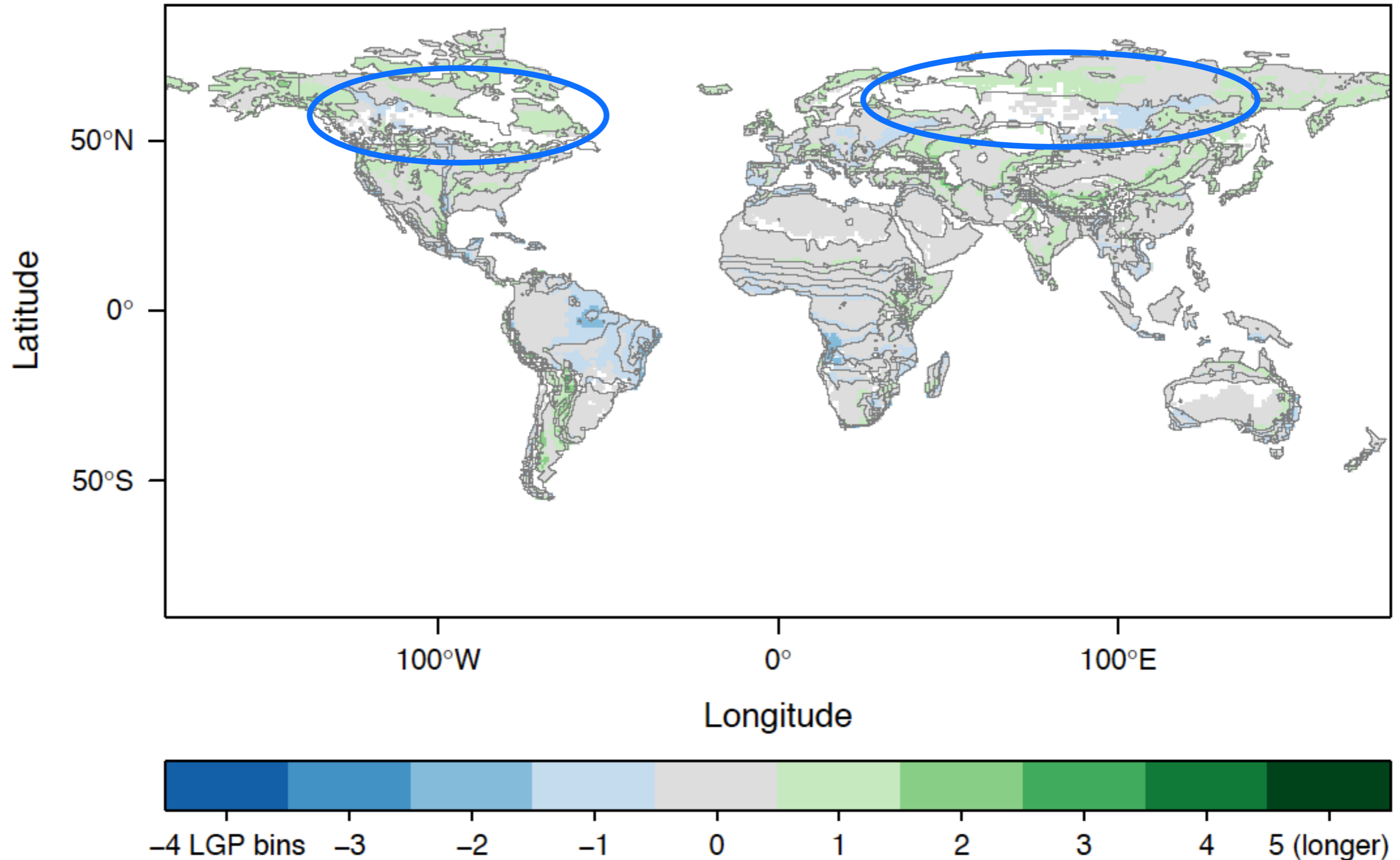
# Current AEZs become heterogeneous

**Temperature zone (TZ): ECHAM 2100 – original**



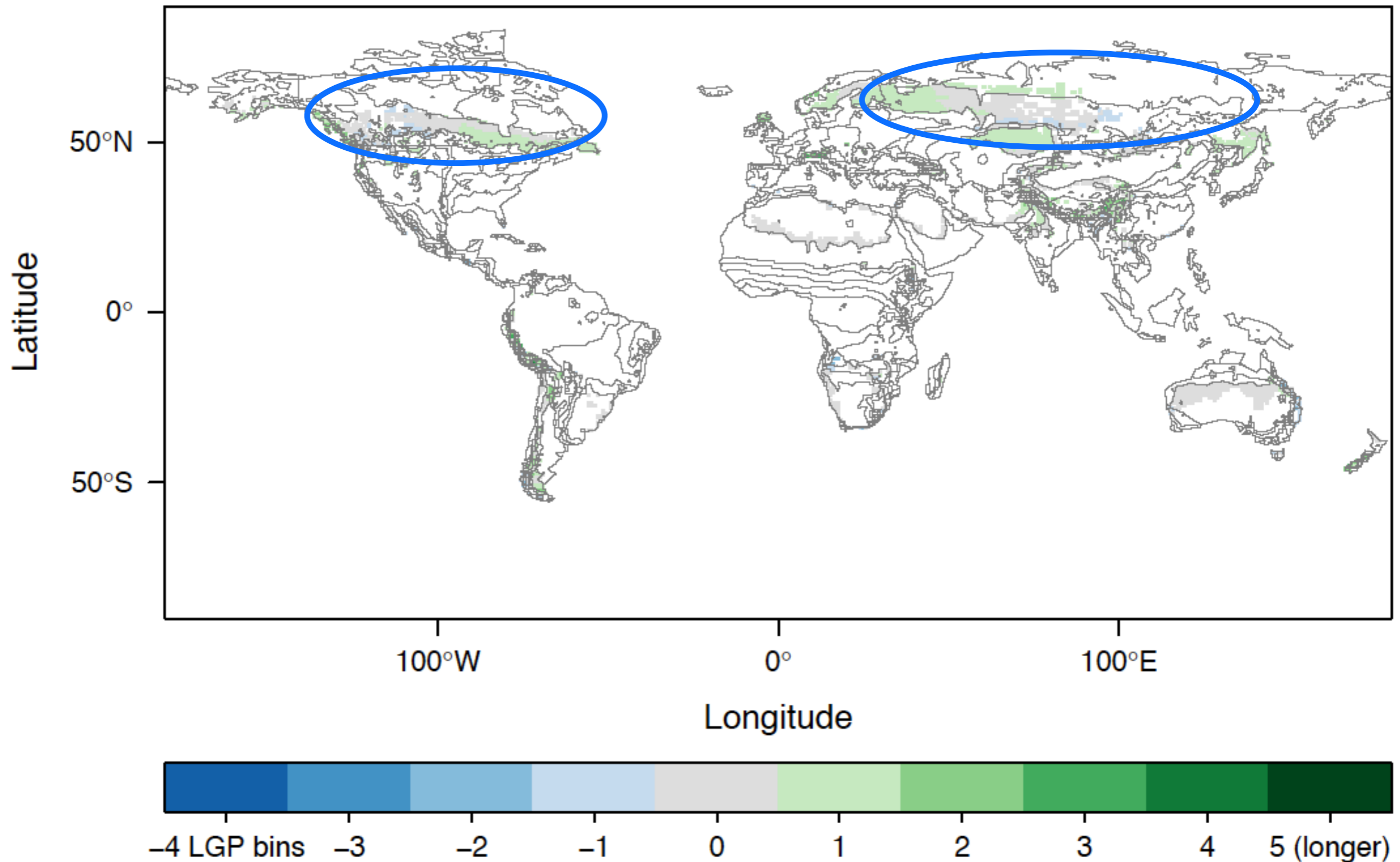
# Current AEZs become heterogeneous

**Length of growing period (for no TZ change): ECHAM 2100 – original**



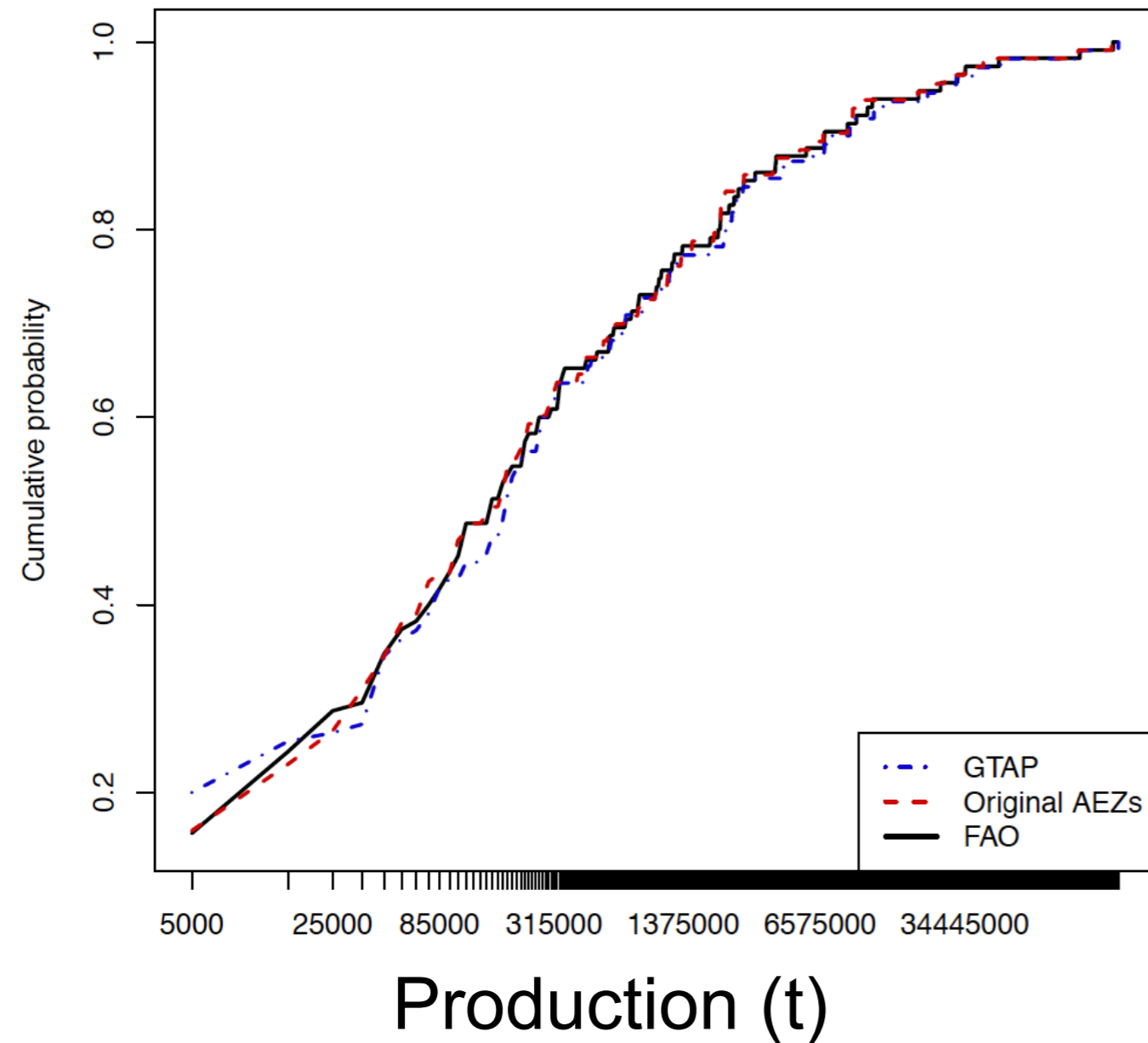
# Current AEZs become heterogeneous

**Length of growing period (for +1 TZ change): ECHAM 2100 – original**

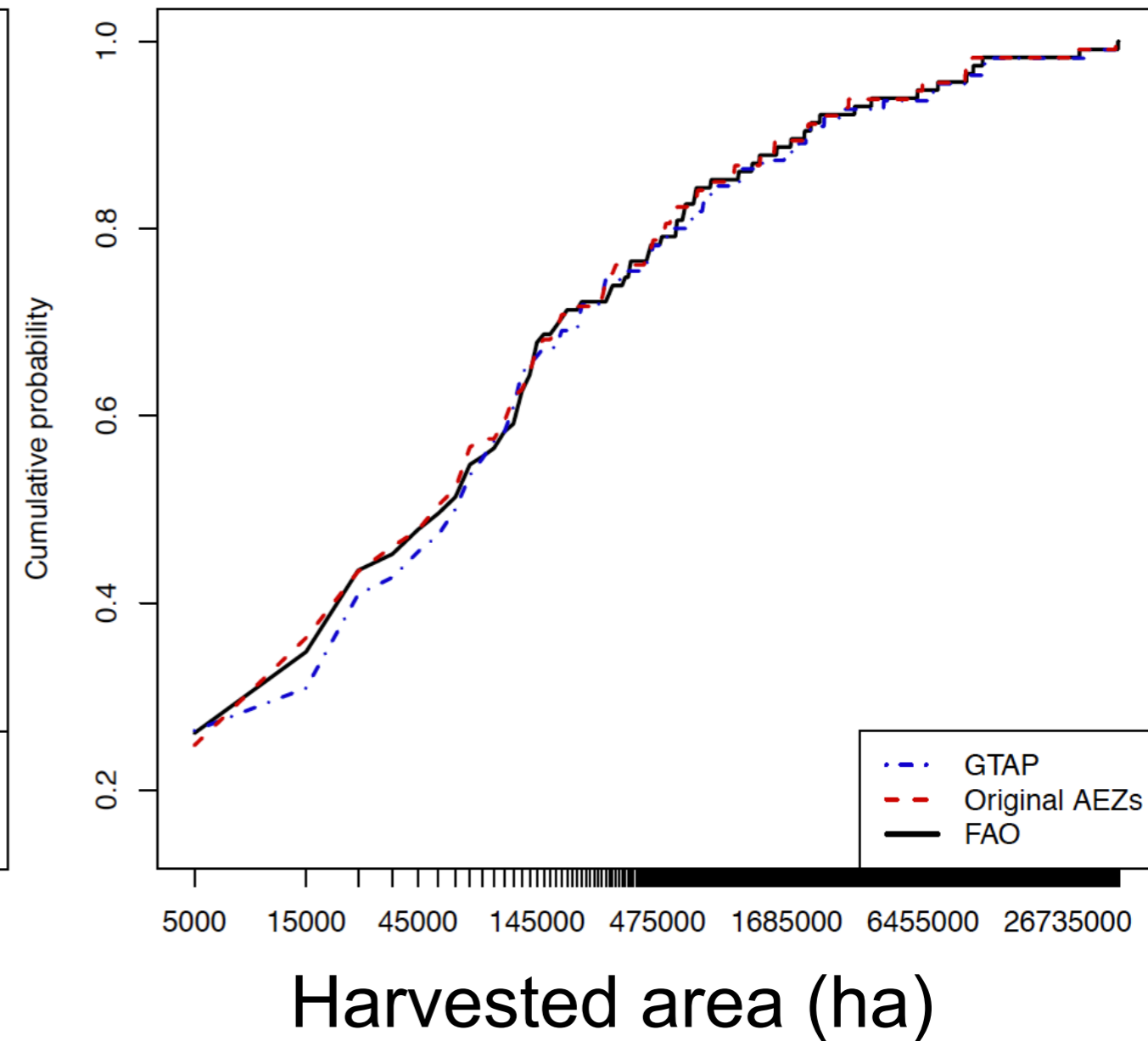


# Validation: global distributions of Paddy Rice, by country

PaddyRice production cumulative distribution comparison



PaddyRice harvested area cumulative distribution comparison



# Distribution differences for Paddy Rice, by country

PaddyRice % production difference histogram comparison

