

# Better forecasts for better decisions

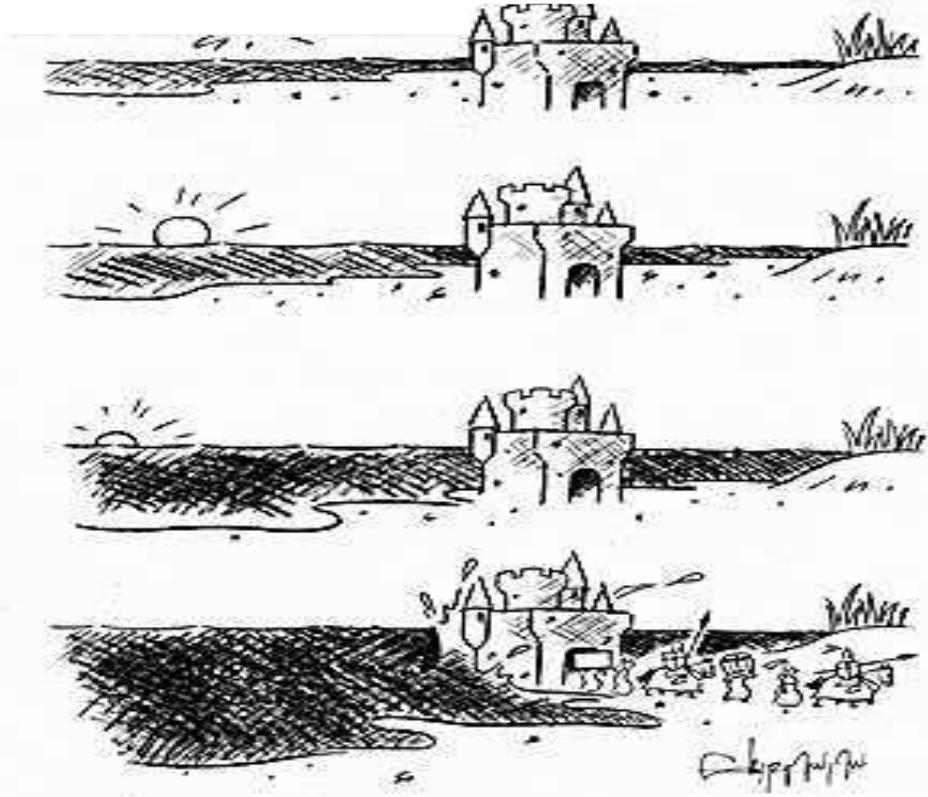
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SOUTH  
AUSTRALIAN  
RESEARCH &  
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INSTITUTE  
**PIRSA**

**PREMIUM**  
FOOD AND WINE FROM OUR  
**CLEAN**  
ENVIRONMENT





What destroyed the sand castle ? The wave or tide ?

What can we learn from the wave about future resilience and vulnerability ?

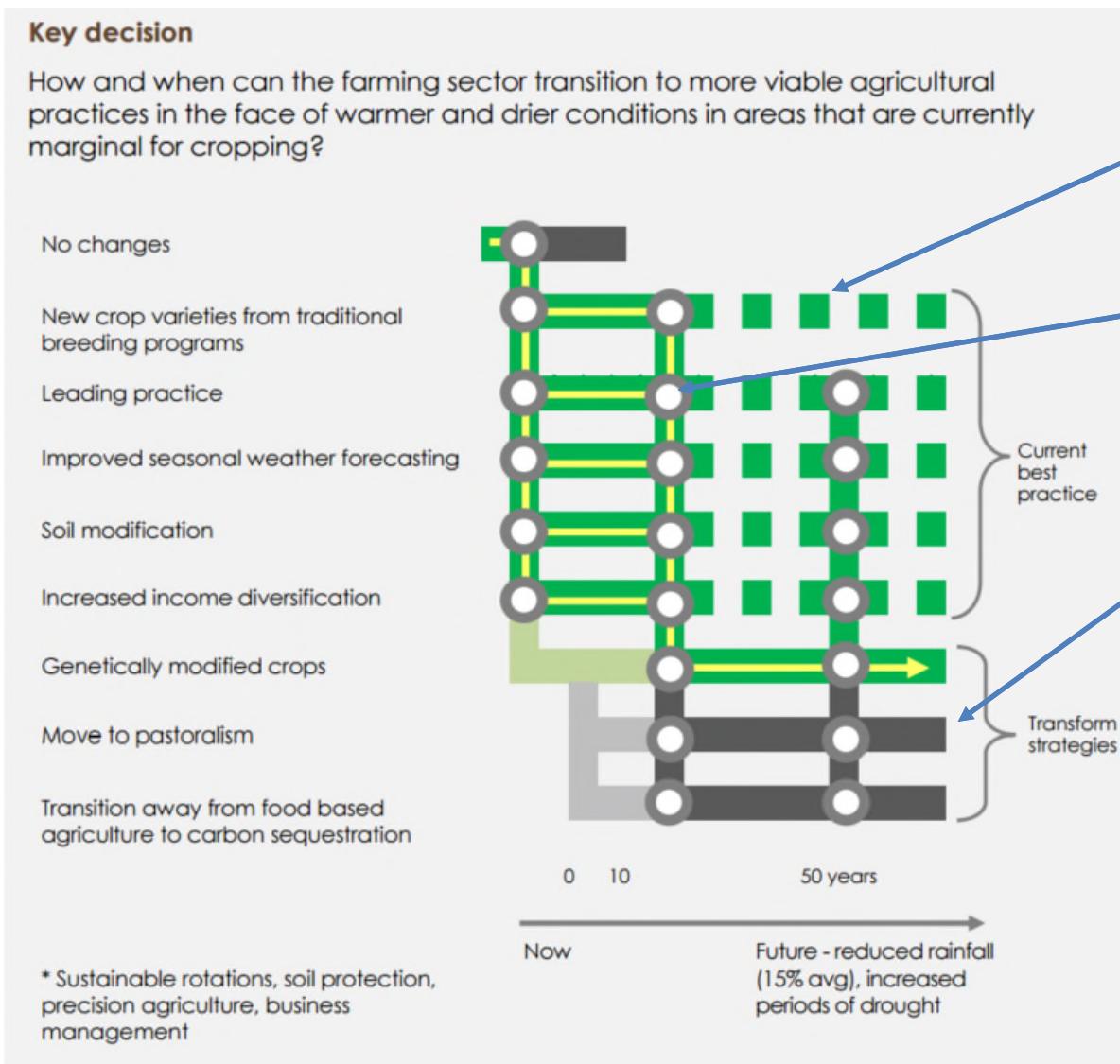
*“adaptation needs to slow down  
and have a process that we trust”.*

- “expert accounts of a distant and discontinuous future contrast strongly with the continuity anticipated by residents across their remembered pasts, lived presents, and imagined futures”

Fincher Barnett and Graham 2015

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# Regional CC adaptation plan for EP 2014



Dashed line =  
partial solution

Decision points

Green preferred  
Grey not favoured

Transform  
strategies

# Risk context, Risk assessment, Risk management

Growth Stage	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
				Bud swell	Bud burst	Shuck fall	-----Harvesting-----					50% leaf fall
	100% leaf fall						Flowering	Shoots		-----Post Harvest-----		
Accumulated rain												
Rainy days												
Hail												
Wind												
Accumulated cold												
Accumulated heat												
Night Temperature (Min T)												
Day Temperature (Max T)												

*Winter and spring drought leading to dry soil profiles and low farm dams*

*Inadequate summer rain to supplement irrigation*

*Inadequate autumn rain for soil and dams*

*Run of rainy days spoiling fruit*

*Hail damage to trees*

*Hail damage to flowers and fruit*

*Wind damage to flowers and fruit*

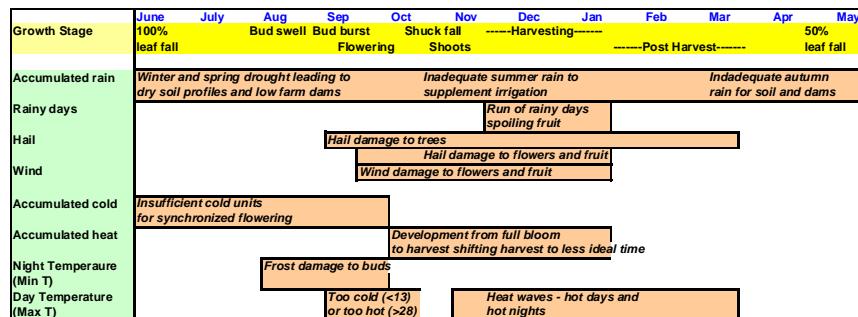
*Insufficient cold units for synchronized flowering*

*Development from full bloom to harvest shifting harvest to less ideal time*

*Frost damage to buds*

*Too cold (<13) or too hot (>28)*

*Heat waves - hot days and hot nights*



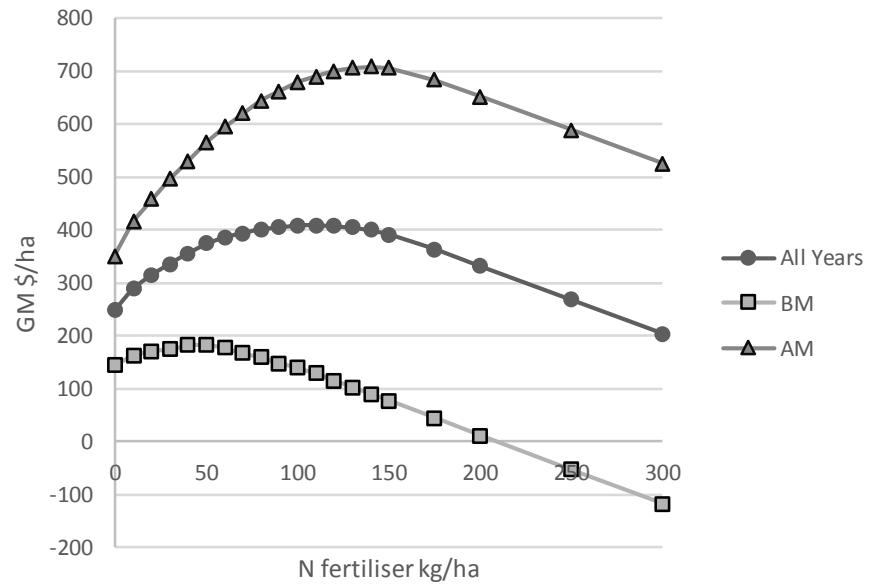
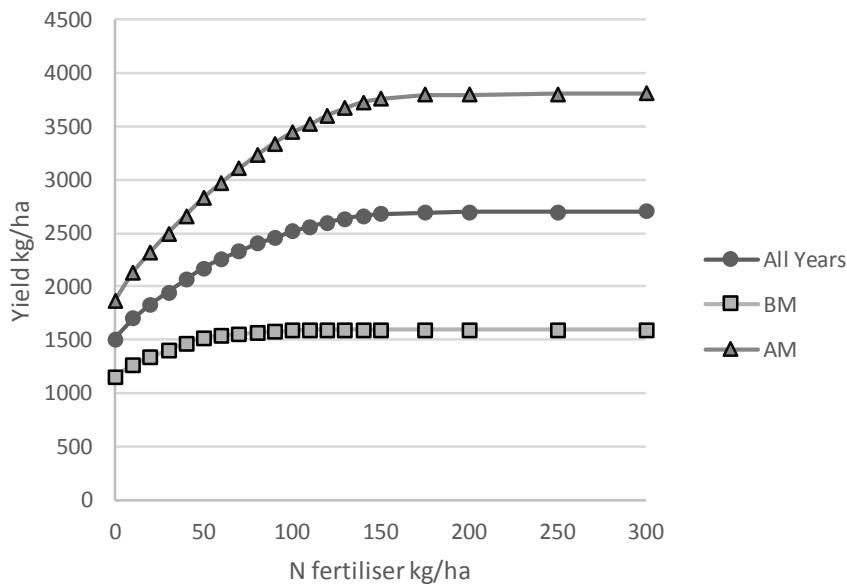
<b>LENWOOD</b>	Loss	Likelihood	Score	Rank	<b>Young</b>	Loss	Likelihood	Score	Rank
Rainy days spoiling fruit	30%	50%	15.0	1	Wind damage to flowers and fruit	70%	30%	21.0	1
Heat waves	20%	50%	10.0	2	Rainy days spoiling fruit	50%	35%	17.5	2
Too hot for pollination >28	15%	40%	6.0	3	Heat waves	35%	30%	10.5	3
Insufficient cold units	50%	70%	4.3	4	Hot drying winds	20%	40%	8.0	4
Wind damage to flowers and fruit	70%	6%	4.2	5	Heat units full bloom to harvest	30%	23%	6.8	5
Heat units full bloom to harvest	20%	15%	3.0	6	Inadequate winter season rain	40%	15%	6.0	6
Insufficient winter rain	12%	25%	3.0	8	Warm nights fruit Oct -Nov (>15)	35%	15%	5.3	7
Frost damage to buds, blossom & fruit	10%	25%	2.5	6	Hail damage to flowers and fruit	6%	70%	4.2	8
Hail damage to flowers and fruit	6%	35%	2.1	9	Too cold (<13) pollination	20%	20%	4.0	9
Too cold (<13) at pollination	25%	5%	1.3	10	Hail damage to trees	5%	70%	3.5	10
Hail damage to trees	2%	20%	0.4	11	Insufficient cold units for sync flower	20%	3%	0.6	11
					Frost damage to buds	2%	5%	0.1	13
<b>Orange</b>	Loss	Likelihood	Score	Rank	<b>Yarra Valley</b>	Loss	Likelihood	Score	Rank
Rainy days spoiling fruit	40%	60%	24.0	1	Rainy days spoiling fruit	20%	40%	8.0	1
Too cold (<13) pollination	40%	50%	20.0	2	Insufficient cold units for sync flower	20%	30%	6.0	2
Hail damage to flowers and fruit	30%	20%	6.0	3	Wet weather on blossom	15%	20%	3.0	3
Wind damage to flowers and fruit	80%	5%	4.0	4	Heat units full bloom to harvest	10%	10%	1.0	4
Frost damage to blossom & fruit	15%	20%	3.0	5	Too cold (<13) pollination	10%	10%	1.0	4
Inadequate winter season rain	10%	20%	2.0	6	Frost damage to buds & blossom	10%	7%	0.7	6
Hail damage to trees	2%	80%	1.6	7	Hail damage to trees	1%	30%	0.3	7
Heat waves	10%	3%	0.3	8	Inadequate winter season rain	5%	5%	0.3	8
Insufficient cold units for sync flower	0%	0%	0.0	9	Hail damage to flowers and fruit	5%	5%	0.3	8
Heat units full bloom to harvest	0%	0%	0.0	9	Wind damage to flowers and fruit	5%	5%	0.3	8
Too hot (>28) pollination	0%	0%	0.0	9	Hot drying winds	5%	5%	0.3	8
<b>Wangaratta</b>	Loss	Likelihood	Score	Rank					
Inadequate winter season rain	80%	50%	40.0	1	Too hot (>28) pollination	0%	0%	0.0	12
Heat waves	70%	30%	21.0	2	Heat waves	0%	0%	0.0	12
Hot drying winds	80%	25%	20.0	3					
Insufficient cold units for sync flower	65%	30%	19.5	4					
Too cold (<13) pollination	50%	25%	12.5	5					
Too hot (>28) pollination	50%	25%	12.5	5					
Heat units full bloom to harvest	35%	20%	7.0	7					
Rainy days spoiling fruit	50%	10%	5.0	8					
Frost damage to buds, blossom & flr	60%	5%	3.0	9					
Wind damage to flowers and fruit	7%	20%	1.4	10					
Hail damage to flowers and fruit	15%	5%	0.8	11					
Hail damage to trees	5%	2%	0.1	12					

	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Growth Stage	Bud burst						Flowering			Verasion		
Risks												
Accumulated rain	Winter and spring drought leading to dry soil profiles and low water storages						Inadequate summer rain to supplement irrigation			Inadequate autumn rain for soil and dams		
Rainy days												Rainy days spoiling fruit
Hail							Hail damage to vines flowers and fruit					
Wind							Wind damage to flowers and fruit					
Accumulated heat	Warm winters bringing bud burst too early				Rapid development from bud burst to harvest shifting harvest to less ideal time							
Night Temperature (Min T)							Frost damage to buds					
Day Temperature (Max T)							Heat waves - hot days and hot nights - causing leaf damage & reduced fruit quality					

# APSIM study of POAMA for topdressing at Hart

- From 1981 to 2010 POAMA was right 19 times and wrong 11 times. (above/below median spring rain at Hart in mid north of SA).
- With assumptions of this simulation study this is worth about \$8 - \$20 with the higher number being due to the forecast allowing the farmer to apply more N at the same risk.

Mid north of SA – topdressing in early August  
 Climate file for APSIM modified so identical Jan to end of July  
 with unique finish (Aug to Oct).  
 1981 to 2010 15 above median, 15 below median



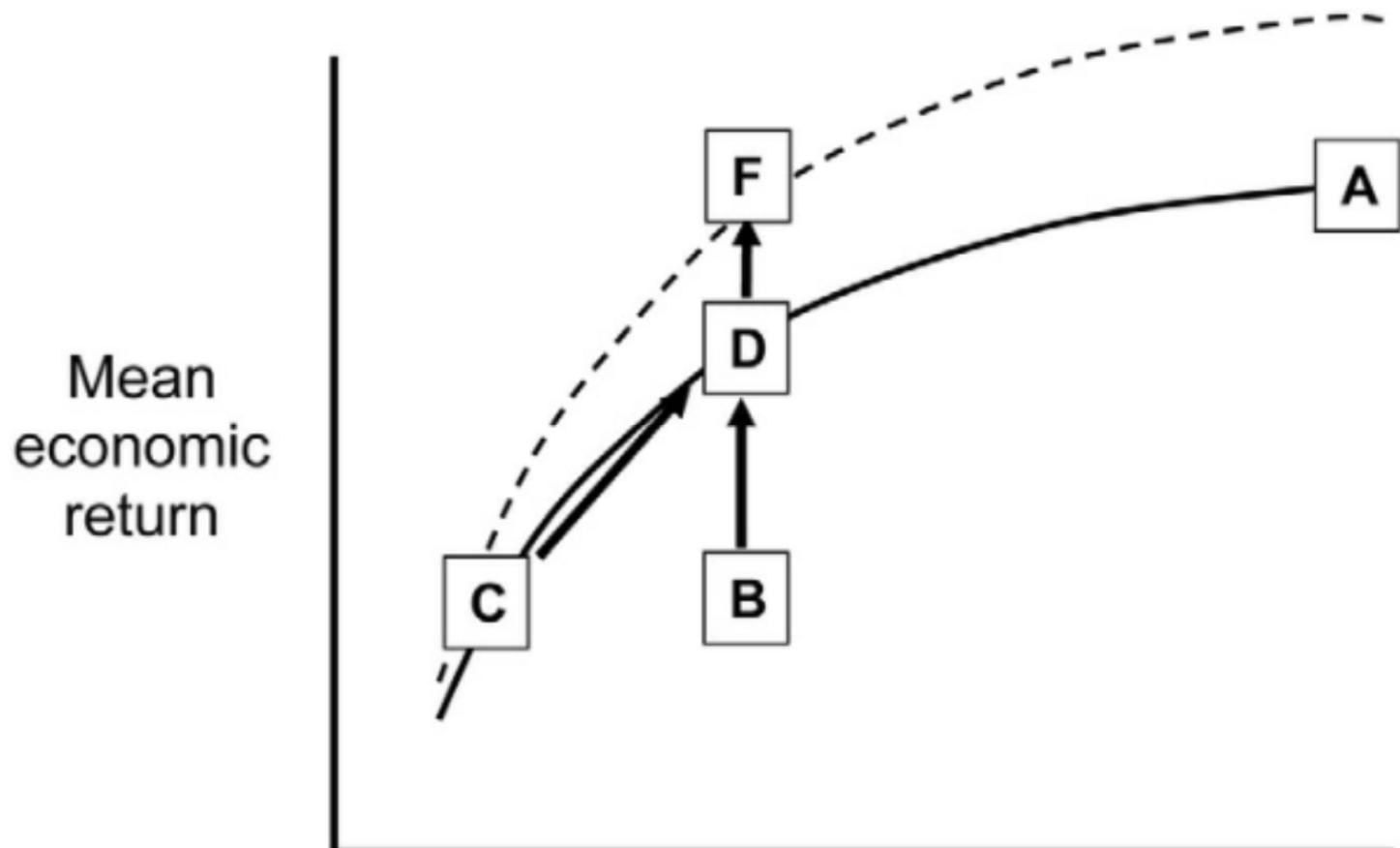
## PRODUCTION

kg grain/kg N

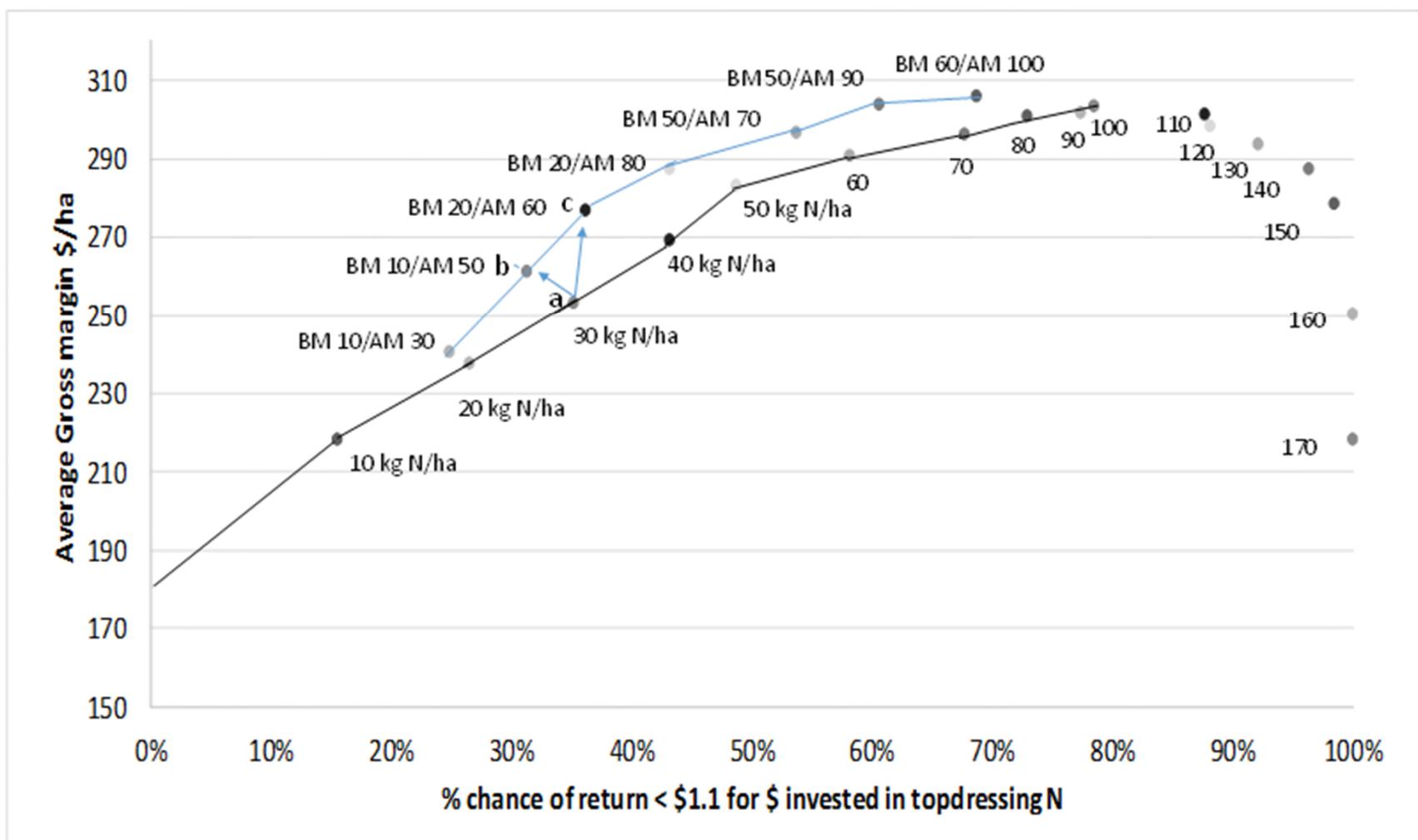
## ECONOMICS

\$grain/\$N applied





Variance in returns as a measure of risk



# Main finding

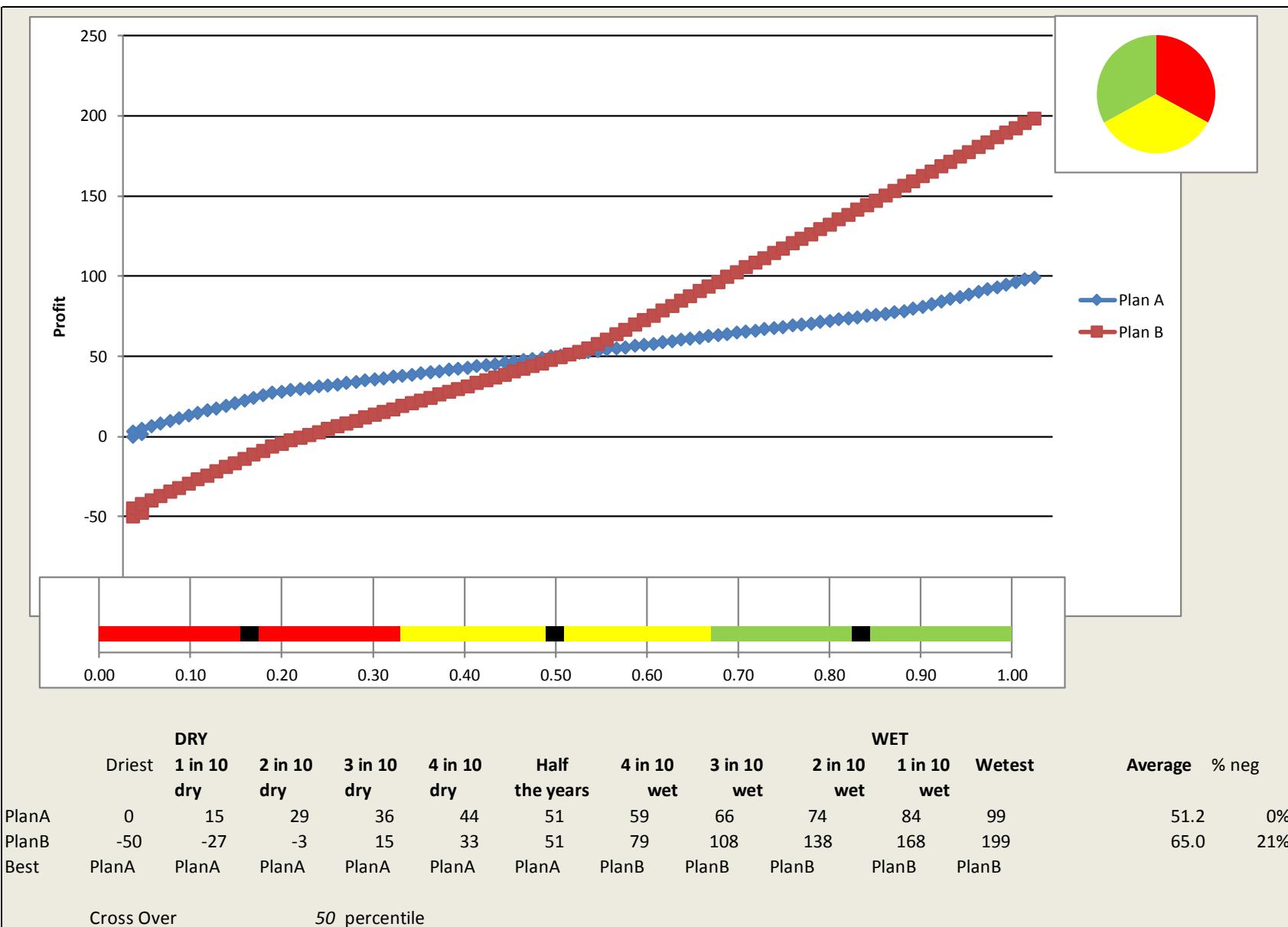
- From 1981 to 2010 POAMA was right 19 times and wrong 11 times. (above/below median spring rain at Hart).
- This simulation study suggests this is worth about \$10 - \$20 with the higher number being due to the forecast allowing the farmer to apply more N at the same risk.

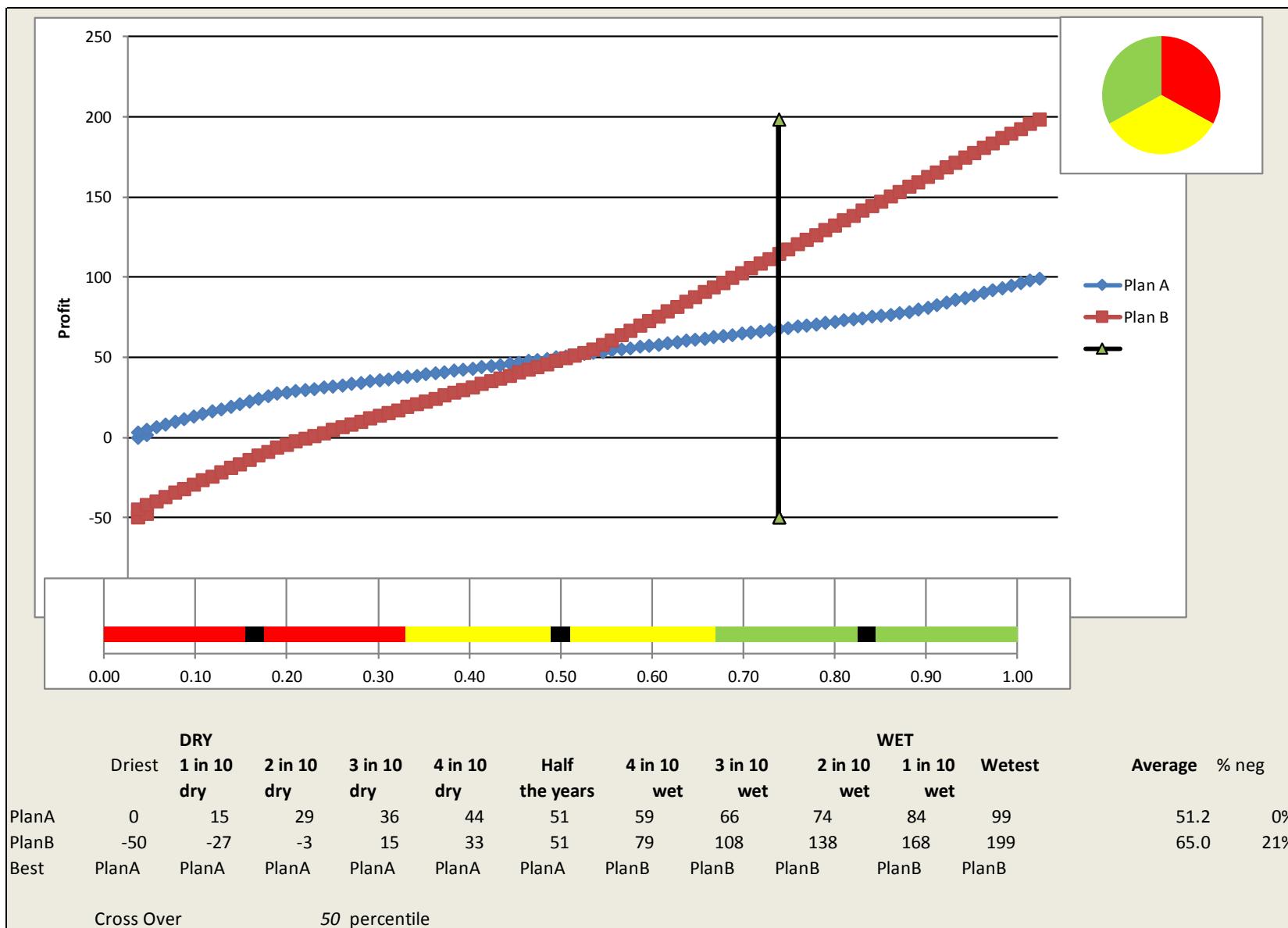
# Yes but...

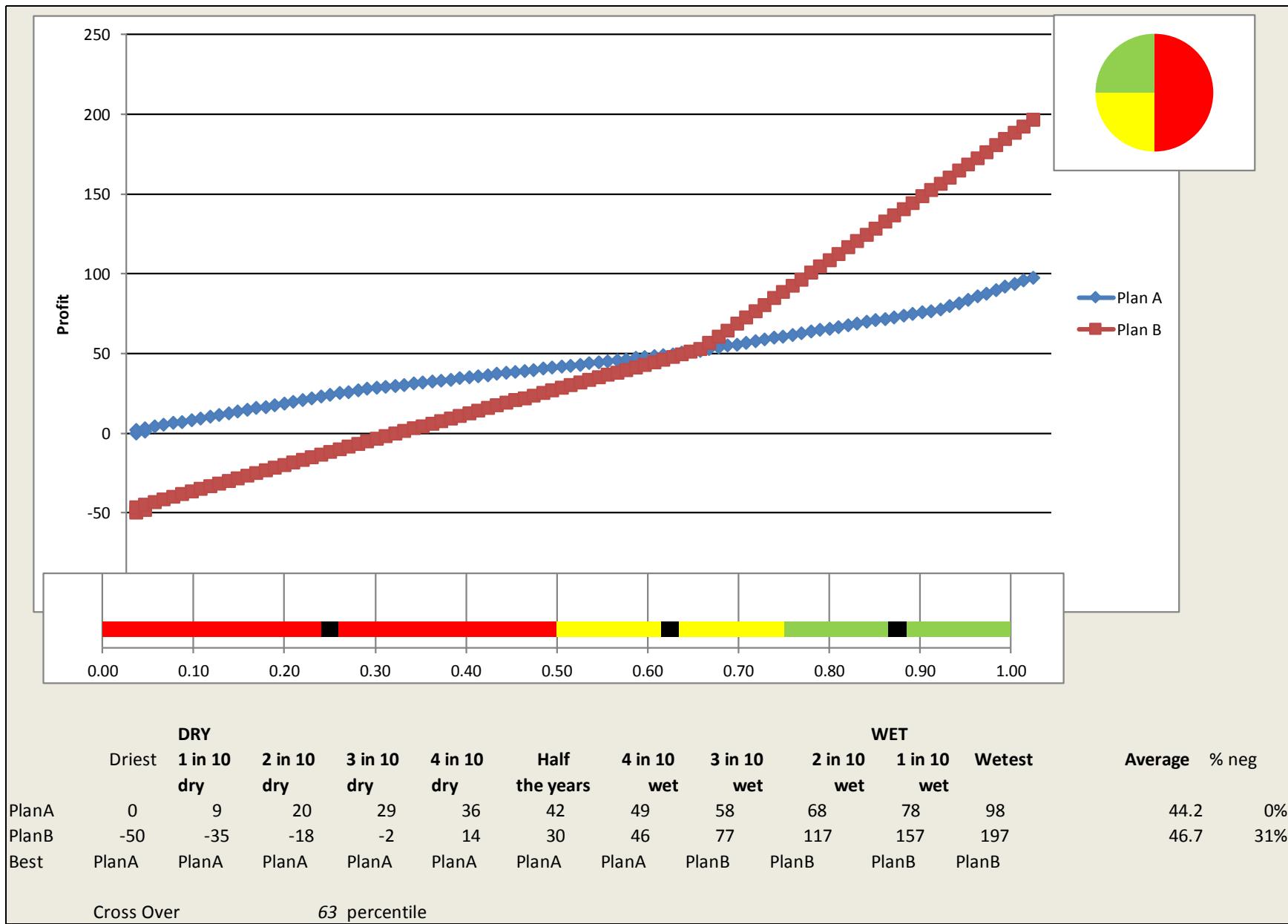
- “That was a nice talk on probabilities, but in the real world people have to make decisions”

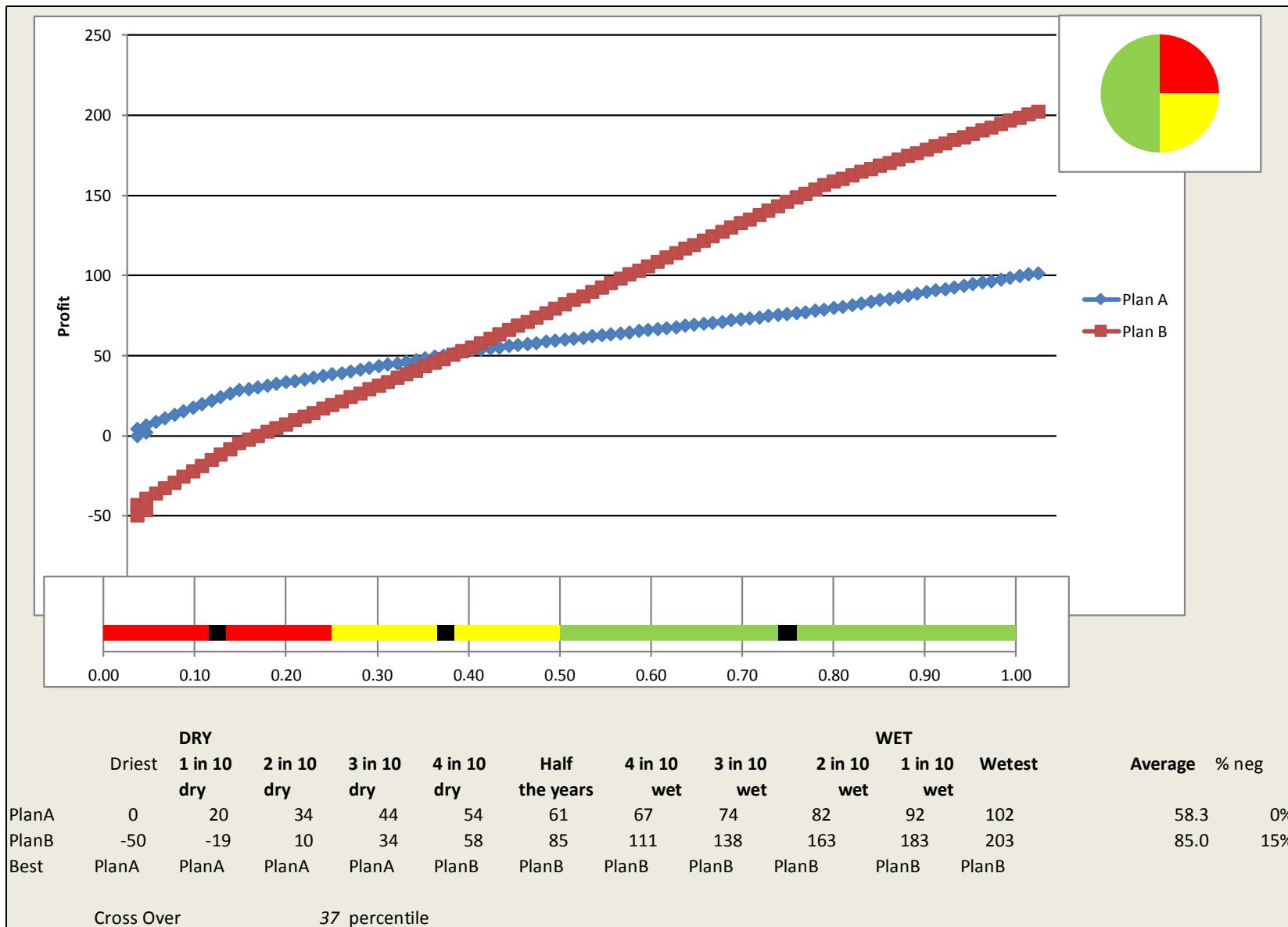
An Agronomist

	Plan A		
	Income	Cost	Profit
Driest	0	0	0
Below Normal	25	0	25
Normal	50	0	50
Above Normal	75	0	75
Wettest	100	0	100
	Plan B		
	Income	Cost	
Driest	0	50	-50
Below Normal	40	50	-10
Normal	100	50	50
Above Normal	200	50	150
Wettest	250	50	200









# Features

- Currently SCF work in about half the country, half the time (late winter and spring in SA)
- Work = above/below median hit twice as often as miss
- Too good to ignore, not good enough to rely on
- A challenge for ag scientists like me trained to use 95% confidence intervals on most agricultural technology.

# If\_Then\_Else

- ***IF*** the season is going to be dry - ***THEN*** plant low risk crops ***ELSE*** high risk crops.
- If the end point is better risk management, misunderstanding forecasts as categorical will result in poorer risk management than if people never heard of the forecast