



# Physics-based ensemble subselection PDO and hot US maize growing seasons

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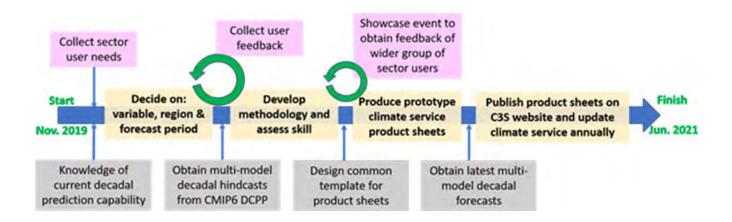
### Near-term predictions of climate hazards often show low skill

Seasonal climate **predictions could provide useful information** to stakeholders (e.g. Osman et al., 2023)

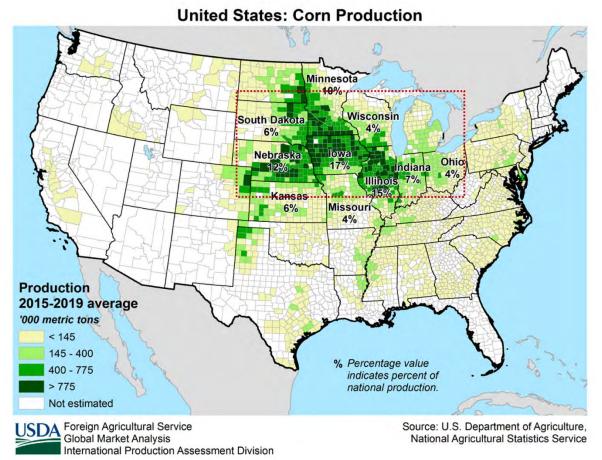
This challenge is **exacerbated by the signal-to-noise problem** in climate models (e.g. Scaife & Smith, 2020)

There is a potential **disconnect** between prediction **system capabilities** (mean climate) and **stakeholder expectations** (event prediction)

Here: case study of seasonal prediction for the maize agriculture sector in central USA to generate useful seasonal climate prediction



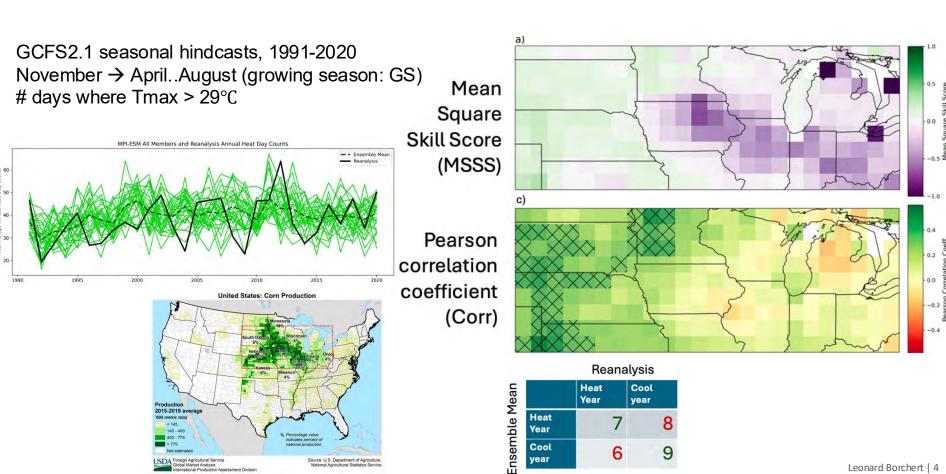
## Maize production in the central USA requires heat info in November



USDA Commodity Explorer, 2024

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# Face-value predictions for hot day counts show no significant skill...

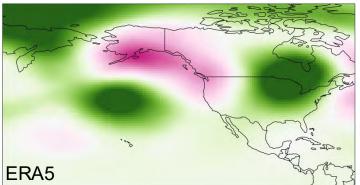


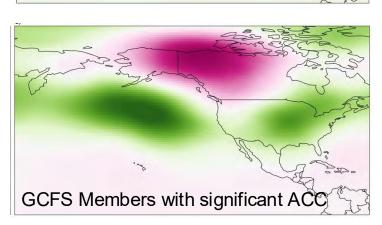
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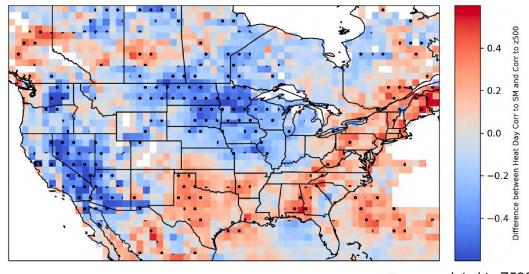
# ...and also get the physics wrong

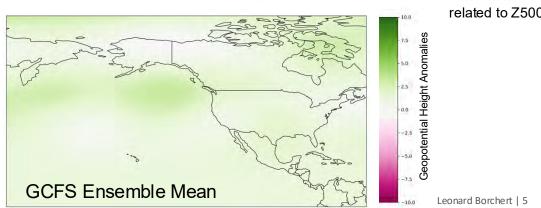
#### related to soil moisture





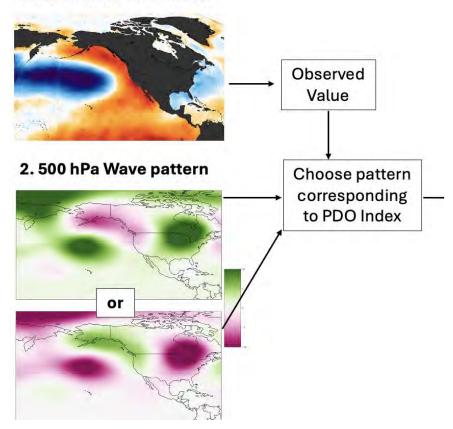




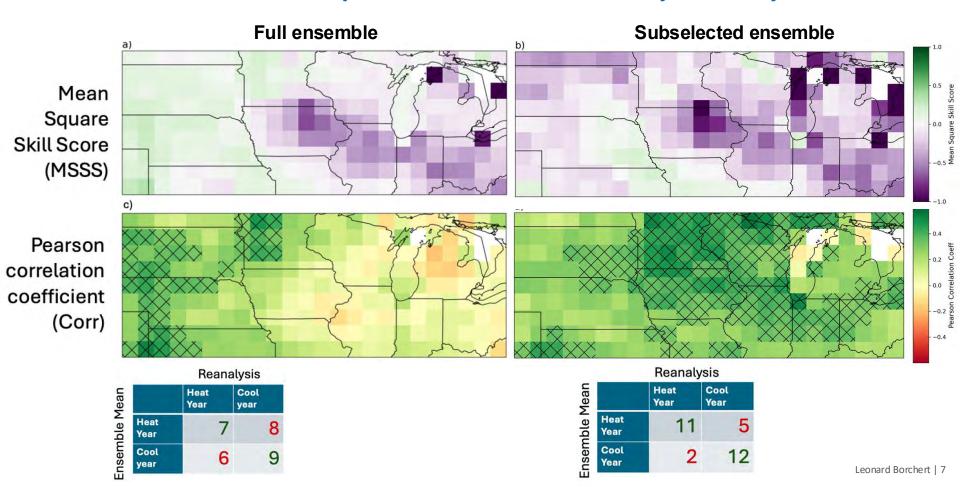


# A sub-sampling of ensemble members based on PDO in fall

#### 1. November PDO Index



## The subselected ensemble predicts central US hot days skilfully



## **Take Home Messages**

Providing **usable seasonal hazard predictions** to stakeholders is **tricky** 

For hot days in the **central US maize producing regions during growing season**, skill is low

**Subsampling** based on a physical PDO-Z500 pathway **improves correlation skill** 

Physics-based subsampling may alleviate issues with the usefulness of seasonal forecasts

Thanks! <u>Leonard.Borchert@uni-hamburg.de</u>

