

Interactive comment on “Effects of environmental and management factors on worldwide maize and soybean yields over the 20th and 21st centuries” by Tzu-Shun Lin et al.

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Reviewers' comments are in **bold**, the authors' responses are in normal font, and the suggested changes for the text in *italics*.

We thank the reviewer for recognizing the importance of the work presented in this study, in particular our crop modeling efforts to understand interactions between environmental factors (natural) and management factors (human).

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However, when I read the manuscript, there're some concerns and a substantial amount of major comments. At the present stage, I cannot recommend it for publication. Even if my comments to model setup is incorrect, this manuscript requires re-read, re-write, and re-check by co-authors. It requires substantially large modification from beginning to end.

We completely understand the reviewer's concern. We will thoroughly go through the MS and improve the readability further by better streamlining the paper.

We provide our detailed responses to the major comments below.

Major comments

Paper Preparation.

The manuscript is not ready for submission. There are many typos and simple mistakes. I can easily find (e.g. grammatically incorrect) such sentences. I strongly suggest the authors check this manuscript from beginning to end and improve description.

We understand the reviewer's concern regarding typos and simple mistakes. We apologize for these oversights. We propose to proofread the manuscript again and improve its readability.

In addition, too many figures (15 figures and many tables) in supplemental materials are cited in the result section (Much of results section are supported by supplemental figures). Therefore, it is unfair as a peer-reviewed articles. These supplemental figures are referred from the main text but main text lacks sufficient explanation and interpretation of the figure. These should be improved.

Originally, we moved those figures, tables, as well as some technical information to the supplementary section (SS), because they were providing extra details related to the individual aspects of the study but not critical to support the conclusion of the study findings, and whose inclusion in the main text would have disrupted the flow of

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the descriptions of the results. However, we appreciate the reviewer's concerns that the SS contains too many figures and other material, which would be published as a separate document along with the paper. To address the reviewer's concern, here we propose the following changes: (1) move most of the technical information and some figures and tables to appendices, (2) retain some of the material in the SS, and (3) move some to the main text. See below our detailed plan:

(1) Material to be Moved to Appendix Section According to the Biogeosciences policy, appendices are part of the manuscript, which are published right after the conclusions and discussion sections. In specific, we propose to move the following supplementary text sections, figures, and tables to the Appendix Section.

(1.1) Merge e following four text sections (Text S2-S5) into one Appendix B:

Text S2. Estimation of Crop Specific Harvested Area for Irrigated and Non-Irrigated Conditions
Text S3. Estimation of Crop Specific N Inputs at Spatial Scale
Text S4. Estimation of Irrigation Water Amount
Text S5. Estimation of Crop Specific Planting Time

Appendix B: Estimation of Crop Specific Harvested Area, N Input, Irrigation Amount, and Planting Time
We will also move Figure S5 and Table S1, which are cited in Text S4 and Text S5, to Appendix B

(1.2) Move the following text sections to the Appendix Section to standalone Appendices:

Text S1. to an Appendix Section with the following title: Appendix A: Bias Correction of Future Climate

Text S6 to an Appendix Section with the following title: Appendix C. Seeding and Plant Residue Removal Rates
We will also move Table S2, which is cited in Text S6, to Appendix C

Text S7 to an Appendix Section with the following title: Appendix D. ISAM Model Simu-

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lations Yields for Maize and Soybean for FACE Sites We will also move Figure S7 and Table S3, which are cited in Text S7, to Appendix D

Text S8 to an Appendix Section with the following title: Appendix E. Implementation of the N Stress Effect on Carbon Allocation We will also move Figure S8 and Table S5, which are cited in Text S8, to Appendix E

Text S9 to an Appendix Section with the following title: Appendix F. Heat Stress effect on Crop Productivity

Text S10 to an Appendix Section with the following title: Appendix G. The Calculation of the Percent Bias (PBIAS)

Text S11 to an Appendix Section with the following title: Appendix H. Calculation of Detrended Yield We will also move Figure S9, which is cited in Text S11, to Appendix H

Text S12 to an Appendix Section with the following title: Appendix I. CLM and AgMIP Model Results for the FACE Sites We will also move Tables S4, which is cited in Text S12, to Appendix I

Appendix J: Figures Figure S12: It shows the model estimated LAI for the period 1996-2005 and for the 2090s under two future scenarios. While the observations suggest that LAI for soybean for the tropical regions is the lowest, we added this figure to show that the model estimated LAI for soybean is consistent with the observations. We propose to move this figure to the Appendix section.

Figure S13: This figure shows the model simulated leaf net photosynthetic rates for C4 crops, maize and C3 crops, soybean response to leaf temperature, which are important results. Therefore, we propose to move this figure to the Appendix section

(2) Material to be Retained in the Supplementary Section We will retain the following Text, Tables, and Figures in the supplementary section because these are not critical to supporting the conclusion of the paper.

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2.1 Figures Figures S1-S4, S6: These figures describe the model input data, which we adopted from other published studies.

Figures S10-S11a-c: These figures are the expansion of Figures 3 and 4. Figures 3-4 describe the results at a regional scale, which are further expanded to the gridded scales in Figures S10-S11ac.

Table S6: The table shows the maize and soybean yields (t/ha) at global and regional scales averaged over the period 1996-2005 for the reference case (ERef) and for the [CO₂] (ECO₂), climate (ECli), irrigation (Eirr), nitrogen input (ENit) and harvest areas (EHar) factor cases; and the

(3) *Material to be Moved to the Main Text* Figures 14S and 15S: These figures are showing the model estimated effect of heat stress and harvested area change on crop yield under two scenarios. These figures are cited multiple times in the main text. Therefore, we propose to move these figures to the main text.

Model Setup In the experiments of sensitivity check, the authors conducted many experiment with one input time-invariant. In the experiment, the authors set 1901-1920 values for 1901- 2005 simulation and 1996-2006 values for 2006-2100 simulation. If the description is true, I have serious concern of the model outputs. If we consider atmospheric CO₂ concentration as time-invariant parameter, model run was conducted using 1901-1920 CO₂ concentration for 1901-2005 and 1996-2006 CO₂ for 2006-2100. This setup include large jump of CO₂ concentration, and this may introduce unrealistic jumps of outputs s around 2005. So, in my guess, results on future changes contain large biases caused by jump of input parameters for sensitivity tests. This should be avoided.

We would like to clarify the procedure of model simulations. We propose to revise the text in the paper to describe the model simulation procedure better.

First, we agree that increasing the concentrations to 1996-2005 value in the year 2005 in the historical invariant CO₂ case would have introduced an unrealistic jump in the

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model output in the year 2001(2005). However, this is not our modeling approach. We perform two different CO₂ invariant cases, one is a historical case, and another one is a future case as explained below:

For the historical CO₂ invariant case, we run the model from 1901 to 2005 with fixed CO₂ concentration at the 1900 level.

For the future invariant CO₂ case, we first run the model for the reference case for the period 1901-2000; the reference case has a varying climate, CO₂ and other environmental and management inputs. Then we continue the model run from 2001-2100 with CO₂ concentration fixed at the 1996-2005 mean value (ca. 369.0 ppm), which is ca. 2000 value (368.2), but other variable values are assumed to change as in the reference case. Note that we compare the results for the 2090s (e.g., averaged over 2090-2099) relative to 1996-2005 (ca. 2000), which has already been stated in the main text. Following this approach, there is no sudden jump in the model output for the yields in the year 2000 (or 2005), and the year 2000 model results are the same for CO₂ invariant and reference cases.

We will revise the text from lines 135-137 and clarify this point in the revised MS as follows:

The five additional simulations, ECO₂, Ecli, EHar, ENit and Elrr are performed differently for the period 1901-2005, and for the period 2006-2100. For the 1901-2005case, one of the five factors remains fixed at the 1901 level, whereas all other factors vary with time as in ERef. For the future time case, first we run the model for the ERef case for the period 1901-2000. Next, we continue the model run from 2001-2100 with one of the five factors remains fixed at the 1996-2005 mean value, which represents ca. 2000 value, but other variable values are assumed to change as in the ERef case.

Interpretation of Results Manuscript contains many figures (in main text and supplement). However, these figures were not well-evaluated and discussed in the main text. I believe these figures contains many important implications. How-

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ever, this manuscript fails on this point.

We agree that there are lots of important results that can be drawn from these figures. However, we have discussed only those aspects of these figures, which are directly or indirectly related to the objectives of this study. However, we have re-evaluated each figure and table discussion, and propose to add the following additional explanations as we find appropriate.

Figure S4: This figure shows the future changes in the N input at the regional scale. We propose to add the following text in line 112 to describe the N input distribution at a regional scale based on this figure:

For future scenarios, the global average N application rates are higher and more prevalent in greater increased harvested areas, including SA, AF, and SSEA, under RCP4.5 compared to those under RCP8.5 conditions (Figure S2b and S4). In the 2090s, N rate is decreased in NA and EU under RCP8.5; however, it is increased in EU and decreased in NA under RCP4.5. In CHN, there is a negligible change under RCP4.5 but an increase in the south under RCP8.5.

Table S2: These tables describe the changes in seeding rates and residue management. Since their revised input, as shown in Table S2, improve modeled crop yields at regional scales (Table 2), particularly in AF and SSEA), we propose to add the following text in lines 162 describe these improvements:

The updated seeding rates at the sowing time are usually lower for soybean in CHN, AF and SSEA (Table S2). After implementing these modifications, the modeled yield for soybean is reduced and the revised yield in these regions for 1996-2005 compares better with the observation data (and the biases in the modeled yield relative to the historical time are reduced (Figures 1 and 2).

Table 2: This table shows the global and regional-scale percent bias (PBIAS,

Also, uncertainty in the input data, such as climate, soil, or crop management, might

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have also introduced the biases in the modeled yield (Barman et al., 2014a, 2014b; Kheshgi et al., 1999; Jagtap and Jones, 2001), which we plan to carry out in our future modeling analysis.

Figure 4: This figure describes how different environmental and management factors, including climate change, will affect crop yields at a regional scale. Here we will add the following statement in line 270 to describe how the climate affects maize and soybean yield (Figure 4) differently through crop respiration:

Also, rising temperature increases crop respiration and thus reduces carbon use efficiency (CUE), defined as the ratio of net primary production to gross primary production (Zhang et al., 2013). Since CUE is lower for soybean than maize (Yamaguchi, 1978), soybean incurs relatively higher carbon loss through respiration, resulting in the lower yields under the higher emission scenarios RCP 8.5 (Figure 4).

Figures 1 and 4: Figure 1 shows the current (1996-2005) maize and soybean yields in each region. Figure 4 shows how N input affecting yield over the 2090s under two scenarios in each region. Here we propose to add the following text in line 302 to describe further the effects of N management on future crop yields for different regions:

Crop yield can be enhanced by the intensification of N fertilization with the expansion of harvested areas in current low crop productive regions, including AF and SSEA for maize and soybean, and SA for maize (Figure 1). In AF there is a continuous loss of soil fertility and N mining, agriculture practices resulting in higher N losses than N added to the soils (Vitousek et al. 2009, Liu et al. 2010; Lassaletta et al. 2014).

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