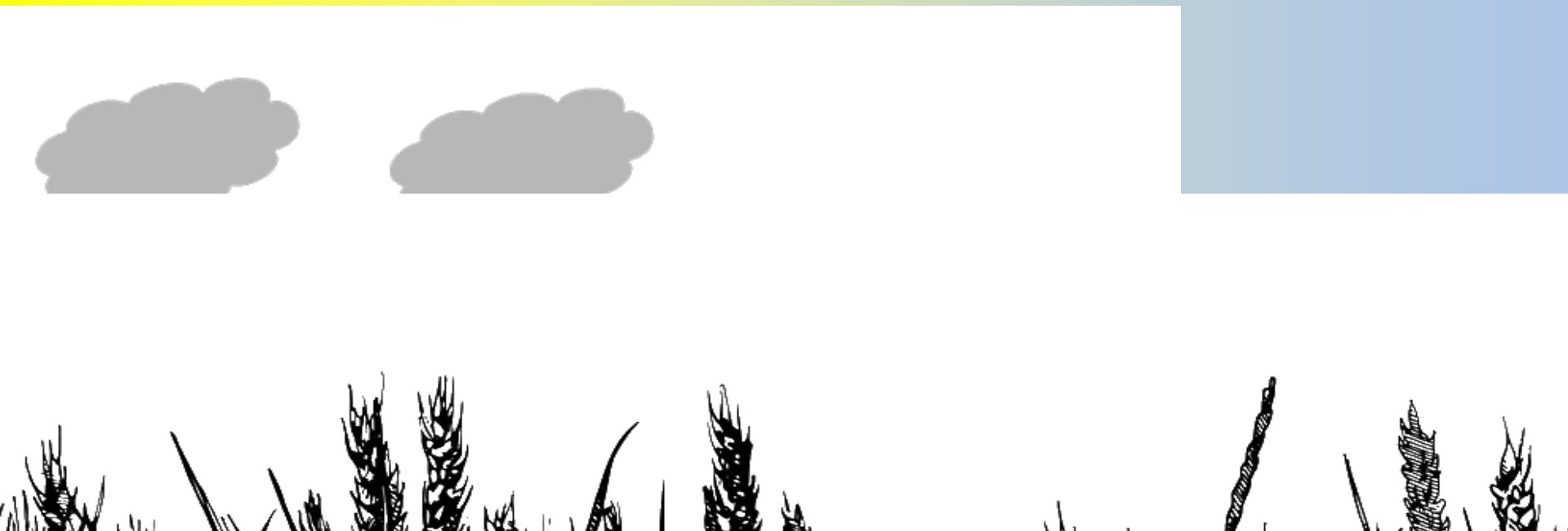


Megacity Aerosol Pollution & Crop Yield



Diffuse Light Fertilisation Effect

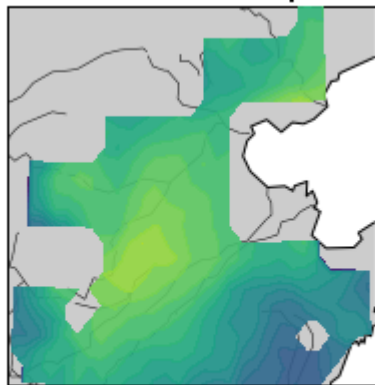


- Deposition of PM as dust affects photosynthesis rates:
 - Reduces light interception
 - Reduces stomatal conduction
 - Increases leaf temperature
- Diffuse light fertilisation effect increases the proportion of light intercepted by lower leaves and reduces sunspot incidence

Effects of Diffuse Light

- North China Plains region at 0.25° resolution
- Increasing the percentage of diffuse light whilst keeping total SW constant increases crop yield
- When diffuse light for the year is set to a constant of 40% of total SW, this increases yield by 3-4% over a fixed diffuse fraction of 30%

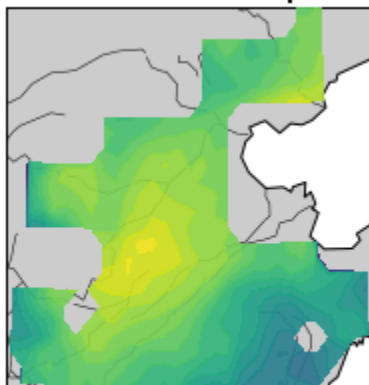
Crop allocated to Harvestable portion g/m^3



0.56 0.59 0.62 0.65 0.68 0.71 0.74 0.77

Diffuse applied year round
at 30% of total SW

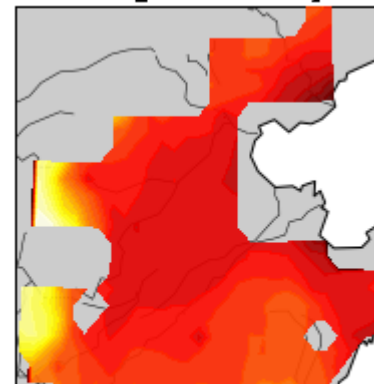
Crop allocated to Harvestable portion g/m^3



0.56 0.59 0.62 0.65 0.68 0.71 0.74 0.77

Diffuse applied year round
at 40% of total SW

Percentage increase in yield



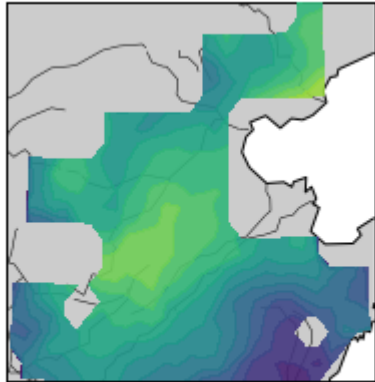
2.5 2.8 3.1 3.4 3.7 4.0 4.3

Percentage Difference in
Yield

My Work

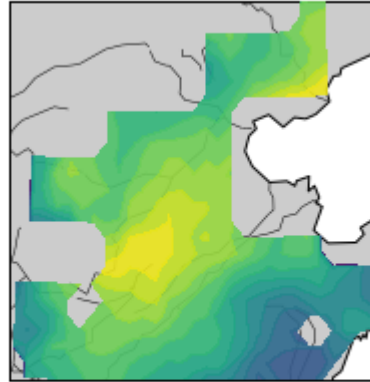
- Assessing impacts of timing and intensity of diffuse light on crop yields in the NCP using met data from 2014-2017
- When applied for one hour a day for the year, we found that diffuse light has greatest impact on the crop grown when applied between 12-1 throughout whole year
- These times align with the smallest zenithal angles during the runs

Crop allocated to Harvestable portion g/m^3



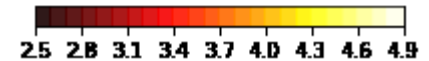
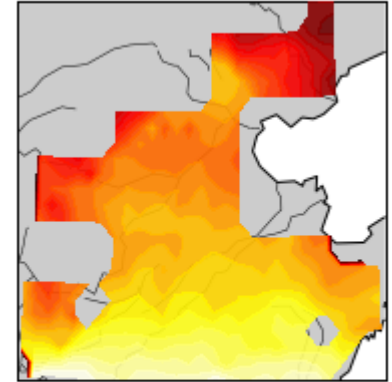
Diffuse applied between
7am and 8am year round

Crop allocated to Harvestable portion g/m^3



Diffuse applied between
12pm and 1pm year round

Percentage increase in yield

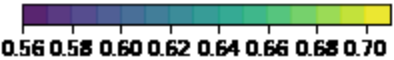
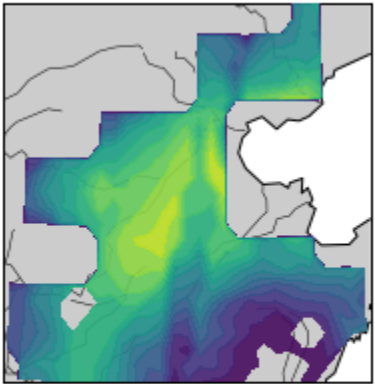


Percentage Difference in
Yield

DVI Trigger for Diffuse Light Application

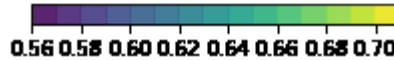
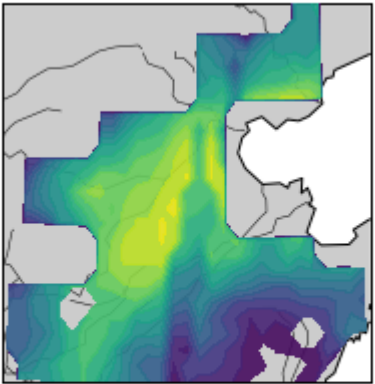
- Greatest impacts on final yield from diffuse light application appear when applied between DVI of 1.0 and 1.5
- For example, in 2015, differences of -0.5 - 2.5% in maximum carbon allocation to harvested parts of crop between yields when diffuse is applied from 1.0-1.5 DVI and when diffuse is applied between 0.5 and 1.0 DVI

Crop allocated to Harvestable portion g/m³



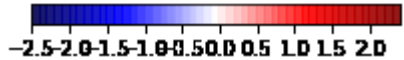
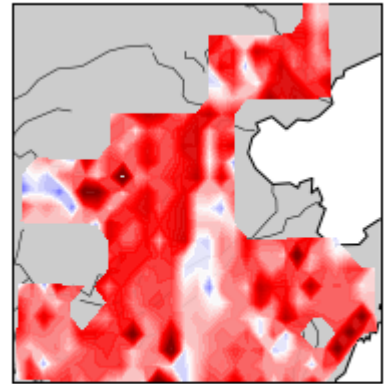
Diffuse applied between 0.5 and 1.0 DVI

Crop allocated to Harvestable portion g/m³



Diffuse applied between 1.0 and 1.5 DVI

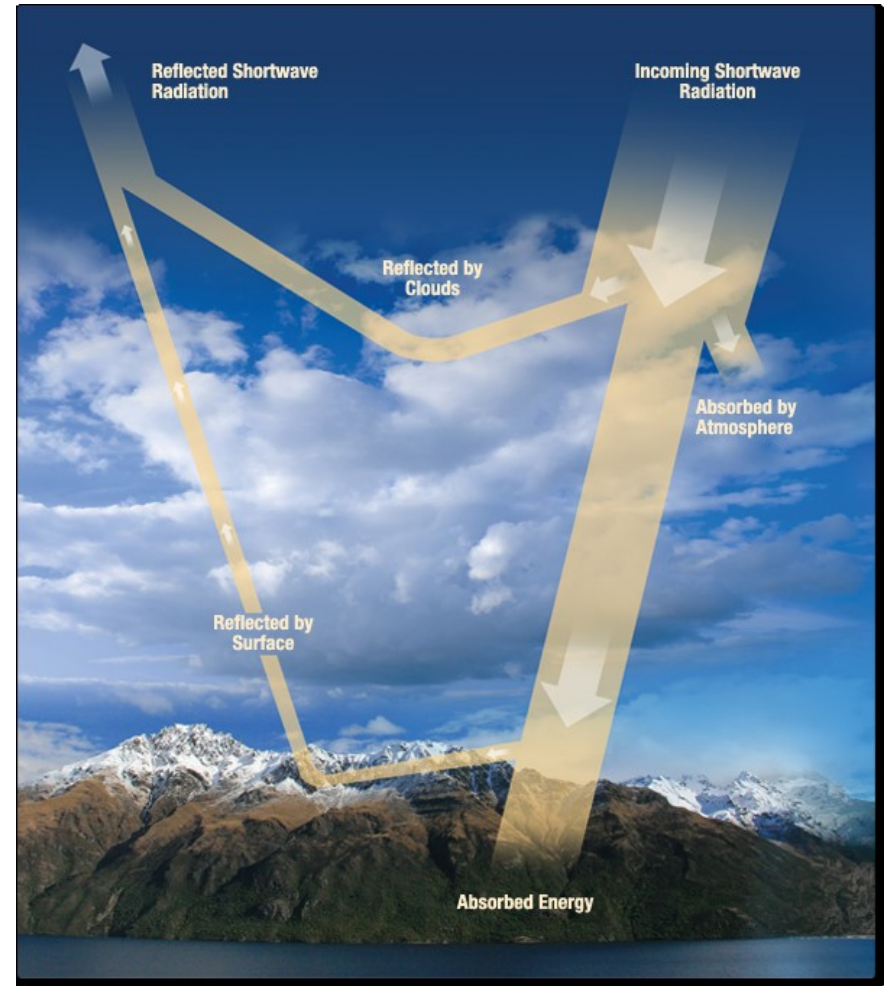
Percentage increase in yield



Percentage Difference in Yield

Next Steps

- Using a radiative forcing model to account for impacts from reductions to total light by PM
- Generate a response field for crop yield in the region to PM concentration and composition



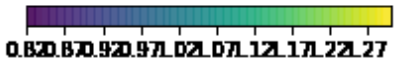
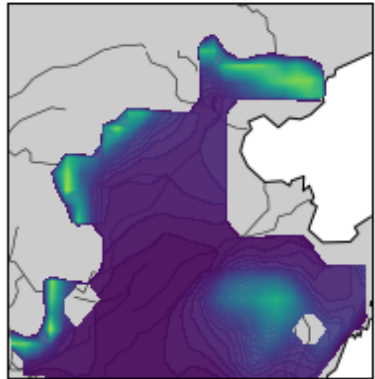
Future Work

- Policy Implications of effects of PM on crop yields
- Combinatorial effects of PM and Ozone



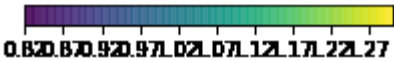
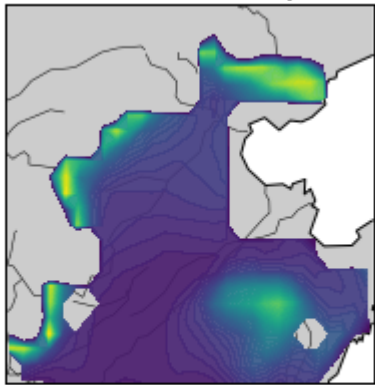
Fixed Temperature

Crop allocated to Harvestable portion g/m³



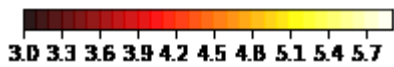
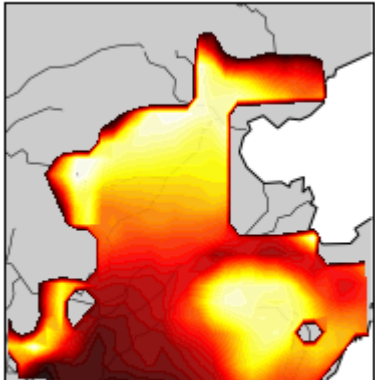
Diffuse applied between 7am and 8am year round

Crop allocated to Harvestable portion g/m³



Diffuse applied between 12pm and 1pm year round

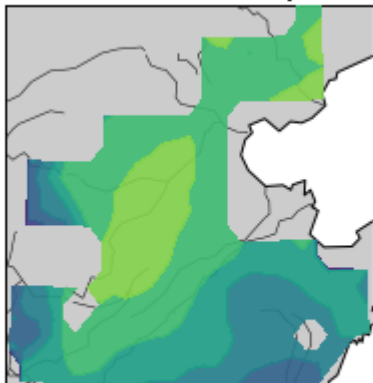
Percentage increase in yield



Percentage Difference in Yield

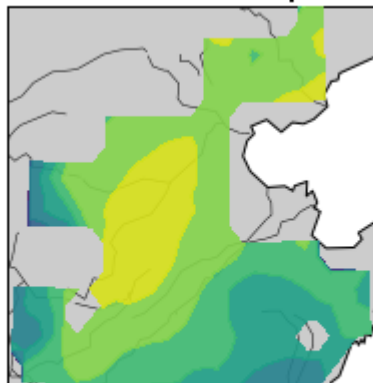
Fixed SW

Crop allocated to Harvestable portion g/m^3



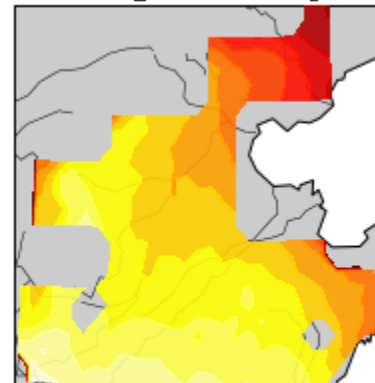
Diffuse applied between
8am and 9am year round

Crop allocated to Harvestable portion g/m^3



Diffuse applied between
12pm and 1pm year round

Percentage increase in yield



Percentage Difference in
Yield